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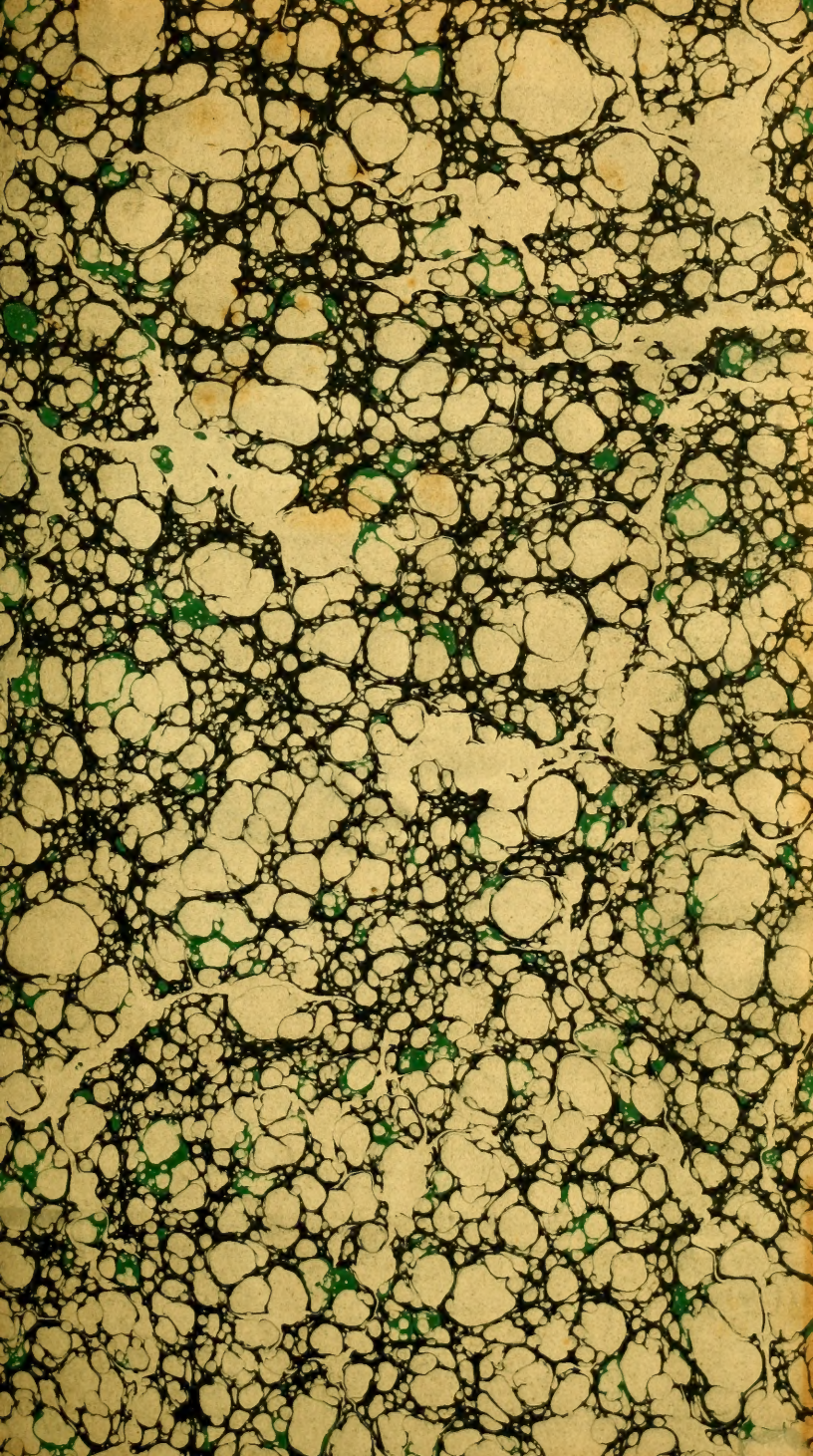
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J. B. Fisher.







THE
HISTORY OF PRINTING
IN
AMERICA.
WITH A
BIOGRAPHY OF PRINTERS,
AND AN
ACCOUNT OF NEWSPAPERS.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A CONCISE VIEW OF
THE DISCOVERY AND PROGRESS OF THE ART
IN
OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

—♦—
IN TWO VOLUMES.

—♦*—
BY ISAIAH THOMAS,
PRINTER, WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

—♦*—
VOLUME II.
—♦—

PRINTING dispels the gloom of mental night—
Hail! pleasing fountain of all cheering light!
How like the radiant orb which gives the day,
And o'er the earth sends forth th' enlight'ning ray!

—♦—
WORCESTER:
FROM THE PRESS OF ISAIAH THOMAS, JUN.
ISAAC STURTEVANT, PRINTER.

—♦—
1810.

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CONTENTS.

VOL. II.

	Page
REMARKS respecting the art in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania,	5
Account of the introduction of Printing, and of the Printers, before the year 1775,	7
. . . . In Pennsylvania,	ibid.
. . . . Newyork,	89
. . . . Newjersey,	120
. . . . Delaware,	125
. . . . Maryland,	127
. . . . Virginia,	141
. . . . Northcarolina,	150
. . . . Southcarolina,	153
. . . . Georgia,	170
Since 1775, in the New States and Territories,	172
Before 1775, in Novascotia,	175
. Canada,	180
Origin of Newspapers,	183
History of Newspapers, from the period when they were first published in the English colonies to the time of the Revolution,	186
Other periodical publications issued in the colonies pre- vious to the year 1775,	253, 317, 321, 343
Newspapers first introduced into the new states and ter- ritories,	373
Account of Printers, and of Newspapers published in the British Westindia islands, before 1775,	382

Remarks on Newspapers,	397
Catalogue of Booksellers in the colonies, from the first settlement of the country to the year 1775, . . .	409
Notes,	451
Humorous essays in verse and prose,	483
Appendix,	509
Particulars relating to early printing in Spanish America, <i>ibid.</i>	
Periodical works other than newspapers, now published in the United States,	513
Catalogue of Newspapers published in British America, at the commencement of the revolution, . . .	515
Catalogue of Newspapers published in 1810, in the Unit- ed States,	517
Foreign newspapers published on the continent, &c. in 1810,	525
Calculation of the number of newspapers published and circulated in the United States,	527
Paper Mills, established in <i>do.</i> 1810,	529
Cylindrical Printing Presses,	531
Printing Presses lately invented in the United States, .	540
Colophons of ancient English Printers,	547
INDEX,	551

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

VOL. I.

Horarium of Laurentius, to front page 70.

No. I. Specimen of Caxton's types, to face page 127.

No. II. *do.* *do.* page 137.

VOL. II.

Indian Gazette, to face page 190.

Cylindrical presses, opposite page 534.

HISTORY OF PRINTING.



REMARK.

IT will have been observed that, in treating of the Newengland printers, I have arranged the States, not according to their geographical position, but upon the principle of priority in point of time. It appeared to me best, also, to treat of them collectively, although other states in the union established printing much earlier than some of them ; because, in Newengland, the art had, as it were, a regular line of descent, having emanated from Massachusetts, which might, with propriety, be called the Parent of Typography, in this part of the continent ; and produced a regular gradation, or succession of native printers.

But I found it would be difficult to follow the same plan in regard to the other States ; as in most of them printing was originally introduced by printers from England, Scotland, and other parts of Europe. I felt an inclination to take the States in the order in which they are placed by geographers ; but, in that point of view, I had some difficulty to

encounter ; for example—William Bradford, who was the first printer in Newyork, had previously introduced printing into Pennsylvania ; therefore, that precision, which is requisite in detailing historical events, indicated the propriety of giving that State the precedence.

Pennsylvania is considerably behind Massachusetts in point of antiquity, printing having been established in the latter, anno 1638, whereas it was not practised in the former until about the year 1686. Previous to 1765, Massachusetts attained and supported a superiority over all the other colonies ; but since the national government was established, Philadelphia appears to hold the first rank as it respects printing—that is, so far as relates to the number and magnitude of the works executed ; I, therefore, begin with Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA.



THIS was the second English colony in America, where the press was established.

The charter of this province was granted to William Penn, in the year 1681; and about the year 1686, a printing press was established “near Philadelphia.”

PHILADELPHIA.

THIS city was laid out, and the building of it begun by its proprietor, in 1683. In less than six years after the city was founded, printing was practised here.

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

WAS the first printer who settled in this colony. He was the son of William and Anne Bradford, of Leicester, England, at which place he was born.

He served his apprenticeship in London, with Andrew Sowles, printer, in Grace Church street, and married his daughter Elizabeth. Sowles was intimately acquainted with George Fox, a shoemaker of Nottingham ; and the founder of the English sect of quakers. Sowles was one of this sect, and printed for the society. Bradford adopted the principles of the quakers, and was among the first emigrants from England to Pennsylvania in 1682, or 1683, and landed at the spot where Philadelphia was soon after laid out, before a house was built. The next year his wife arrived.

At what place he first settled is rather uncertain ; but, it was, as he expresses it, “ near Philadelphia.” The Swedes had begun a colony in Delaware as early as 1626, and made a settlement at Chester, now a part of Pennsylvania. The Dutch conquered the Swedes and attached Delaware to the government of Newyork. By agreement with the Duke of York, Penn, after his arrival, assumed the government of Delaware, and united it, in matters of legislation, with Pennsylvania. The general assembly was holden at Chester, and this borough became, for a time, a place of consequence. It is probable that Bradford resided there until Philadelphia assumed the appearance of a city ; he might, however, have set up his press at Burlington, which is but eighteen miles distant from Philadelphia, and was then the capital of Newjersey. The first work printed by Bradford, which has reached us with a date, is, “ An Almanack for the year of the Christian account 1687 Particularly respecting the Meridian and Latitude of Burlington, but may indiffer-

ently serve all places adjacent. By Daniel Leeds Student in Agriculture. Printed and Sold by William Bradford, near *Philadelphia* in *Pennsylvania* pro Anno 1687." This is a sheet Almanack, in twelve compartments, for the twelve months; the year begins with March and ends with February, as was usual in the seventeenth century. At the bottom of the sheet is an explanation of the Almanack, an account of the eclipses for the year; courts and fairs at Burlington and Philadelphia, and short rules in husbandry.

It appears that at the time Bradford printed this Almanack* he lived "near Philadelphia," and Chester, as I have said, was near this city.†

In 1689, Bradford lived in the city. I possess a quarto pamphlet by George Keith, respecting the Newengland churches, printed by Bradford in Phil-

* A copy of this Almanack is now in the Library of Philadelphia.

† It has been suggested that Bradford first settled at Kensington, about two miles to the eastward of Philadelphia, on the banks of the Delaware; at which place there were, at that time, two or three houses, and where remained the great oak tree, under which William Penn held a treaty with the Indians, until the 5th of March 1810, when it was overthrown by a tornado. Proud, in his history of Pennsylvania, observes in a note, "The quakers had meetings for religious worship, and for the economy of their society, as early as the fore part of the year 1681, at the house of Thomas Fairlamb, at Shakamaxon, near or about the place where Kensington now stands, nigh Philadelphia." This fact renders it, in a degree, probable, that Bradford did settle at Kensington. The creek at the north end of the city is known to this day by the Indian name Shakamaxon.

adelphia that year. It is the oldest book, I have seen, printed in the city. I have another pamphlet, of seventy four pages printed by him in 1690, entitled, "A Refutation of Three Opposers of Truth, by plain Evidence of the holy Scriptures, viz. Pardon Tillinghast, B. Keech, and Cotton Mather; and a few Words of a Letter to John Cotton. By George Keith."—Imprint "Philadelphia, Printed and Sold by William Bradford Anno 1690." I have another quarto pamphlet, of seventy two pages, written by George Keith, entitled, "**A Serious Appeal** to all the more Sober, Impartial and Judicious People of New England to whose Hands this may come." It is a vindication of the quakers from the attack of Cotton Mather, &c. "Printed and Sold by William *Bradford* at *Philadelphia* in *Pennsylvania*, in the year 1692."

In the year 1692, much contention prevailed among the quakers, in Philadelphia, and Bradford took an active part in the quarrel. George Keith, by birth a Scotchman, a man of good abilities and well educated; was surveyor general in Newjersey; and the society of Friends in this city employed him in 1689, as the superintendent of their schools. Keith, having attended this duty nearly two years, became a public speaker in their religious assemblies; but being, as the quakers asserted, of a turbulent and overbearing spirit, he gave them much trouble; they forbade him speaking as a teacher, or minister in their meetings; this, and some other irritating circumstances, caused a division among the friends, and the parties were violently hostile to each other. Bradford was of the party which was attached to

Keith, and supported him; their opponents were the majority. Among them were Lieutenant governor Lloyd, and most of the quaker magistrates. Keith and Thomas Budd wrote against the majority, and Bradford published their writings.

Keith was condemned in the city meetings, but he appealed to the general meeting of the Friends; and, in order that his case might be generally known and understood, he wrote an address to the quakers, which he caused to be printed, and copies of it to be dispersed among the friends, previous to their general meeting. This conduct was highly resented by his opponents; the address was denominated seditious, and Bradford was arrested and imprisoned for printing it. The sheriff seized a form containing four quarto pages of the types of the address; he, also, took into his custody a quantity of paper, and a number of books, which were in Bradford's shop, with all the copies of the address which he could find. The civil authority took up the business; and, as Keith and Bradford state the facts, they who persecuted them in the religious assemblies, condemned and imprisoned them by civil process—the judges of the courts, being the leading characters in the meetings. Several of Keith's party were apprehended and imprisoned with Bradford; and, among them, Thomas Budd, and John MacComb. The offence of the latter consisted in his having two copies of the address, which he gave to two friends in compliance with their request.

The following was the warrant for committing Bradford and MacComb.

“ Whereas William Bradford, printer, and John MacComb, taylor, being brought before us upon an information of Publishing, Uttering and Spreading a Malitious and Seditious paper, intituled, An Appeal from the twenty eight Judges* to the Spirit of Truth, &c. Tending to the disturbance of the Peace and the Subversion of the present government, and the said Persons being required to give Securitie to answer it at the next Court, but they refused so to do. These are therefore by the King and Queens Authoritie and in our Proprietarys Name, to require you to take into your Custody the Bodies of William Bradford and John MacComb, and them safely keep till they shall be discharged by due Course of Law. Whereof fail not at your Peril ; and for your so Doing, this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under our Hands and Seales this 24th of August, 1692.

“ These to John White Sheriff of Philadelphia or his Deputies.”

Signed by Arthur Cook, and four others.

The day after the imprisonment of Bradford and his friends, a “ Private Sessions,” as it was called, of the county court was holden by six justices, all quakers, who, to put a better complexion on their proceedings, requested the attendance of two magistrates, who were not quakers.

This Court assembled, it seems, for the purpose of convicting Keith, Budd, and their connexions, of seditious conduct, and of condemning them

* “ Twenty eight,” meaning those who condemned Keith, in what he called “ their Spiritual Court.”

without a hearing; but the two magistrates who were not quakers, if we credit Keith and Bradford, reprobated the measure, and refused to have any concern in it, declaring, that the whole transaction was a mere dispute among the quakers respecting their religion, in which the government had no concern. They, however, advised that Keith, and others accused, should be sent for, and allowed to defend themselves, and affirmed that if any thing like sedition appeared in their practice, they would join heart and hand in their prosecution. To this the quaker magistrates would not consent, and the others in consequence left the court. The court, then, as is stated in a pamphlet* “proceeded in their work, and as they judged George Keith in their spiritual court, without all hearing or trial, so in like manner, they prosecuted him in their temporal court without all hearing.” The pamphlet further states that “one of the judges declared that the court could judge of matter of fact without evidence, and therefore without more to do, proclaimed George Keith by the common cryer, in the market place, to be a seditious person, and an enemy to the king and queen’s government.” [a]

Bradford and MacComb, who had been imprisoned, appeared at this court, and requested that they

* This pamphlet is entitled, “New England Spirit of Persecution, transmitted to Pennsylvania, and the Pretended Quaker found Persecuting the True Christian Quaker in the Tryal of Peter Boss, George Keith, Thomas Budd and William Bradford, at the Sessyons held at Philadelphia the Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth Days of December 1692. Giving an account of the most Arbitrary Proceedings of that Court.”

might be brought to trial ; pleading that it was very injurious to them, and their families, to remain in confinement. They claimed, as free born English subjects, the rights secured by Magna Charta, among which was the prompt administration of justice ; and Bradford, in particular, desired that his trial might then take place, “because, not only his person was restrained, but his working tools, and the paper and books from his shop, were taken from him, and without these he could not work and maintain his family.”

At this court the following conversation took place between the judges and the prisoners, all of whom were quakers.

“Justice *Cook*. What bold, impudent and confident men are these to stand thus confidently before the Court ?

“*MacComb*. You may cause our hats to be taken off if you please.

“*Bradford*. We are here only to desire that which is the right of every free born English subject, which is speedy justice, and it is strange that, that should be accounted impudence, and we impudent fellows therefore, when we have spoke nothing but words of truth and soberness, in requesting that which is our right, and which we want ; it being greatly to our prejudice to be detained prisoners.

“Justice *Cook*. If thou hadst been in England, thou would have had thy back lashed before now.

“*Bradford*. I do not know wherein I have broke any law so as to incur any such punishment.

“Justice *Jennings*. Thou art very ignorant in the law. Does not thee know that there’s a law

that every printer shall put his name to the books he prints, or his press is forfeited?

“*Bradford*. I know that there was such a law, and I know when it expired.

“*Justice Cook*. But it is revived again, and is in force, and without any regard to the matter of the book provides that the printer shall put his name to the books he prints, which thou hast not done.”

The prisoners continued to press for a trial.

“*Justice Cook*. A trial thou shalt have, and that to your cost, it may be.

“*Justice Jennings*. A trial thou shalt have, but for some reason known to us, the court defers it to the next sessions, and that is the answer we give, and no other you shall have.”

The trial was, accordingly, put over to the next term. The only offence which appeared against MacComb was, his joining with Keith and his party, and disposing of two copies of Keith's printed address to his quaker brethren; for this he was not only imprisoned, but also deprived, by lieutenant governor Lloyd, of a license to keep an ordinary, or, house of public entertainment, for which he had, a few months before his confinement, paid the lieutenant governor twelve pieces of eight, or three pounds, twelve shillings of the then currency.

At the next sessions of the court on the 6th of the following December, Bradford was placed at the bar. “The presentment was read;” the substance of which was, that the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th articles of the pamphlet called “An Appeal,” had a tendency to weaken the hands of the magistrates, and William Bradford was presented as the

printer of that seditious paper. The following proceedings of the court are extracted from the pamphlet above mentioned.

“ *Clerk.* What say you William Bradford, are you guilty as you stand presented, or not guilty ?

“ *Bradford.* In the first place, I desire to know whether I am clear of the mittimus, which differs from the presentment ?

“ The clerk and the attorney for the government read and perused the mittimus and presentment, and finding them to differ, said, that when William Bradford was cleared according to law, he was cleared of the mittimus. Bradford insisted on knowing, whether, on the issue of the presentment, he was clear of the mittimus. After a long debate on the subject, Bradford was told that he was clear of the mittimus, on the issue of the presentment.

“ *Bradford.* What law is the presentment founded on ?

“ *Attorney for the government.* It is grounded both on statute and common law.

“ *Bradford.* Pray let me see that statute and common law, else how shall I make my plea ? Justice Cook told us last court, that one reason why ye deferred our trial then, was, that we might have time to prepare ourselves to answer it ; but ye never let me have a copy of my presentment, nor will ye now let me know what law ye prosecute me upon.

“ *Attorney.* It's not usual to insert in indictments against what statute the offence is, when it's against several statutes and laws made.

“ Justice *White*. If thou wilt not plead guilty, or not guilty, thou wilt lose thy opportunity of being tried by thy country.

“ The court then ordered the clerk to write down that William Bradford refused to plead ; which he did, but as he was writing it down, Bradford desired they would not take advantage against him, for he refused not to plead, but only requested that which was greatly necessary, in order to his making his own defence. Several in the court requesting on the prisoner’s behalf, that the court would not take advantage against him, they admitted him to plead, and he pleaded, Not guilty.

“ The jury were then called over, and attested ; but before they were attested, Bradford was asked, if he had any exceptions to make against any of them that were returned for the jury.

“ *Bradford*. Yes, I have, and particularly against two of them, Joseph Kirle and James Fox, for at the time when I was committed to prison, Arthur Cook [one of the judges] told me, that Joseph Kirle had said, that if the proceedings of the magistrates were thus found fault with, that they must not defend themselves against thieves and robbers, merchants would be discouraged of coming here with their vessels, &c. and I except against James Fox, because the first day after Babbit and his company were taken, I being at Sam Carpenter’s, there was governor Lloyd, James Fox, and several others, and in discourse concerning the taking of the said privateers, James Fox greatly blamed William Walker, because he found fault with some justices that were quakers, for commanding men,

and as it were pressing them to go against the said privateers; and also James Fox joined with Thomas Lloyd in saying, he would mark them as enemies to the government and well being of the province, who were neutral in the case of going against Babbit and his crew; by which instances I think it appears that these two persons have prejudged the cause that is now to come before them.

“ Joseph Kirle acknowledged that he had spoken such words, and desired to be discharged; but the court would not allow of the exceptions.

“ *Clerk.* These are no exceptions in law.

“ *Attorney.* Hast thou at any time heard them say that thou printed that paper? for that is only what they are to find.

“ *Bradford.* That is not only what they are to find, they are to find also, whether this be a seditious paper or not, and whether it does tend to the weakening of the hands of the magistrates.

“ *Attorney.* No, that is matter of law, which the jury is not to meddle with, but find whether William Bradford printed it or not, and the bench is to judge whether it be a seditious paper or not, for the law has determined what is a breach of the peace, and the penalty, which the bench only is to give judgment on.

“ *Justice Jennings.* You are only to try, whether William Bradford printed it or not.

“ *Bradford.* This is wrong, for the jury are judges in law as well as the matter of fact.

“ The attorney again denied it; whereupon some of the jury desired to know what they were to try, for they did believe in their consciences, they were

obliged to try and find whether that paper was seditious, as well as whether Bradford printed it; and some of them desired to be discharged.

“ A great noise and confusion among the people.

“ Some on the bench shewing their willingness to allow of Bradford’s exceptions to the two jurors, justice Cook said, ‘ I will not allow of it; is there four of us of a mind?’ Then the attorney read the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th articles of the said printed appeal, &c. and commented thereupon, and then said, William Bradford is presented for printing and publishing this seditious paper, whereof you of the jury are to find him guilty, if it appears to you that he has printed it.

“ *Bradford.* I desire you of the jury, and all men present, to take notice, that what is contained in this paper is not seditious, but wholly relating to a religious difference, and asserting the quakers ancient principles, and it is not laid down positive that they ought not to have proceeded against the privateers, but laid down by the way of query for the people called quakers to consider and resolve at their yearly meeting, whether it was not a transgression of the quakers principles to hire and commissionate men to fight?

“ Justice *Cook.* If it was intended for the yearly meeting at Burlington, why was it published before the meeting?

“ *Bradford.* Because it might be perused and considered of by friends before the meeting, even as the bills that are proposed to be passed into laws, they are promulgated a certain number of days be-

fore the assembly meets, that each may have opportunity to consider them.

“ Then the attorney read the act* against printing any books without the printer’s name to them ; and he said, That was one act which they prosecuted William Bradford upon.

“ George Keith answered the attorney. ‘ It may be observed the singular and extraordinary severity of those justices, called quakers, who will pick out a statute made in Old England, and prosecute a man upon it here, which might ruin him and his family, though it’s not certain whether that act be in force ; most of William Penn’s and the quakers books were printed without the name of the printer, when that act was in force, and yet we never heard that any printer in England was prosecuted for that ; these here because they cannot fix the matter to be any breach of the peace they’ll prosecute the printer for not putting his name to what they suppose he printed.’

“ *Note.* That all the time those persons were on trial, the grand jury sat by them, overawing and threatening them, when they spoke boldly in their own defence, and one of the jury wrote down such words as they disliked, signifying that they would present them. Justice Cook bid them take notice of such and such words, thereby overawing the prisoners, that they had not liberty to plead freely. When Thomas Harris, at the request of the prisoners, began to say something to the matter, they stopt him, and bid an officer take him away, and Arthur

* An act of the British parliament. 14 Car. 2. cap. 33.

[justice] Cook said, that he should plead no more there.

“After a long pleading, D. Lloyd, their attorney, began to *summons* up the matter to the jury, and concluded by saying, It was evident William Bradford printed the seditious paper, he being the printer in this place, and the frame* on which it was printed was found in his house.

“*Bradford.* I desire the jury and all present to take notice, that there ought to be two evidences to prove the matter of fact, but not one evidence has been brought in this case.

“Justice *Jennings.* The frame on which it was printed is evidence enough.

“*Bradford.* But where is the frame? There has no frame been produced here; and if there had, it is no evidence, unless you saw me print on it.

“Justice *Jennings.* The jury shall have the frame with them; it cannot well be brought here; and besides the season is cold, and we are not to sit here to endanger our health.—You are minded to put tricks upon us.

“*Bradford.* You of the jury, and all here present, I desire you to take notice, that there has not one evidence been brought to prove that I printed the sheet, called An Appeal; and, whereas they say the frame is evidence which the jury shall have; I say, the jury ought not to hear, or have any evidence whatsoever, but in the presence of the judges and prisoners.

* Called by printers form, containing the pages in types.

“ Yet this was nothing minded, but Sam [justice] Jennings *summoned* up to the jury, what they were to do, viz. to find, first, whether or not, that paper called the Appeal, had not a tendency to the weakening the hands of the magistrates, and the encouragement of wickedness? secondly, whether it did not tend to the disturbance of the peace? and, thirdly, whether William Bradford did not print it, without putting his name to it as the law requires? The jury had a room provided for them, and the sheriff caused the frame to be carried in to them for an evidence that William Bradford printed the Appeal. The jury continued about forty eight hours together, and could not agree; then they came into court to ask, Whether the law did require two evidences to find a man guilty? To answer this question, the attorney read a passage out of a law book, that they were to find it by evidences, or on their own knowledge, or otherwise; now, says the attorney, this *otherwise* is the frame which you have, which is evidence sufficient.

“ *Bradford.* The frame which they have is no evidence, for I have not seen it; and, how do I, or the jury, know that, that which was carried in to them is mine?

“ Bradford was interrupted; the jury were sent forth again, and an officer commanded to keep them without meat, drink, fire or tobacco. In the afternoon the jury came into the court again, and told, they were not like to agree; whereupon the court discharged them.

“ Bradford then said to the court, that seeing he had been detained so long a prisoner, and his uten-

sils with which he should work had been so long kept from him, he hoped now to have his utensils returned, and to be discharged from his imprisonment.

“Justice *Jennings*. No! Thou shalt not have thy things again, nor be discharged; but I now let thee know, thou stands in the same capacity to answer next court, as before.

“Next court being come, Bradford attended, and desired to know, if the court would let him have his utensils, and he be discharged?

“Justice *Cook*. Thou shalt not have thy goods until released by law.

“*Bradford*. The law will not release them unless executed.

“Justice *Cook*. If thou wilt request a trial, thou may have it.

“Whereupon Bradford queried, whether it be according to law to seize men’s goods, and imprison their persons, and to detain them under the terror of a gaol, one six months after another, and not bring them to trial unless requested by the imprisoned? Whether, when a Jury is sworn, well and truly to try, and true deliverance make between the proprietor and prisoner, it is not illegal, to absolve them from their oaths, dismiss them and put the cause to trial to another Jury?”

Soon after this session of the court Bradford was, by some means, released from his confinement. It is said, that in the examination of the “frame,” the jury not being acquainted with reading backwards, attempted to raise it from the plank on which it was placed, and to put it in a more favorable situation

for inspection; and that one of them assisting with his cane, pushed against the bottom of the types as the form was placed perpendicularly, when, like magick, this evidence against Bradford instantly vanished, the types fell from the frame, or chase as it is termed by printers, formed a confused heap, and prevented further investigation.*

Bradford having incurred the displeasure of the dominant party in Pennsylvania, and receiving encouragement to settle in Newyork, he, in 1693, removed to that city; but it is supposed he had a concern in the press, which was continued in Philadelphia. [*See Newyork.*]

* Proud, in his History of Pennsylvania, mentions, that George Keith had published several virulent pieces, one of which indecently reflected on several of the principal magistrates in their judicial capacity, whereby their authority with the lower classes of the people was lessened. The printer, William Bradford, and John MacComb who had published it, were apprehended by a warrant from five magistrates, and examined, and upon their contemptuous behavior, and refusal to give security, were committed. He adds, "But they were soon discharged, without being brought to a trial." This does not altogether agree with the account of the trial printed at the time, and which it is probable had not come to the knowledge of Proud. Respecting G. Keith and Thomas Budd, Proud says, they were also presented by the grand jury of Philadelphia, as authors of another book of the like tendency, entitled, "The Plea of the Innocent," in which they defamed Samuel Jennings, "a judge and a magistrate." This presentment was prosecuted; "so the matter was brought to a trial, and the parties fined 5 l. each; but the fines were never exacted."

REINIER JANSEN.

AT this distance of time, it cannot be ascertained how long before or after 1699, Jansen printed in Philadelphia; nor is it certain that he owned a press. It is supposed that he was either an apprentice, or a journeyman to William Bradford; and, that when Bradford removed to Newyork in 1693, he left Jansen, to manage a press in Philadelphia. Bradford had a contest with his quaker brethren, who had the principal concern in public affairs; and it has been conjectured that, for prudential reasons, Jansen conducted the press in his own name, and had a share in the profits of the business. Some arrangement of this kind, probably, took place, and continued during the minority of Andrew, the son of William Bradford.

Whatever was the nature of this connexion, it is certain, that there was but little business for the press in Philadelphia; that there was more employment for that in Newyork; and, that the materials of both the printing houses united, would not have formed a large apparatus.

I have met with only one book with Jansen's name in the imprint; the title of that one, at large, is, "God's Protecting Providence Man's surest Help and Defence in the Times of the greatest difficulty and most Imminent danger Evidenced in the Remarkable Deliverance of Divers Persons from the Devouring Waves of the Sea, amongst which

they Suffered Shipwreck. And also from the more cruelly devouring jaws of the inhumane Canibals of Florida. Faithfully related by one of the persons concerned therein. Printed in *Philadelphia* by *Reinier Jansen*. 1699.”

In the province of Newyork, many years before the revolution, there was a Dutch family by this name ; the head of which was named Roecliff Jansen, pronounced by the English Jonson ; he possessed a large landed estate. There is a creek which runs across the south end of Livingston’s manor, and empties into Hudson river, called after him, “ Roecliff Jansen’s Kill.” This appears from Hollands’s map of Newyork. It is thought, that Roecliff was a descendent of Reinier Jansen.

JACOB TAYLOR.

I HAVE not met with any thing printed by him, and doubt his having been a printer. As it appears by the journals of the assembly, that he was consulted about printing the laws of the province in 1712, some persons have been of opinion that, at that time, he printed in Philadelphia. I can find no other evidence of this fact, than what appears in the following extracts from the journals of the assembly of Pennsylvania, viz.

In 1712, “ on the ninth of the third month,” the assembly determined that it would “ be of great use and benefit to the country to have the laws printed,

and thereupon sent for Jacob Taylor, to treat with him about the same. He informed the house, that according to the best of his judgment, the charges thereof would amount to *one hundred pounds* besides paper."

It was this circumstance, I am led to suppose, that induced Andrew Bradford, who was connected with his father in Newyork, to leave that city, and commence printing in Philadelphia; for on the "twenty fourth of the ninth month," the assembly chose a committee, "to treat with Jacob Taylor, *and the other printers in town*,"* about the charge it will require to print the laws of this province, and report the same to this house *this afternoon*." The printers *then in town* were doubtless William and Andrew Bradford from Newyork, as it cannot be discovered that, at that time, there were any other professors of the art nearer than Newlondon and Boston. It is possible that Jansen might have been of the number, but it is believed that he died, or had left Philadelphia before this time. However

* I conceive that this expression, to correspond with others in the extracts from the journals which follow, should read thus, "to treat with Jacob Taylor and others who are printers in town"—meaning the printers who came to town on this business. This remark is justified, in some measure, by the assembly, which it seems waited a fortnight after they took up the subject before they proceeded farther with it. This gave time for the printers in Newyork to get information of what was transacting relative to printing the laws, and to come to Philadelphia; and, it appears that as soon as they arrived, a committee was chosen, to consult with them and Taylor, and was directed to make a report the same day.

this may have been, the committee performed the service which was required of them, and made their report in the after part of that day. Seven persons were then immediately chosen, who “with the speaker’s assistance, were appointed trustees on behalf of the province to employ one or more persons in printing five hundred volumes of the laws thereof, and that fifty pounds of the province stock shall be paid by the treasurer as money comes into his hands, (after paying 500 l. to the lieutenant governor, &c.) unto the said trustees, towards defraying the charges aforesaid ; and, that what it amounts to more by a true account of the whole expense, and due credit given for the sales made of the said books, produced to the assembly for the time being, the same shall be a debt chargeable on this province, to be paid out of the public stock thereof.”

As there would not be money sufficient in the treasurer’s hands for the use of printing the laws, after paying the 500 l. to the lieutenant governor, and the members of the assembly for their services, it was, on the “seventh of the fourth month, Ordered, That the trustees, appointed to get the laws printed, may take up money at interest to defray the charges thereof, which shall be allowed a debt upon this province, to be discharged with the first public money that comes to the treasurer’s hands, after the aforesaid payments are discharged, and that the note issued for the said fifty pounds be made payable accordingly.”

Notwithstanding all these preparatory measures for printing the laws, the trustees did not proceed with the business. On “the thirteenth of the elev-

enth month 171 $\frac{2}{3}$," the subject was again brought forward in the assembly, and a committee of three persons was appointed, "*to treat with any printer, or other person or persons of this city, about the charge and method of printing the said laws, and bring their proposals in writing to this house.*"

On the "fifteenth of the eleventh month," same year, "the committee appointed to treat, &c. brought in a proposal in writing from Jacob Taylor, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table." On the "third of the twelfth month, a proposal from Andrew Bradford, *printer*, was read and ordered to lie on the table." And, on the tenth of that month, another committee was chosen to contract "*with such printer as they shall think fit to print the laws;*" and were authorised to "employ such clerks as they shall find necessary, to procure *a correct copy* of the said laws for the press." The committee had power, "where they shall observe any two or more laws of the same tenor or effect, (unless they be supplementary to each other) to omit such of them as shall appear to be redundant, only taking care that their *titles* be printed." Andrew Bradford was employed to print the laws; and, it is probable that it was at this time he established himself in Philadelphia.

Although the following extract from the journals of the assembly respects Bradford, I will insert it in this place, as it is the conclusion of the business relative to this edition of the laws, which were comprised in a volume of one hundred and eighty four pages, folio, viz.

“ 1714. 6th mo. 4. A petition from Andrew Bradford, setting forth that by order of the governor and assembly, he has printed the laws of this province ; that the repeal of several laws by her Majesty, has put a stop to the sale of them ; and desiring to be relieved by this house ; was received, and ordered to lie on the table.”

“ 1714. 6th mo. 5. Resolved that the speaker issue his warrant unto Richard Hill, to pay unto Andrew Bradford, printer, thirty pounds for fifty bound volumes of the laws of this province.”

If Taylor was not a printer, it is not improbable that he might be desirous to contract for printing the laws, with a view of having the work executed in Boston, and making a profit thereby. There was a Jacob Taylor, who for about thirty years, annually calculated an almanack, which was published, in Philadelphia, by Andrew Bradford ; he was probably the same person ; he died in 1746. I can learn nothing further of him.

ANDREW BRADFORD.

WAS the son of William Bradford, who first printed in Pennsylvania. He was born in Philadelphia, went to Newyork with his father, and of him learned the art of printing. When his apprenticeship ended, he was one year the partner of his father. About the year 1712, he returned to Philadelphia, and from that time to 1723, was the only printer in the colony.

His printing house was "in Second Street, at the sign of the Bible." He sold pamphlets and school books, and till 1730 frequently advertised other articles for sale, such as whalebone, live geese feathers, pickled sturgeon, chocolate, Spanish snuff, &c. and executed common binding.

He printed for the government, and published polemical pamphlets, which, during many years, afforded employment for the press wherever it was established. In 1732, he was postmaster; and, in 1735, became a considerable dealer in books and stationary.

In December, 1719, A. Bradford published the first newspaper printed in Pennsylvania. John Copson appears to have been a partner with Bradford in this publication for about two years.* In 1739, his foster son, William, was his partner; this connexion lasted about eleven months, and ended in 1740.

When Franklin made his first visit to Philadelphia in 1723, a second printing house was opening by Keimer. Franklin, although a journeyman in this rival printing house, boarded some time with Bradford. It is evident from Franklin's statement, that Bradford was not merely civil, he was friendly to this young stranger; and, although he had no employment for him, yet he made him welcome to his house, "till something better should offer." When mentioning Bradford, and his rival Keimer, Franklin observes, they were both "destitute of

* Bradford, in 1720, calls Copson a bookseller; but, in 1721, Copson stiles himself a merchant.

every qualification necessary to their profession." The first "was very illiterate," and the latter "ignorant of the world."

In 1738, Andrew Bradford purchased the house, now No. 8, South front street, which is yet in possession of the family, and occupied as a printing house by Thomas Bradford, publisher of "The True American," a daily newspaper.

He printed three or four Almanacks annually, viz. Jacob Taylor's, Titan Leed's, John Jerman's, and William Birkett's; these he published many years.

Bradford increased his property, and became easy in his circumstances. He was postmaster; and retained the office for several years after Franklin opened a third printing house in Philadelphia. However correct Franklin's opinion of him may be, it is certain that Bradford possessed, in a considerable degree, the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens; as he was chosen one of the common council of the city, and was in this office at the time of his death.

In 1741, he published a periodical work, entitled, "The American Magazine, or Monthly View of the Political State of the British Colonies." This work was soon discontinued.

His wife died in December, 1739; and, in 1740, he married Cornelia Smith, a native of New-york, who was related to his father's second wife.

He died November 23, 1742, aged about fifty six years; and was buried in Christ church burying ground. On this occasion The American Mercury appeared in mourning six weeks.

[*See Newspapers—Philadelphia.*]

SAMUEL KEIMER.

WAS bred to printing in London, where he married ; and, leaving his wife in England, he came to this country and opened a printing house "in High-Street, near the Market-House, at Philadelphia," in 1723. Until this time Bradford was the only printer in the colony. Keimer's printing materials consisted "of an old damaged press, and a small cast of worn out english types, contained in one pair of cases."* He soon made a small addition to his types, which enabled him to print pamphlets, and other small works. He was bred a compositor, and like other European compositors, knew little of the management of the press. When he wanted to use this small printing apparatus, he had neither man nor boy to assist him. His press was found to be deficient in some of its parts, and it had not been put together. At this time, Franklin arrived in Philadelphia, and sought employment ; Keimer engaged him to put his press in order, and hired him as a journeyman.

The first production of Keimer's press was an elegy of his own, on the death of Aquilla Rose, printer, a young man of an excellent character, secretary to the general assembly, and the principal workman in Bradford's printing house. Keimer

* Franklin's Life.

was engaged in this elegy mentally and manually, when he first saw Franklin, who observes, that Keimer was a poet, but “could not be said to *write* in verse, for his method was to set the lines in types as they flowed from his muse.”*

Soon after printing this elegy he published a small pamphlet, which he called “A Parable.”—This was said to be the joint work of himself and Franklin. It gave offence to the quakers, and produced the following advertisement in *The American Mercury*, viz.

“Whereas one Samuel Keimer, who lately came into this Province of Pennsylvania, hath Printed and Published divers Papers, particularly, one Entituled, *A Parable*, &c. in some Parts of which he assumes to use such a *Stile* and *Language*, as that perhaps he may be Deemed, where he is not known, to be one of the People called *Quakers*. This may therefore Certifie, That the said Samuel Keimer is not one of the said People, nor Countenanced by them in the aforesaid Practices. Signed by Order of the Monthly Meeting of the said People called Quakers, held at Philadelphia, the 29th Day of the Ninth Month, 1723.

“SAMUEL PRESTON, *Cl.*”

Keimer kept a small shop and sold blanks, and a few other articles. Among other things, in July 1724, bayberry wax candles, and fine white “*Liverpool Soap*.”

He printed pamphlets, and “rubbed along” for some time, till Franklin left him; his business, thus

* See *Barbadoes*, for a specimen of Keimer’s poetry.

far, had not been very productive of profit; but, during the absence of Franklin, he took a larger house, procured new types, opened a shop which was well supplied with stationary, employed four or five hands in his printing house, and improved his condition in life.

Franklin found Keimer in this situation when he returned from England; and having been disappointed in his expectations, he again became a journeyman to his former employer.

Among other small works, printed by Keimer, was a spurious edition of Jacob Taylor's Almanack, for 1726, of which all but the calculations were compiled and written by Keimer. Taylor disowned the work in a long poetical essay, not of the most delicate kind, which he published in Bradford's paper; and, it was soon after followed by an advertisement of the following purport.

“Whereas there hath been lately Published and Spread abroad in this Province and elsewhere, a lying Pamphlet, called An Almanack, set out and Printed by Samuel Keimer, to reproach, ridicule, and rob an honest Man of his Reputation, and strengthening his Adversaries, and not only so, but he hath Notoriously Branded the Gospel Minister of the Church of England with ignominious Names, for Maintaining a Gospel Truth, and reproacheth all the Professors of Christ and Christianity, as may be seen in his Almanack in the Month of December; now all judicious Readers may fairly see what this Man's Religion Consisteth in, only in his Beard and his sham keeping of the Seventh Day Sabbath, following Christ only for Loaves and Fishes. This

may give Notice to the Author of this Mischief, that if he do not readily Condemn what he hath done, and Satisfy the Abused, he may expect to be Prosecuted as the Law shall direct.

“AARON GOFORTH, Senior.”

The following year he printed another Almanack for 1727, which he called Titan Leeds's, and sent a parcel of them to Boston, Newyork, &c. for sale, where they met a good market. The publication of this Almanack was the cause of a quarrel between him and Bradford, who pronounced it to be a forgery.

Keimer made a contract with the legislature of Newjersey, to print the “Money Bills” for that province; and he sent Franklin with a press to Burlington to execute this business; who, having accomplished the job returned to Philadelphia; he soon after quitted the employment of Keimer, and, with a partner, opened another printing house.

No friendship appeared to exist between Keimer and Franklin, who soon became a powerful rival to Keimer, whose affairs were in an embarrassed state. Franklin intended to publish a newspaper, and kept, as he thought, his intention secret, until he could make the necessary preparation for the undertaking. The design, however, came to the knowledge of Keimer, who immediately published a prospectus of one which would speedily issue from his own press; and, notwithstanding Franklin's endeavors to prevent it, the paper made its appearance December 24, 1728. Franklin, being thus anticipated in the execution of a favorite plan, under a borrowed signature ridiculed Keimer and his pa-

per in Bradford's Mercury ; and by this, and other means, succeeded in counteracting the circulation of the paper. Keimer soon found that he was unable to continue his Gazette. Franklin well knew his situation, and offered to pay him a small sum, if he would resign the paper to him. The offer was accepted.

Soon after this transaction, Keimer became inattentive to business ; and, in consequence, involved himself in debt ; and was obliged to sell his stock and his printing materials to satisfy his creditors ; which having done, he went to Barbadoes and settled there.

Franklin mentions Keimer " as having been one of the French prophets," and that " he knew how to imitate their supernatural agitations,"* He characterizes him as " a perfect novice, and totally ignorant of the world ;" but, afterward observes, that

* In that heterodox work, the *Dictionnaire Philosophique*, Article *Convulsionnaires*, is the following account of these people.

" About the year 1724, dancings were seen in St. Medard's church yard ; many were the miracles wrought there ; one, the Dutchess Du Maine has immortalized in a song :

' Un decorateur a la royale,
Du talon gauche estropie
Obtint par grace speciale
D'etre boiteux de l'autre pied.'

" The miraculous fits are known to have continued till a guard was placed at the church yard gate.

" The Jesuits, as is likewise known, being unable to perform any such miracles since their Xavier had exhausted all the society's gifts by raising nine persons from the dead, by way of counterpoise to the credit of the Jansenists, engraved a

“ he was a great knave at heart, that he possessed no particular religion, but a little of all upon occasion.” It does not appear that he was destitute of all worldly knowledge, but he was unfortunate. He might possibly have been more successful in business, had not his exertions been counteracted by those, who, in pecuniary concerns, possessed more sagacity than he did.

[*See Westindies.*]

print of Christ in a jesuit's habit ; and it is farther known that a wag of the Jansenist party put under the print,

‘ Admirez l’artifice extreme
De ces moines ingenieux !
Il vous out habille comme eux
Mon Dieu, de peur qu’on ne vous aime.’

“ The Jansenists, the better to prove that Jesus Christ could never have put on the habit of a Jesuit, filled Paris with convulsions, and drew every body to their party. Carrade Montgeron, a counsellor of parliament, went and delivered to the king a collection in quarto of all their miracles, attested by a thousand witnesses ; for which, with very good reason, he was put under confinement, and obliged to go through a regimen to bring him to his senses ; but truth is always too strong for persecution ; the miracles went on for thirty years without intermission. Sister Rose, Sister Illuminated, Sister Promised, Sister Devout, were perpetually sent to people's houses ; they used to have themselves whipped, and no marks of it were to be seen the next day. They could bear, without any shew of pain, to be beaten on the breast with sticks ;—no wonder since they had been well fenced for the exhibition of such a farce ;—they were laid before a great fire, with their faces copiously plaistered over with pomatum, and did not burn. At length, as time improves all arts, the scenery ended in sticking swords into their fleshy parts, and crucifying them.”

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

A SKETCH of the early part of the life of Franklin, as one of the printers in Boston, has already been given. We left him, after his return from England, employed for a second time in the printing house of Keimer.

Hugh Meredith was, then an apprentice in the same house, but his apprenticeship had nearly expired. Dissentions took place between Keimer and Franklin, and they parted. Franklin was about returning to Boston; but Meredith persuaded him to remain in Philadelphia. He represented to him, that Keimer was embarrassed in business and must soon fail; and observed, that this event would make an opening for Franklin; who remarked, that he could not go into business for the want of a capital. Meredith in reply, proposed a connexion, and mentioned that his father, who had a high opinion of Franklin, would advance whatever sum was necessary to establish them in business. Franklin closed with the proposal. Meredith's father approved of the partnership; and, engaged with a merchant in the city to send to England for a press and types.

Franklin, in consequence of this arrangement compromised his difference with Keimer and returned to his employment. The agreement was kept a secret, until the printing apparatus arrived. At this time Meredith's indentures expired; and he and Franklin immediately completed articles of as-

sociation. They took a house near the market, set up their press, and began to use it under the firm of

Meredith and Franklin.

Their first work was forty sheets of foolscap, folio, of the History of the Quakers, printed for the use of those of this sect who resided in or near Philadelphia. Franklin daily completed at case, the work of a sheet, and distributed the forms; Meredith did the press work; the text was on a pica type, and the notes, which were long, on smaller letter.

After they had been in business twelve months, they became, as has been mentioned, the proprietors of Keimer's newspaper; and were appointed printers to the general assembly. These advantages resulted from the management of Franklin, who soon after succeeded in his plan of supplanting Bradford in the postoffice.

Before the complete revolution of two years, this partnership was dissolved, and Franklin came into possession of the whole business, which he conducted with skill and reputation. By means of his industry and economy, he soon paid his debts, and began to accumulate property. He opened a shop well filled with stationary, and did something at bookbinding and bookselling. He annually published "Poor Richard's Almanack," which became celebrated; likewise, a neat pocket Almanack; and, in 1741, he commenced the publication of a magazine, which was continued six months. In 1741, he printed Cicero's Cato Major on old age, with numerous notes in octavo. This work was

translated by J. Logan, of Philadelphia, and is, probably, the very first translation of a Latin classic, made and published in British America. The Greek words were printed from *Italic* characters. After this he became a considerable bookseller.

Franklin remained fifteen years without another partner, but being much engaged in public life, he, in January 1747⁷/₈, entered into a connexion with David Hall. The firm was

Franklin and Hall.

At this time the Gazette had an extensive circulation, in Pennsylvania, and in the neighboring colonies, and the business of the printing house was very lucrative. Hall took the sole management of the concern; and, I am well informed gave Franklin 1000 l. currency, per annum, for a number of years as a relinquishment of his share of the profits of the business. In 1765, Franklin sold out all his interest in the printing house to Hall, and the partnership was dissolved February 1, 1766.

In 1730, he married the daughter of Mr. Reed. She was the young woman, whom he saw standing at the door of her father's house, when he walked the streets of Philadelphia, with a roll of bread under each arm, while eating a third.

In 1753, Franklin was appointed a deputy postmaster general for the colonies. In 1755, he received a commission as colonel of a regiment of militia, and after the defeat of general Braddock, he raised, by order of government, a body of troops, and marched them to the western frontier, then in-

vaded by the enemy ; he built a fort, and placed a competent garrison in it, and then returned to Philadelphia. In 1757, he was appointed agent for the province of Pennsylvania, and, in this capacity went to England, with a petition to the King. He remained in England until 1762, when he returned to Philadelphia. In 1764, he again went to London as agent for the province. In 1766, he visited Holland, and the next year made a tour to France. While in England, he was appointed agent for the province of Massachusetts Bay. Soon after the commencement of the revolutionary war, he returned to America, and was employed in her councils. In 1776, he was appointed to assist in the negotiations at the court of France, and went to Paris for that purpose ; and, in 1778, he concluded a treaty of alliance between that cabinet and the United States of America. In September, 1783, he, with mr. Jay and mr. Adams, signed at Paris, the articles of peace on the part of the United States, with mr. David Hartley, on the part of Greatbritain. He, afterward, signed articles of amity and commerce between this country and Sweden, and Prussia. In 1784, he returned to Philadelphia. In 1786, he was elected president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and was soon after chosen president of several distinguished societies formed in Philadelphia.

His son, William, was postmaster in Philadelphia in 1754 ; clerk of the assembly of Pennsylvania in 1756 ; appointed governor of Newjersey in 1762, and was in that office when the revolutionary war began.

The following anecdote which has been published on both sides of the Atlantick, discovers the spirit with which Franklin edited his paper, and marks his pointed dislike of prostituting the press to purposes of defamation and scurrility.

Soon after the establishment of his paper, a person brought him a piece, which he requested him to publish in the Pennsylvania Gazette. Franklin desired that the piece might be left for his consideration until next day, when he would give an answer. The person returned at the time appointed, and received from Franklin this communication, "I have perused your piece, and find it to be scurrilous and defamatory,—to determine whether I should publish it or not, I went home in the evening, purchased a twopenny loaf at the baker's, and, with water from the pump made my supper;—I then wrapped myself up in my great coat, and laid down on the floor and slept till morning, when on another loaf and a mug of water, I made my breakfast. From this regimen I feel no inconvenience whatever. Finding I can live in this manner, I have formed a determination never to prostitute my press to the purposes of corruption, and abuse of this kind, for the sake of gaining a more comfortable subsistence."

The following facts will shew that Franklin retained a regard for the trade until the close of his life.

In 1788, about two years before his death, a number of printers and booksellers met together in Philadelphia, to form some regulations for the benefit of the trade. Bache, grandson of Franklin, and

myself, were of the number. After the first meeting, I conversed with dr. Franklin, on the subject of our convention; he approved the measures proposed, and requested that the next meeting might be at his house, as he was himself unable to go abroad. The meeting was accordingly holden there; and although he was much afflicted with pain, he voluntarily took minutes of the proceedings of that meeting, and appeared to be much interested in them. He evidently had the success of his grandson much at heart, who was then printing, at the recommendation of his grandfather, an edition of the minor classicks.

Franklin, after the commencement of the war, brought from Europe, a very valuable printing apparatus, which he purchased in London. He also imported the materials of a type foundry, which had been used in Paris. These articles for a foundry, though extensive, did not prove very valuable. He put the whole into the possession of his grandson, Benjamin Franklin Bache, who for some time carried on book printing, but eventually published a newspaper well known by the name of *The Aurora*; and, made but little use of the materials for the foundry.

In 1788, Franklin retired from public business. He had, for several of the preceding years, been troubled with a calculus, which increased to such a degree as, during a few months preceding his death, to confine him to his bed. In April, 1790, he was seized with an inflammation of the breast, attended with a fever, which terminated his earthly existence

on the 19th of that month, at the age of eighty five years.*

Long before his death, he wrote the following epitaph upon himself.

The Body of
Benjamin Franklin, printer;
(Like the cover of an old Book,
Its contents worn out,
And stript of its lettering and gilding)
Lies here, food for worms !
Yet the work itself shall not be lost,
For it will, as he believed, appear once more
In a new
And more beautiful edition,
Corrected and amended
By its Author.

HUGH MEREDITH.

WAS the son of a worthy and respectable farmer. He was born in Pennsylvania, and bred to husbandry.

* On the 30th of April, 1780, ten years after his death, "a fête was celebrated in the temple of Victory, at Paris, [France] in memory of Benjamin Franklin, one of the benefactors of humanity." [Publiciste, Paris paper.]

Franklin's father died in Boston, January 16, 1745.—Peter Franklin, brother to the doctor, and postmaster in Philadelphia, died in July, 1766, aged 74.

Having more taste for books than for agriculture, at the age of thirty, he came to Philadelphia, and bound himself for several years as a pressman, to Keimer. He was with him when Franklin returned from his first voyage to London. Franklin being again employed in Keimer's office, became intimate with Meredith. Their acquaintance produced the copartnership of which an account has already been given.

Franklin mentions Meredith as "honest, sensible, having some experience, and fond of reading; but, addicted to drinking." Meredith, the father, aware of this propensity in his son, was the more ready to promote his connexion with Franklin, and readily helped them, in the hope that Franklin, whom he knew to be temperate, "would cure his son from the too free use of brandy." Franklin, however, if he made the attempt, did not succeed. "From this habit of intemperance in Meredith," says Franklin, "I continued to derive the utmost advantage the case admitted."

Franklin soon considered Meredith as a dead weight, and was desirous to throw him off, which he effected with ease.

Meredith was frank and ingenuous. He found that his partner was dissatisfied, and discovered that himself was not well qualified to be a printer. His father, owing to some recent disappointments, was not able to make the last payment for the press and types, now become due to the merchant, who imported them. From these considerations, Meredith was induced to propose a dissolution of the partnership, and offered to relinquish his right in

the stock and business, on the moderate condition, that Franklin should take upon himself the debts of the company, pay Meredith thirty pounds currency, and furnish him with a new saddle. The offer was gladly embraced; the necessary writings were immediately executed, and the partnership was dissolved.

Meredith received the thirty pounds and the saddle, joined a number of his Pennsylvania friends, who were farmers; and, with them, went and settled in Northcarolina.

DAVID HARRY.

WAS born in Pennsylvania; his parents were respectable, and his connexions opulent. He served an apprenticeship with Keimer, and had just completed it, when Keimer was obliged to sell his press and types. Harry purchased them, and succeeded his master in business. This took place about July, 1729.

Franklin, who had then separated from Meredith, was fearful that in Harry he should find a powerful rival, and was induced to propose a partnership to him. Harry rejected the proposal with some disdain. Franklin observes, that "Harry lived extravagantly, pursued amusements, neglected business, and business neglected him."

Before the expiration of the year 1730, he followed his late master, Keimer, to Barbadoes, and took with him his printing materials.

In Barbadoes, Harry began printing, and employed Keimer as his journeyman. He had never acquired the habit of industry, and Barbadoes was not a place calculated to cure him of a dissipated course of life.

In a few months he became deeply involved in debt, and was induced to sell his press and types to Keimer, who found friends to assist him in the purchase.

Harry returned to Pennsylvania, and followed husbandry.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, THIRD.

WAS the son of William Bradford, jun. and grand son of the first William Bradford who printed in Philadelphia. He was born in Newyork. When very young, his uncle, Andrew Bradford, who had no children, adopted and educated him as his son and heir, and instructed him in the art of Printing. When he was about nineteen years of age, his affectionate foster mother, the wife of Andrew, died, and some time after, his foster father married Cornelia Smith, of Newyork. She had an adopted niece, whom she was desirous that William Bradford, the adopted nephew of her husband, should marry when he became of age. William's affections being engaged by another object, the plan was frustrated; and, in consequence, she imbibed a settled prejudice against him, and did not attempt to conceal it.

She treated him unkindly, and finally he was obliged to leave the house of his foster father. She prevailed on her husband to revoke the will which he had made in favor of William, and to make one in her own favor. It has been said, that her conduct, in general, was such, as rendered her husband very unhappy.

William, when about twenty years of age, became the partner of Andrew; but the wife caused this partnership to be dissolved, after it had continued one year. It began in December, 1739, and ended in December, 1740.*

In 1741, Bradford went to England; visited his relations there; returned in 1742, with printing materials, and a collection of books, and began business on the west side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets. In December 1742, he commenced the publication of a newspaper, which was continued by him and his successors, until after the year 1800. In 1743, he removed to the southeast corner of Black horse alley, where, at the sign of the Bible, he printed and sold books.

In 1748, he was chosen a lieutenant of a militia company, and in 1756, was made a captain.

In 1754, Bradford removed to the corner of Market and Front streets, and there opened a house for the convenience of the commercial part of the community, which was called the London Coffee-house.

* These circumstances were related to me by one of the family.

In 1762, he opened, in company with a mr. Kydd, a marine insurance office, where much business was done.

In 1766, he took his son Thomas a partner in the printing business. Their firm was

William and Thomas Bradford.

Bradford was a warm advocate for, and a staunch defender of the rights of his country. He was among the first in the city to oppose the British stamp act, in 1765 ; and, he was equally hostile to the succeeding offensive measures of the British ministry. He took arms in an early stage of the revolutionary war ; and, although he had reached the age at which the law exempts men from military service, he encountered the fatigues of a winter campaign, and did duty as a major of militia, in the memorable battle of Trenton ; he shared the honors of the day at Princeton, and returned colonel of the regiment, of which he went out major. He was at fort Mifflin when it was attacked by the Hessians ; and, in several other engagements.

A few days before the British troops took possession of Philadelphia, Bradford was intrusted by governor Wharton with the command of the city, and the superintendence of removing the stores. Having performed this duty, he left the city, as the enemy was entering it, and repaired to fort Mifflin, where he remained until that fortress was evacuated. From that time, Bradford remained at Trenton, until the British army left Philadelphia, when he returned to the city, and reopened his printing

house and coffee room ; but the customs and manners of the citizens were changed, and he perceived that business had found new channels. He returned from the hazards of public service with a broken constitution and a shattered fortune. He soon lost his affectionate wife. Age advanced upon him with hasty steps, and a paralytic stroke warned him of his approaching dissolution. After a few more feeble attacks, he calmly yielded to the king of terrors.

Bradford literally complied with a resolve of the early revolutionists, "to risk his life and fortune for the preservation of the liberty of his country." After peace was established, he consoled himself under his misfortunes ; and, in his most solitary hours, reflected with pleasure, that he had done all in his power, to secure for his country a name among independent nations ; and he frequently said to his children, "though I bequeath you no estate, I leave you in the enjoyment of liberty."

In 1742, Bradford married a daughter of Thomas Budd, who was imprisoned with the first William Bradford in 1692. He died September 25, 1791, aged 72. His body was interred in the presbyterian graveyard, in Arch street ; and his obsequies were attended by a large number of citizens, and particularly by those, who were the early and steady friends of the revolution. He was a very respectable printer.

Bradford left three sons, and three daughters. His eldest son, Thomas, has been mentioned as the partner of his father ; the second son, William, studied the law, became attorneygeneral of the

United States, and died August 25, 1793 ; Schuyler, the third son, died in the Eastindies.

CORNELIA BRADFORD.

WAS the second wife, and eventually the widow of Andrew Bradford. She succeeded her husband in the business of printing and bookselling in 1742. About four months after his death, she took Warner as a partner in the concerns of the printing house. The firm was,

Isaiah Warner and Cornelia Bradford.

This partnership lasted only till October 1744, when the widow resumed the press, and continued printing until 1746. At which time, or soon after, she retired from business.

She died in 1755. Her estate was settled by George Smith and Cornelia his wife, who, on the 11th of September of that year, published an advertisement for that purpose, in The Pennsylvania Journal.

ISAIAH WARNER.

WARNER was born in Philadelphia, and served his apprenticeship either with Bradford or Franklin. In 1742, he opened, in Chesnut street, the fourth

printing house in this city; and published Jacob Taylor's Almanack, and several small works, which appear to be well executed.

Soon after the death of Andrew Bradford, Warner entered into partnership with his widow. This partnership ended in the autumn of 1744. I have seen none of his printing after that time, and cannot find any further account of him.

At the close of this year, three newspapers were printed in Philadelphia, viz. The Mercury, the Gazette, and the Journal,

GEORGE BRINTAL.

I AM not certain that Brintal was a printer; all that I can gather respecting him, is, that when Warner's partnership with Cornelia Bradford ceased, Brintal managed the concerns of her printing house; and some time after, had an interest in the publication of the American Mercury. I have not found his name in the imprint to that paper, of which I have files to 1746.

JOSEPH CRELLIUS.

IN 1743, he lived in Market street, but the same year removed to Arch street. He was a German, and printed a newspaper weekly in his native lan-

guage. He kept an evening school, and taught the English and German languages grammatically.

His was the first German newspaper published in Philadelphia. I cannot learn how long it existed ; but it was certainly continued several years.

GODHART ARMBRUSTER.

HE was from Germany, and printed in Philadelphia as early as 1747. In 1748, he published several small books in the German language, which he advertised to be sold by him “at the German Printing-House in Race-Street.” It appears that there were two German printing houses then in this city.

His brother Anthony Armbruster, was, for a short time, his partner. After 1750, their partnership was dissolved, and G. Armbruster returned to Europe.

DAVID HALL.

HAS been mentioned as the partner of Franklin. He was born in Scotland ; and brought up a printer in Edinburgh. From that place he went to London, and worked in a printing house in which Strahan, afterward a famous law printer to the king, was at that time a journeyman. After Hall came to this country he was eighteen years in partnership with Franklin ; and, in May 1766, when that con-

nexion was dissolved, he formed another with William Sellers, under the firm of

Hall and Sellers.

Their business was lucrative ; they printed for government, and continued the Pennsylvania Gazette.

Beside printing, Hall, during the partnership with Franklin, and afterward, conducted a book and stationary store on a large scale, on his own account.

He died December 17, 1772, aged fifty eight years.

Hall was well acquainted with the art of printing ; and, was an industrious workman, of first rate abilities ; a prudent and impartial conductor of the Gazette ; and a benevolent and worthy man.

JAMES CHATTIN.

PRINTED in Philadelphia as early as 1752. His printing house was “ in Church-Alley, next door to the Pipe.” He was employed chiefly in pamphlets ; and was, I believe, a quaker.

In 1755, he advertised his publications at reduced prices, for sale “ at the Newest Printing-Office in Market Street, South Side of the Jersey-Market.” In 1771, he informed the public, “ that he had long been out of employment ; and, that he proposed to do business punctually, and with se-

cesy, as a conveyancer and bookkeeper, and had taken an office for that purpose in Second street."

After being several years a master printer, I am informed he was reduced to the condition of a journeyman.

He died many years since.

ANTHONY ARMBRUSTER.

WAS from Germany. He was the brother and, for a short time, partner of Godhart Armbruster, who has already been taken notice of as a German printer in this city. After their partnership ended, Godhart returned to Europe, and Anthony was employed as a master workman in a printing house which was established in Philadelphia by a society in London, for the benefit of the Germans in Pennsylvania. The reverend doctor Smith, provost of the college, was agent for the society, and for some time had the direction of the press, at which was printed a newspaper in the German language.

In 1760, Miller and Weiss, conveyancers, neither of whom were printers, opened a printing house, and printed in German and English; and Armbruster was their printer. I have been informed, that the materials used in this printing house were those which had belonged to the society in London, and were, perhaps, still owned by them, but under the direction of new agents.

In 1762, Armbruster, having provided a press and types for his own use, opened a printing house

“ at the upper end of Moravian Alley ;” where he published German school books, and some small articles in English. He kept an evening school and taught English and German. About the year 1763, he published, weekly, a newspaper in the German language, and in 1764, removed to “ Arch-Street, continued his paper, and, in 1765, printed Bachmair’s German and English Grammar.

He lived in Arch street a number of years, but not being successful, he gave up his printing house, and was employed by the printers in Philadelphia ; and, several years after, by Isaac Collins, in Newjersey, as a pressman.

He died at Germantown, July 1796, aged seventy nine years.

ANDREW STEUART.

WAS born in Belfast, Ireland, and served his apprenticeship with James Macgee, in that city. He set up a press “ in Lætitia-Court,” Philadelphia, in 1758. His business was confined to pamphlets, ballads, and small jobs. He afterward lived at the Bible-in-Heart in Second street, between Market and Arch street.

Steuart was not over nice as it respected the publications of others. In 1762, he reprinted immediately after its first appearance from the press, “ Science, a Poem, by Francis Hopkinson, esq.” This poem was published in quarto, price 1s. 6d. by Dunlap, Hall, and others. Steuart’s edition was

in 12mo. and he advertised it for sale "at three pence single, one shilling per dozen, or six shillings a hundred," with this remark, that as his "object was to promote the circulation of this excellent piece, he hoped that neither the author or any one else would imagine that he intended to

———' Rob him of his gain,'

Or, that his design was

' To reap the labour'd harvest of his brain.'

About the year 1764, Steuart went to Wilmington, Northcarolina, with a press, and part of his types; and he left the other part, and his book shop, in the care of Thomas Macgee and his apprentice James Crukshank. He never returned. The business was continued in Philadelphia, in his name, until he died. This event took place in 1769, at Capefear.

He owned a lot of land in Spruce street, and had accumulated other property.

[*See Northcarolina.*]

WILLIAM DUNLAP.

WAS a native of the north of Ireland. He served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia, with William Bradford.

In 1754, he began printing at Lancaster; but removed from thence to Philadelphia in 1757, and married a relation of Mrs. Franklin, wife of Benjamin Franklin, in consequence of which connexion Franklin appointed him postmaster.

He opened a printing house and bookstore in Market street, and did considerable business as a printer, bookseller and stationer, till 1765. His printing was correctly and handsomely executed.

He engaged in the study of divinity. In the year 1766, he sold off the principal part of his stock in trade at auction, resigned the management of his printing house to his nephew John Dunlap as a partner, and went to England. He obtained ordination in the church of England, returned to America in 1767; and, in 1768, became the rector of the parish of Stratton, in King and Queen's county, Virginia.

He printed John Jerman's almanack in 1757, and began the publication of Father Abraham's, which he continued annually. When he settled in Virginia, he resigned his business and his printing materials to his nephew for an ample consideration, to be paid by installments.

HENRY MILLER.

A FRIEND of his, well acquainted with his history, has informed me his name was John Henry Miller; but that he stiled himself in the imprint to the books he published in Philadelphia, Henry Miller only. He was born in the principality of Waldeck on the Upper Rhine, March 12, 1702, where his parents then resided. In 1715, they returned to their native place, a town near Zurich, in Switzerland, and took with them their son, whom they ap-

prenticed to a printer in Basle ; after his apprenticeship he was, at first, employed in a printing house at Zurich, but soon set up a press and published a newspaper ; quitting business at Zurich, he travelled to Leipsick and Altona ; from thence to London, from London to Amsterdam ; then through France, and again to Germany and Holland. In 1741, he came to America, and was for some time in Franklin's printing house in Philadelphia. In 1742 he returned to Europe ; married there in 1743, and in 1744 opened a printing house in Marienburg, Germany, and there published a newspaper. His residence at Marienburg was not of long continuance ; he again set out on his travels ; visited England a second, and Holland a third time, and returned to Germany. In 1751, he came again to America, and was concerned in a German printing house in Philadelphia ; but soon after was employed by William Bradford. In 1754, he once more embarked for Europe, where he remained until 1760, when he returned to Philadelphia with new printing materials and opened a printing house.

In 1762, he began the publication of a newspaper in the German language, which he continued some years after the revolutionary war ended.

He printed school and some other books in the German, and a few in the English language ; and dealt considerably as a bookseller. In 1771, his printing house was " in Race-Street, opposite Moravian-Alley." In 1776, he completed printing in six volumes, folio, *The Votes, &c.* of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, passed in many of the preceding years.

Miller was a good scholar and an excellent printer. He corresponded with some literary characters in Germany and Holland. In his religion he was a Moravian, and in politics a whig. He was a warm advocate for American liberty.

He removed from Philadelphia at the time the royal army took possession of the city in 1777. He left his printing materials in his house ; and his press and types were used by the British in printing proclamations, &c. After they evacuated the city, Miller returned to it, and resumed the publication of his newspaper, &c.

On the 26th of May 1779, he discontinued his public journal; and, at that time, published a farewell address to his readers. In that address he observed, that it was nearly fifty years since he first published a newspaper in Switzerland—that he had been obliged to continue business till that time of life—that he was then approaching the age of fourscore ; but, that a man, when he arrives to his sixtieth year, should commence his Sabbath, or day of rest from the cares and troubles of this life. In 1780, he resigned business altogether ; sold his printing materials, and retired to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He died there March 31, 1782, aged eighty years.

Having no family he bequeathed the greater part of his property to Melchior Steyner, who had been his apprentice.

JAMES ADAMS.

BEGAN printing in Philadelphia about the year 1760; and, in 1761, he removed to Wilmington, Delaware. [See *Delaware*.]

THOMAS BRADFORD.

WAS the eldest son of William Bradford, the second printer of that name in Philadelphia. Thomas's mother was daughter of Thomas Budd, who sided with George Keith, &c. in their opposition to lieutenant governor Lloyd and his party, in the noted quarrel among the quakers in 1692. Budd, at this time, was arrested and imprisoned with the first William Bradford for writing and publishing against the prevailing party of their quaker brethren. Thomas was named after his father in law. He was for several years in the college at Philadelphia; but in 1762, his father took him from that seminary, and placed him in his printing house; and, in 1766, received him as a partner in business, as has been before related. Their printing house was then at the corner of Front and Market streets.

The father died in 1791; the son continued the business, and at this time, he publishes a daily paper in Philadelphia.

Thomas Bradford is the great grandson of William Bradford, who first printed in Pennsylvania, and who was one of the first settlers of the colony. Printing has been carried on in the family from that time to the present.

WILLIAM SELLERS.

THE partner of David Hall, was from England, and served his apprenticeship in London. He began business about 1764, and kept a book and stationery store "in Arch-Street, between Second and Third Streets."

On the death of David Hall, his sons, William and David, became the partners of Sellers. The firm of *Hall and Sellers* was continued, and printing executed, as usual, at the old stand near the market.

Sellers was a correct and experienced printer; a good citizen, well known, and as well respected.

He died February 1804, aged seventy nine years.

WILLIAM GODDARD.

HAS already been mentioned as a printer at Providence. He opened a printing house in Philadelphia, November 1766. Here he entered into

partnership with two men of eminence in their line, Joseph Galloway, esq. by profession a lawyer, speaker of the house of assembly, and afterward a delegate to Congress, and Thomas Wharton the elder, a merchant of the sect of quakers; both men of large property and great influence. They were to supply a capital to carry on business extensively, and each of them to own a quarter part of the printing materials, and to draw a proportional part of the profits. Goddard was to pay for and to own half of the materials, to manage the concerns of the printing house in his own name, and to draw one half of the proceeds of trade. The last clause in the contract between the parties, was, from the political character of Galloway and Wharton, &c. thought to be singular; it was as follows, viz. "In case Benjamin Franklin, esq. [then in England] on his return to Philadelphia, should incline to become a partner in the business, he shall be admitted as such; and in that case, the shares, parts and proportions of the expense, charges and profits aforesaid, shall be as follows, viz. two ninths thereof shall belong to Joseph Galloway, two ninths thereof to Thomas Wharton, two ninths to Benjamin Franklin, and three ninths thereof to William Goddard." Galloway and Wharton were strongly attached to the measures of the British ministry, but cautious of expressing their opinions. The firm published a newspaper—"The Pennsylvania Chronicle," which for some time bore the appearance of impartiality; but at length Mr. Dickinson, author of the celebrated "Farmer's Letters," and several other respectable characters on the side of the country, were violently at-

tacked and abused. Galloway and others, behind the curtain, wrote, and Goddard,* who was tied to the pursestrings of his partners, was compelled to publish as they directed. Difficulties soon arose, from various causes, between the members of this partnership. Goddard was dissatisfied with the power, which Galloway and Wharton arrogated over him; and, they were displeased with his management of the paper, and other concerns of the firm. He observed, in a pamphlet entitled "The Partnership," which he published after their separation, that they threatened to ruin him, if he did not follow their directions and accede to their proposal to admit another partner into the firm, viz. Benjamin Towne, then a journeyman printer. This intended partner Goddard knew was to be a spy upon his actions, and a check upon his management of the concerns of the company; but he was obliged to submit and receive him in November 1769. The firm of the company was now

Goddard and Towne.

In July, 1770, their disagreement grew to a rupture, and after a connexion of about nine months with Towne, they separated.

A state of hostility ensued, and newspapers, handbills and pamphlets were filled with the ebullitions of their animosity. Goddard endeavored to prevent the reelection of Galloway to a seat in the house of assembly, but failed; for although Gallo-

* See his account of the partnership.

way did not succeed in the county of Philadelphia, he obtained his election in the county of Bucks. His real political character was not then known, and his influence continued to be greater than Goddard could counteract, although he fought like a veteran. Goddard was unable to answer the demands of the creditors of the company, who were urged to press him for payment; and he, being embarrassed, left the city in 1773, and went to Baltimore, where he hoped to obtain business more lucrative, and a residence more tranquil.

Goddard's partners, Galloway, Wharton and Towne, after the establishment of independence, were all proscribed as enemies to the country, by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

[*See Providence—Baltimore—Newspapers.*]

JOHN DUNLAP.

WAS born in the north of Ireland. He was the nephew of William Dunlap, by whom he was taught printing in Philadelphia.

When William went to England to take orders for the church in 1766, he left the management of his printing house to his nephew; who, in his own name, conducted the business for their joint benefit. Book printing had been their object; but, after the uncle was settled in the church at Virginia, he resigned the printing house and its concerns to John, who purchased the printing materials and printed

on his own account ; and, established a newspaper. His printing house was “on the south side of the Jersey Market.”

In 1778, Congress appointed J. Dunlap to print their journals, and for several years he continued to be their printer. In 1783, he retired from business with a handsome fortune.

Dunlap executed his printing in a neat and correct manner. It is said, that whilst he conducted a newspaper, he never inserted a paragraph which wounded the feelings of an individual.

After the war commenced in 1775, he was appointed a captain of a company of horse in the city militia.

Dunlap is now living in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN MECOM.

HAS been mentioned as a printer in Antigua, Boston and Newhaven. He removed from Connecticut, and opened a printing house in Philadelphia, in 1768. He attempted a small periodical work, which will be mentioned with the newspapers and magazines published in this city. Afterward, he was in the printing house of Goddard in Philadelphia, and in 1774, he left this city, and was employed by Isaac Collins, at Burlington, Newjersey, where he closed his typographical career. He lived some time in Salem county, and finished his earthly pilgrimage soon after the beginning of the revolutionary war.

Mecom, though singular in his manners, and deficient in the art of managing business to profit, was a man of ingenuity and integrity; and, as a printer, he was correct and skilful.

He was the first person in this country, as far as I know, who attempted stereotype printing. He actually cast plates for several pages of the New Testament, and made considerable progress toward the completion of them, but he never effected it.

ROBERT BELL.

WAS born in Scotland, and brought up in Ireland to bookselling, in a small way. He resided there several years, married in Dublin, and was for some time the partner of George Alexander Stevens, of facetious memory.

He came to America about the year 1766, and established himself first as a book auctioneer, and afterward as a bookseller, in Philadelphia. In 1772, he published Blackstone's Commentaries in four volumes octavo, in which undertaking he was supported by a liberal subscription; he had before published Robertson's Charles Vth. These two works may be considered as the first fruits of a spirit of enterprise in book printing in this city. Soon after the publication of Blackstone's Commentaries, he opened a printing house in Third street, where the Union library had lately been kept, and printed several other works of less magnitude.

Bell was the publisher of the celebrated pamphlet, entitled, "Common Sense," written by Thomas Paine. He employed Paine some time afterward as a clerk, &c. When Common Sense was committed to the press, there was a scarcity of paper; all the broken quires of paper in Bell's warehouse were collected and culled for the first impression. The work had a very rapid sale; it went through several editions in Philadelphia, and was republished in all parts of United America.

After the war took place, Bell became celebrated as a book auctioneer; and as such was known from Virginia to Newhampshire. He disposed, in that way, of his "jewels and diamonds," in New-york, Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, &c.*

Bell was a whig, and zealously supported the liberties of this country. He was a thorough book-seller, punctual and fair in his dealings; and, as a companion, he was sensible, social and witty.

He left Philadelphia in 1784, with an intention to visit Charleston, Southcarolina, where he had sent a quantity of books to sell at auction, but on his way was taken sick at Richmond, Virginia, and died there September 23, 1784.

* His advertisements for the sale of books by auction, were commonly headed with "Jewels and Diamonds to be sold or sacrificed, by Robert Bell, humble Provodore to the Sentimentalists."

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK.

WAS born in Philadelphia, and served an apprenticeship with Andrew Steuart. He is one of the society of friends, and has printed books for them as well as for his own sales.

He opened a printing house in 1769, and soon after a book and stationary store, in Third street, near Market street, in company with Isaac Collins. Their firm was

Crukshank and Collins.

The partnership continued only one year, when it was dissolved, and Collins removed to Burlington.

Crukshank took a good stand in Market street, and traded very considerably. In 1772, he printed for Bell, Blackstone's Commentaries in four volumes octavo—also several other works of importance.

Fair in his dealings, punctual in his payments, and amiable in his manners, he yet lives, and is greatly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM EVITT.

WAS born in Pennsylvania, and served an apprenticeship with Andrew Steuart. In 1770, he printed "at the Bible-in-Heart, Strawberry-Alley,"

with the press and types which had been Steuart's, which he purchased.

He issued proposals for publishing weekly, on Saturday evening, a newspaper, to be entitled, "The Pennsylvania Evening Post." This paper never made its appearance; but one of the same title was, afterward, published by Benjamin Towne.

I can find no other particulars of Evitt which will add any respectability to the trade. He was, for a time, a journeyman; and, afterward, became a soldier in the American army, and died in the service of his country.

WILLIAM HALL,
AND
DAVID HALL, JUN.

WERE the sons of David Hall, and were taught printing by their father. After his death, in 1772, they became the partners of Sellers; and the firm of *Hall and Sellers* was continued until the death of Sellers. The business was then for several years managed in the names of *William and David Hall*. It was, afterward, transferred to *William Hall, jun.*

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUN.

WAS the son of James Humphreys, a conveyancer, &c. He received an education at the college in Philadelphia, and was there placed under the

care of an uncle, to study physic ; but disliking the profession, he became an apprentice to William Bradford, and was by him taught printing.

Supplied with good printing materials, he began business “ at the lower corner of Black-horse Alley, in Front Street,” and in January 1775, he published a newspaper.

Humphreys printed several books before the commencement of the revolutionary war, and among them were Sterne’s works in five volumes, duodecimo, Wetterhall’s Greek Grammar, corrected for the use of the college in Philadelphia ; and, afterward, *Strictures on Paine’s Common Sense* ;” two editions of the last work, consisting of several thousand copies each, were sold in a few months.

Humphreys had acted as clerk in the court of chancery, and, as a qualification, had taken the oath of allegiance to the British king ; he, on this account, refused to bear arms in favor of his country, and against the government of England ; and was, in consequence, denounced as a tory. His paper, it has been said, was under the influence of the British government, and he was several times in the hands of the “ people.” He had done no injury to the individuals who were dissatisfied with his political opinions, and from them he received no essential abuse. Among the whigs he had good friends, one of whom was doctor Rittenhouse, a literary character well known in our country.

Benjamin Towne, who began the publication of *The Evening Post*, a rival paper, was not friendly to Humphreys, and published a number of pieces, calculated to excite the popular resentment against

him. November 16, 1776, Humphreys was attacked by a writer in Towne's paper under the signature of "A Tory;" not knowing what might be the consequence of these assaults, in those times of commotion, Humphreys discontinued his paper, quitted business, and went into the country. At the very time Towne published these pieces, Humphreys had loaned him the paper on which *The Evening Post* was published, without any prospect of payment.

Humphreys, thus driven from Philadelphia, remained in the country till the British army approached the city; he then returned and remained there while it was possessed by the British troops; with them he again left the city, accompanied the army to Newyork, and there continued as a merchant until the establishment of peace. He then went to England, procured a supply of good printing materials, and after some time, went to Novascotia, and established himself as a merchant at Shelburne; in this situation he remained until 1797, when having suffered loss by French privateers, he again returned to Philadelphia, and there opened a printing house. From that time till he died he was employed in book printing, and a number of valuable works have come from his press.

He was a good and accurate printer, and a worthy citizen. He died in February 1810.

BENJAMIN TOWNE.

WAS born in Lincolnshire, and brought up to printing in England. He was first a journeyman to Goddard, and then his partner. He purchased the right which Galloway and Wharton had in the printing house managed by Goddard. This partnership did not continue a year, but ended in 1770. In 1774, Towne opened a printing house on his own account.

James Humphreys had proposed to publish a newspaper, professedly impartial. Towne immediately issued a proposal for another paper. It was supposed that Humphreys's paper would be in the British interest. Towne took opposite ground. Both papers appeared before the public in January 1775. Suspicion was soon excited against Humphreys's Ledger, and was kept awake by the publications in Towne's Evening Post. In less than two years Towne succeeded in obliging Humphreys to discontinue the Ledger; and, through fear of popular resentment, to leave the city.

Towne remained a whig until the British army took possession of Philadelphia; he then became a royalist. At this time Humphreys returned and renewed the Ledger. Towne continued The Evening Post. There was this difference between Humphreys and Towne—the first possessed a candid mind, and was apparently guided by moral principle; Towne appeared to be artful, and governed

by self interest. When the British troops evacuated the city, Humphreys went with them. Towne, although proscribed by the state government for joining the royal standard, remained; and, again, adopted the language of a whig; but his conduct gained no friends among the loyalists, and it lost him the confidence of those who had been his patrons. But he was permitted, without molestation, to pursue his business, and I believe he continued his paper, which was handsomely executed, till nearly the time when he was arrested by death.

When Congress first met in Philadelphia, after the British army evacuated it, doctor Witherspoon, who was then a member, went into the bookstore of Aitken, where he met with Towne: After some conversation, Towne requested the doctor, to furnish him with intelligence and essays for the Evening Post, as he formerly had done. The doctor refused, and told him, that it would be very improper for a member of congress to hold intercourse with a man who was proscribed by law; but he added, "if you make your peace with the country first, I will then assist you." "How shall I do it, doctor?"—"Why," answered the doctor, "write and publish a piece acknowledging your fault, professing repentance, and asking forgiveness."—"But what shall I say?" The doctor gave some hints; upon which Towne said, "Doctor, you write expeditiously and to the purpose; I will thank you to write something for me, and I will publish it." "Will you? then I will do it," replied the doctor. The doctor applied to Aitken for paper and ink, and immediately wrote, "The humble Confession, Re-

cantation and Apology of Benjamin Towne," &c. It was an excellent production, and humorously ironical; but Towne refused to comply with his promise to publish, because the doctor would not allow him to omit some sentences in it. It, however, made its appearance, some time after, in several newspapers; and, passing for the genuine work of Towne, raised his reputation as a writer. When doctor Witherspoon's works were published, this Recantation was among them. [6]

Towne was not deficient in intellectual faculties, and was a decent workman. He was a *bon vivant*, but he did not possess the art of accumulating and retaining wealth.

He died July 8, 1793.

ROBERT AITKEN.

WAS born at Dalkeith, in Scotland, and served a regular apprenticeship with a bookbinder in Edinburgh. He came to Philadelphia, as a bookseller, in 1769;—returned to Scotland the same year, came back to Philadelphia in 1771, and followed the business of bookselling and binding both before and after the revolution. In 1774, he became a printer.

In 1775, he published a Magazine, and in 1782, an edition of the Bible, small duodecimo, on a brevier type. This edition, said to be the first printed in America, which is, however, a mistake,* was

* See printers in Cambridge, Boston and Germantown.

recommended to the public by Congress, as a pious and laudable undertaking in the existing state of the country. A copy of this resolve of Congress is printed at the end of the Old Testament. Imprint —“ Philadelphia, Printed and Sold by R. Aitken, at Pope’s Head, above the Coffee-House in Market-Street, MDCCLXXXII.”

Aitken was a steady friend to the American revolution; and, unfortunately, being in the city when the British army gained possession of it, he was thrown into prison, and treated with great severity. When preparations were making for evacuating the city he, with a number of others, was taken to the water’s side, and evidently destined for the prison ships in Newyork. In this situation, he seized an opportunity to escape. After the war, he printed several valuable works. Among them were the three first volumes, in quarto, of The Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

He had a son bred to printing, who was some time his partner.

Aitken died in July 1802, aged sixty eight years.

For thirty one years, he had been a citizen of Philadelphia. He was industrious and frugal, and, in consequence, acquired property. His printing was neat and correct. In his dealings he was punctual; and he acquired the respect of those who became acquainted with him.

JANE AITKEN, his daughter, continued his business. She has now a printing house in Philadelphia; and, has recently printed Thompson’s Translation of the Septuagint in four volumes, octavo.

The printing is well and handsomely executed. She has obtained much reputation by the productions which have issued from her press.

STORY AND HUMPHREYS.

ENOCH STORY, the elder, and Daniel Humphreys, were copartners. They began printing "in Norris's-Alley, near Front-Street," in 1775. The well known Joseph Galloway, once the partner of Goddard, in order to promote his political views, is said to have procured the materials of a printing house for Story, who took D. Humphreys, not then engaged in business, into partnership.

Their chief employment was a newspaper, which they had published but a few months, when their printing house and materials were burnt, and their partnership was, in consequence, dissolved.

Story was bred a merchant, but was unfortunate in mercantile affairs, and unsuccessful in other business. He died some years since.

DANIEL HUMPHREYS, son of Joshua Humphreys, served his time with William Bradford, and was a fellow apprentice with James Humphreys; but they were not related. Daniel, some time after his misfortune by fire, opened another printing house; and, at the termination of the revolutionary war, began another newspaper, which he published several years. The typography of this paper was neatly executed. He has now a printing house in Philadelphia; is noted as a good proof reader, and in this business is often employed.

ENOCH STORY, *the younger*.

WAS the kinsman of Enoch Story, who was the partner of Daniel Humphreys. He served his apprenticeship with William Hall, and begun business at Baltimore. In 1775, and for some time after, he was what is termed "a job printer," in Strawberry alley, Philadelphia. He is now living, but without business, and is destitute of property.

JOHN DOUGLAS MACDOUGALL.

PRINTED in Chesnut street, in Philadelphia, in 1775, and probably before that time. He was not, I believe, long, or largely in trade. He was born in Ireland, and had, previously to engaging in business in this city, worked in the printing house of Sarah Goddard and Company, at Providence, Rhodeisland.

He died in Newyork, August, 1787.

SAMUEL DELLAP.

PRINTED several small works, which he sold at his shop "in Front-Street, between Market and Arch Streets, in 1771, and after.

He went frequently to Newyork, where he advertised his publications, and collected old books ; these he sold at auction in Philadelphia.

MELCHIOR STYNER,
AND
CHARLES CIST.

STYNER was of German extraction, and served his apprenticeship with Henry Miller.

CIST was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, where he received a good education, and was brought up a druggist and apothecary, and, afterward, studied physic.

He came to America in 1769, and engaged with Henry Miller, as a translator of English into German ; by continuing in the employment of Miller several years, he acquired a considerable knowledge of printing.

These two entered into partnership in December 1775, under the firm of

Styner and Cist.

They executed book and job work, both in the German and English languages, “ in Second street, at the corner of Coats’s alley ;” and were considered good and correct printers.

Not long after the commencement of the revolutionary war, they published a newspaper in the German language ; but, for want of sufficient encouragement, it was discontinued in April 1776,

They left Philadelphia when the British army approached it ; and, returned when it was evacuated in 1778. They separated a few years after. Styner, by neglecting business, became poor ; but Cist pursued it prudently, and acquired considerable property.

Cist eventually removed to Bethlehem, where he died December 1, 1805, and was buried in the Moravian churchyard, near the remains of his old friend Henry Miller.

Styner, who for some years had ceased to be a master printer, died at Washington in the winter of 1807.*

There were, I believe, in Philadelphia before 1775, one or two others, who printed in German or English, of whom I can obtain no particular information ; not so much as their names.

Philadelphia now contains about forty printing houses.

* Steyner's name has been spelled differently at different times, as *Steyner*, *Steinor* ; but, in some of his advertisements, it is *Styner*, which is, doubtless, correct.

I will, in this place, mention the name of the elder Armbruster, which I have seen spelled *Godhart* and *Gotthan* ; the latter I believe to be right, as since the sheet, containing an account of him, went to the press, I have met with a book published by him, the imprint to which is, "Philadelphia ; printed by *Gotthan Armbruster*."

While mentioning names—the reader will see in page 58 of this volume, that *James Crukshank* is taken notice of as the apprentice of Andrew Steuart ; the information I had received respecting him, was incorrect, for I have since ascertained his name to be Joseph.

GERMANTOWN.

THE Mennonists, a sect from Germany, settled early in the eighteenth century at Germantown.

CHRISTOPHER SAUER, *alias* SOWER.

A GERMAN, established a press here in 1735. He was a man of good information, and a well instructed printer. Although inclining to menno-nism, he was called a separatist, but, in fact, did not join any particular sect. He was religious in the temper of his mind, quiet in his deportment, and a ready writer.

In 1735, he began to publish, quarterly, in German, a Journal of Events ; this was the first work of the kind published in a foreign language in the colonies, and was succeeded by a regular newspaper. The same year, he published the first German Almanack printed in Pennsylvania ; and, soon after, an " Extract from the Laws of the Province, by William Penn," translated for the use of the Germans, with several other works.

In 1743, he printed the Bible in German, small quarto ; the price to subscribers was only fourteen shillings currency ; but it was sold bound, for twenty shillings. This was the largest work which

had issued from any press in this colony, and was not equalled for many years after. The edition consisted of about a thousand copies, and was three years in the press.

About 1744, he resigned his press to his son.

Germany has produced as many good printers as any part of the world. Sower was a thorough workman ; he cast several fonts of types, and manufactured ink for his own printing.

He died about the year 1760.

CHRISTOPHER SOWER, JUN.

WAS taught printing by his father, and succeeded him about 1744. He continued the business, on an enlarged scale ; he printed many valuable books, and published a newspaper, weekly.

In 1762, he printed a second edition, consisting of two thousand copies, of the quarto Bible in German ; and, in 1776, completed a third edition, of three thousand copies.

His was by far the most extensive book manufactory then, and for many years afterward, in the British American colonies. It occasioned the establishment of several binderies, a paper mill, and a foundry for English and German types.

The property of Sower was much injured by the revolutionary war, particularly by the battle of Germantown in 1777. To preserve the residue of it from being destroyed by the British, and in the supposition that American Independence could not

be maintained, he went into Philadelphia, and there resided while the British army possessed the city. His estate was confiscated before the close of the war, and his books, bound, and unbound, were sold ; among these was the principal part of the last edition of the Bible in sheets ; some copies of them had been before, and others of them were now, converted into cartridges, and thus used, not for the salvation of mens' souls, but for the destruction of their bodies. His establishment was entirely broken up.

His father had, by his industry, acquired a very handsome estate, which he left to his son, who made a great addition to it. His loss, it has been said, amounted to thirty thousand dollars.

Sower was well educated by his father. He was ordained a minister of the German baptist society, and continued a very useful member of it during life. As a printer, he was correct and skilful ; he carried on bookbinding, and did considerable business as a bookseller. His type foundry was much employed in casting types for himself and other German printers. The types for his editions of the Bible, I am told, were cast at his foundry ; and he, like his father, manufactured excellent ink for his own use.

Sower was a man of integrity, and deservedly esteemed. He died at an advanced age at Madergy, Philadelphia county, August 1784.

CHRISTOPHER SOWER. THIRD.

WAS brought up a printer by his father, and was for one or more years his partner.

He was a member of the German baptist church; but withdrew from it, and left the United States with the British army. At the establishment of peace, he settled at St. John's, Newbrunswick, and there published "The Royal Gazette."

He left that colony in 1799, in search of health, and went to Baltimore, where, by a stroke of apoplexy, he died in July of that year.

*LANCASTER.*

MILLER AND HOLLAND.

I BELIEVE were Germans. They had a press in Lancaster in 1751; and, perhaps before, but that fact I have not been able to ascertain. They printed some small works in the German language, and in 1752, published a newspaper, in German and English.

WILLIAM DUNLAP.

BEGAN printing in Lancaster, in 1754, in the English and German languages. He remained here till the beginning of the year 1757, when he removed to Philadelphia. [*See Philadelphia.*]

LAHN, ALBRIGHT AND STUMER.

WERE Germans, or of German extraction ; and, printed in Lancaster before 1775, and for some time after. They published a German and English newspaper, and printed other works in these languages, as copartners.

Jacob Lahn died in February 1801, aged fifty four.

John Albright died in 1806, aged sixty five years.

FRANCIS BAILEY.

BEGAN business in Lancaster in 1772, and published a newspaper in English after 1775. His printing house was “ in Kingstreet, Lancaster.”

Bailey was not regularly bred to printing.

He removed to Philadelphia, and published a newspaper in that city, when peace was established ; but eventually returned to Lancaster, where he now continues.

STEWART HERBERT.

OPENED a printing house "in Queen street, Lancaster," and printed there in 1774.

Andrew Steuart in 1761, had a shop in Lancaster; but I do not find that he had a press there.

*EPHRATA.*

THIS place was settled by a sect called Tunckers, most of whom were from Germany, or of German extraction. They believe in the universal salvation of the human race. They are generally well informed, peaceable in their disposition, simple in their language, and plain in their dress. Like the quakers, they neither swear nor fight, nor go to law, nor take interest for money loaned.

PETER MILLER.

A VENERABLE leader and teacher among the Tunckers, established a press at Ephrata before the war, and I believe that it is yet in use.

“ Miller was born in Germany in 1709 ; had his education in the university of Heidelberg ; came to this country in 1730 ; settled with the Dutch presbyterians in Philadelphia ; and, was the same year ordained a preacher among them. In 1735, he embraced the principles of the baptists ; and, in 1744, he received another ordination to be the prior or head of the society at Ephrata.”* Some years after, he established the press there, perhaps not far from 1760.

It is not supposed that Miller was bred to printing ; but, it is understood, he obtained a knowledge of the art, after he arrived in Pennsylvania, from the second Christopher Sower of Germantown. They were of the same religious sect, and in some way associated in the general government of the church of which they were members.

Miller was a good classical scholar ; a man of most amiable manners, and highly respected. He died about the year 1793.

* Edwards's History of Baptists, printed 1770.

NEWYORK.



THIS colony was settled by the Dutch, and remained in their possession until 1664, when it was surrendered to the king of England, and by him granted to the duke of York. No press was established under the Dutch government.

In 1665, "The Conditions for New Planters in the Territories of His Royal Highness The Duke of York," who was afterward king of England, were printed on one side of a foolscap half sheet. A gentleman,* who possesses one of the printed copies of these conditions, informs me that, on its margin, in ancient writing, are these words, "This was printed at Boston in May 1665." Cambridge was undoubtedly meant, as a press was not established in Boston till some years after this time. This writing is, however, proof that, in 1665, there was no printing press in Newyork. The small quantity of printing necessary for the colony was probably done at Cambridge, or at Boston, until about 1684,

* Hon. Ebenezer Hazard of Philadelphia; late postmaster general.

when William Bradford began printing in Pennsylvania. It does not appear that any printing was executed in Newyork until 1693.

In 1700, some gentlemen in Boston, applied to Bartholomew Green of that town, to print a pamphlet, entitled, “ Gospel Order Revived, Being an Answer to a Book lately set forth by the Reverend Mr. *Increase Mather*, President of *Harvard Colledge*, &c. entitled, *The Order of the Gospel, &c.* Dedicated to the Churches of Christ in *New-England*. By sundry Ministers of the Gospel in *New-England*.” Green declined printing the pamphlet, before it had been submitted to the licensers of the press, to which the authors would not consent. Some months after, the pamphlet was published, and appeared without the name of the printer, or the place of his residence; the imprint was, “ Printed in the year 1700.” To the pamphlet was prefixed the following advertisement, viz.

“ The Reader is desired to take Notice, that the Press in Boston is so much under the *aw* of the Reverend Author, whom we answer, and his Friends that we could not obtain of the Printer there to print the following sheets, which is the only true Reason why we have sent the Copy so far for its Impression,”

The pamphlet, on its appearance in Boston, particularly the advertisement attached to it, produced considerable agitation. Green to clear himself of the aspersion, as he termed it, of his press being under control, &c. published a handbill, a newspaper was not then published in English America.

In this handbill, Green asserts, that the pamphlet was printed at Newyork. [c]

This pamphlet of which I have a copy, contains fifty two pages, small quarto, incorrectly and badly printed, and is, the laws excepted, the only book printed in Newyork as early as 1700, which I have seen, that contained more than twenty pages.



NEWYORK.

THE first press erected in the colony was in this city, in the year 1693.

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

WHO has been mentioned as the first who printed in Pennsylvania, introduced the art into Newyork. He continued his printing in Philadelphia until some time in the year 1693, when he set up a press in Newyork, and was appointed printer to the government. The first book from his press was a small folio volume of the laws of the colony, bearing the date of that year. In the imprint he styles himself "Printer to their Majesties," and directs to his printing house, "at the Sign of the Bible."

In 1698, he printed "The Proceedings of his Excellency Earle Bellemount, Governour of New York, and his Council on the 8th of May 1698," one sheet folio. Imprint—"Newyork, Printed by William Bradford, Printer to the King, 1698."

His imprint to "an Account of the illegal trial of Nicholas Bayard in 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ " is "Printed by William Bradford at Sign of the Bible New York. 1702."

In 1709, November 12, the general assembly of the colony, ordered, "That Mr. Bradford do print all the Acts of the General Assembly of this Colony now in force." A warrant from the speaker, of the same date, "*appoints and orders* William Bradford" to print the laws in conformity to the resolve of the general assembly. The laws were printed by him accordingly, and he completed them in the year following, with this imprint. "Printed by *William Bradford*, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty for the Colony of New York, 1710."

I have a pamphlet printed in this city in 1711, by "William and Andrew Bradford," from which it appears that, at that time, there was some connexion in business between Bradford and his son Andrew; but this concern could have been only for a year or two, for Andrew, in 1712, removed to Philadelphia.

Franklin* mentions that when he first visited Newyork, about 1723, William Bradford was a printer; and, it appears, the only printer in this city. Franklin applied to him for work; Bradford having but little business could not employ him; but he

* Life of Franklin.

recommended him to his son, who then printed in Philadelphia, and Franklin accordingly went there.

Franklin observes, that Bradford was the first who printed in Pennsylvania, but had "quitted that province on account of a quarrel with *George Keith* the governor," &c. He must have made a mistake; there had been no governor of Pennsylvania by the name of *George Keith*. Sir William Keith was appointed governor in 1717, but Bradford had settled in Newyork twenty four years prior to this event. There was a *George Keith*,* who has already been taken notice of as a man of abilities, a schoolmaster, and preacher among the quakers, and the author of several tracts in their defence, which were printed by Bradford when he resided in Philadelphia. This *George Keith* was violently hostile to president Lloyd, who governed Pennsylvania in the absence of the proprietor.† Bradford, as has been observed, became interested in the quarrel, and he, with Keith and others, seceded from the quakers, which eventually caused Bradford's removal to Newyork.

* *George Keith* repelled the attack of Increase and Cotton Mather upon the quakers, and then differed with his brethren, who in consequence disowned him; afterward he went to England, took holy orders, returned to America, and, in 1702, preached a sermon "at her Majesties Chappel, at Boston in New England," entitled "The Doctrine of the Holy Apostles and Prophets the Foundation of the Church of Christ." This sermon was printed, at Boston, the same year. It was posterior to this event that he became a baptist, and the founder of a sect called Keithian baptists.

† See William Bradford, under the head of Newyork.

Bradford continued to print for the government of Newyork, and, during thirty years, was the only printer in the province.

On the 16th of October 1725, he began the publication of the first newspaper printed in this colony.

Bradford is characterized by Franklin as “a cunning old fox ;” be this as it may, he was very kind to Franklin when a young and needy adventurer, as is apparent from the account which Franklin himself gives of their first and second interviews.

He had two sons, Andrew and William, and a daughter, all by his first wife ; both sons were brought up to printing. Andrew, who was named after his grandfather Andrew Sowles, printer in London, settled in Philadelphia. William not enjoying health on land, soon after he became of age, adopted the life of a seaman. Facey, his daughter, who was named after her grandmother, the wife of Andrew Sowles, was married to mr. Hyat, who was several years sheriff of Philadelphia county.

Bradford, having buried his first wife, married a widow in the city of Newyork, of the name of Smith, who had several children by her former husband. This marriage, it has been said, was attended with no small injury to his pecuniary interests.

He continued his residence in the city, and enjoyed a long life, without experiencing sickness or the usual infirmities of age. Several years before his death, he retired from business, and lived with his son William, in Hanover square. As early as 1728, he owned a papermill at Elizabethtown, New-

jersey. When this mill was built, I cannot determine ; but I believe it was the first that was erected in Newjersey ; and, it is not altogether improbable that it was the first built in British America.

On the morning of the day which closed his life, he walked over a great part of the city. He died May 23, 1752, aged ninety four. The Newyork Gazette which announced his death on the Monday following, mentions, “ that he came to America seventy years ago ; was printer to the government upwards of fifty years ; and was a man of great sobriety, and industry ; a real friend to the poor and needy, and kind and affable to all :—His temperance was exceedingly conspicuous ; and he was almost a stranger to sickness all his life. He had left off business several years past, and being quite worn out with old age and labour, his lamp of life went out for want of oil.”

[*See Philadelphia—Hist. of Newspapers.*]

JOHN PETER ZENGER.

WAS established in Newyork as early as 1726, and printed in Smith street. Afterward, in 1734, he removed “ to Broad-Street near the upper End of the Long Bridge.” It appears that his business for several years, was confined to printing pamphlets for the authors of them, and some small articles for himself.

In the latter part of the year 1733, he began the publication of a newspaper. Until this time, only

one had been printed in the city, and there was no other paper issued from any press between Philadelphia and Boston.

Zenger's Journal soon assumed political features, which excited general attention in the colony; several writers in this paper attacked the measures of government with a boldness which was unusual in those days. Zenger was, in consequence, arrested, confined in prison for several months, debarred the use of pen, ink and paper, denied the conversation of his friends; and, finally, tried upon a charge of libellous publications in his Journal; but, he was acquitted by the jury, to the great mortification of the officers of the government, and to the no less gratification of the citizens.*

Zenger was poor. Sometime after his commitment, his counsel moved that he might be admitted to bail; but, the court demanded bail which was deemed to be excessive. Zenger was examined respecting his property; and, he made oath "that, his debts being paid, he was not worth forty pounds, the tools of his trade, and his wearing apparel excepted." Notwithstanding this oath, the court "ordered that he might be admitted to bail, himself in 400 l. with two sureties, each in 200 l. and that he should be remanded till he gave it. Zenger "knowing this sum to be ten times the amount of what indemnity he could give to any person to whom he might apply to be his bondsmen, declined to ask that favor of his friends, and submitted to further confinement."

* See Newspapers.

Zenger was a German. In one of his newspapers, published during his imprisonment, he mentioned, that "tho' he was a poor printer, he should remember that he had good German blood in his veins."

He and Bradford were, for a number of years, the only printers in Newyork, and for a long time they carried on a paper war against each other. In December 1734, a writer in Bradford's Gazette accused Zenger of publishing "pieces tending to set the province in a flame, and to raise sedition and tumults;" and, deridingly, upbraided him of being brought to America at the expense of government, &c. Zenger, in his Journal, refutes the charges of criminality brought against him. He was then in confinement, and dates "*From my Prison, December 20, 1734.*" Respecting his being sent to America at the expense of the government, he observes, "That I was brought over at the charitable Expence of the Crown is the only Truth that groaping Fumbler found when he studied that clumsy Performance.—I acknowledge it; Thanks to Queen Anne, whose Name I Mention with Reverence, her Bounty to me and my distress'd Country Folks will be gratefully remembered," &c. The writer in the Gazette had made some remarks on Zenger's sword; and, stated that the sheriff had no private orders relative to his confinement. To these remarks Zenger replied—"My Sword was never intended to protect me against a sworn Officer in the Discharge of his Duty; But since this Scribber must needs make himself merry with it, I think it may not be amiss to tell my Readers a serious but

true Story.—About eight Weeks agoe the Honourable Francis Harison [one of the council] came to my House, and swore by the God that made him he would lay his Cane over me the first Time he met me in the Street, with some other scurrilous Expressions more fit to be uttered by a Dray Man than a Gentleman. Against such Assaults my Sword not only could but would have protected me, and shall while I have it against any Man that has Impudence enough to attempt any thing of that Nature.—*Vim vi repellere licet.* What private Orders the Sheriff had concerning me are best known to himself. This I know that from the Time of my being apprehended till the Return of the Precept by virtue of which I was taken, I was deny'd the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper; Alterations were purposely Made on my Account, to put me into a Place by my self, where I was so strictly confined above fifty Hours that my Wife might not speak to me but in presence of the Subsherrif; to say this was done without orders is Lybelling the Sherrif, and I hope he will resent it.”

It appears that Zenger was a good workman, and a scholar; but not a correct printer of English. He had a family; two of his sons were his apprentices. He continued in business till about August 1746, when he died, and was succeeded by his widow.

JAMES PARKER.

WAS born in Woodbridge, Newjersey, and served his apprenticeship with William Bradford in Newyork. He began business about the year 1742, the time Bradford quitted it. Bradford's New-York Gazette being discontinued, Parker established another newspaper of the same title, with the addition of "Post Boy."

Parker was well acquainted with printing, a neat workman, and active in business. By the aid of partners, he established a press at Newhaven; and, conducted one in Newyork, and another in Woodbridge.

In 1752, he began the publication of a periodical work, entitled, "The Reflector."*

In January, 1753, Parker commenced a partnership in Newyork with William Weyman, under the firm of

Parker and Weyman.

Weyman managed the concerns of the firm. They published several books, and printed for government. Their newspaper was in good repute; it had an extensive circulation; and, they acquired property.

* See Newspapers, and other periodical works, under the head of Newyork.

Parker purchased the press and types which had been owned by Zenger; and, in 1755, he opened a printing house in Newhaven, in partnership with John Holt.

During his connexion with Weyman, Parker resided for the greater part of his time at Woodbridge, and managed the press in that place on his own account. In January, 1759, Parker and Weyman dissolved their partnership. Parker continued the business a few weeks, and then assigned it over to his nephew Samuel Parker.

In July 1760, James Parker resumed his printing house and newspaper in Newyork. Holt, having closed his concerns at Newhaven, came to Newyork, and Parker and he formed a partnership under the firm of

James Parker and Company.

This partnership ended in April, 1762, when Parker, who still resided in Newjersey, leased his newspaper and printing house to Holt.

In 1766, Holt quitted the premises, and Parker again resumed them, and carried on the business of the printing house, in connexion with his son, until a few months before his death. He had long been an invalid. It was his intention when he separated from Holt, to have resided wholly in the city; but his declining health obliged him to be a great part of his time at Woodbridge, and finally to retire from business. In 1770, he closed all his earthly concerns.

[*See Hist. of Newspapers—Newjersey.*]

CATHARINE ZENGER.

SHE was the widow of John Peter Zenger. Her printing house was "in Stone-Street, near Fort-George."

Catharine Zenger continued the printing business, and "The New-York Weekly Journal," after her husband's death in 1746.

In December 1748, she resigned her printing house to her son John Zenger; and, about two years after, removed to "Golden-Hill, near Hermanus Rutgers," where she sold pamphlets, &c.

HENRY DE FOREEST.

WAS born in Newyork,* and served his apprenticeship with either Bradford or Zenger, probably with the latter. I can learn but little respecting him.

In 1746, he published a newspaper, entitled, "The New York Evening Post." I cannot ascertain how long before or after 1746, this paper was published. But De Foreest was not many years in business.

* I formerly heard that he was a foreigner, but a grandson of his name, now living in Philadelphia, has since informed me, that his grandfather was born in Newyork, although he can give no account of him as a printer.

He printed several pamphlets, which I have seen advertised for sale by him in Zenger's Journal; also, "The Whole Book of Forms, and the Liturgy of the Dutch Reformed Church," &c. an octavo volume of 216 pages.

JOHN ZENGER.

WAS the eldest son of John Peter Zenger, and was taught printing by his father, who died before he became of age, and he completed his apprenticeship with his mother.

His mother resigned her printing house to him in 1748. He published a few small pamphlets, and printed blanks for his own sales; but, it does not appear that his press was employed in any thing of more consequence than the newspaper, which was begun by his father, continued by his mother, and now published by him.

He printed the Journal till January 1751. How long after that time he remained in business, I cannot determine.

His printing house was "in Stone Street." He printed with the types that were used by his father, which, in 1750, appeared to be much worn. His work is not so well executed as that done by his father.

HUGH GAINÉ.

WAS born in Ireland. He served his apprenticeship with James Macgee, printer in Belfast, by whom Andrew Steuart, who has been mentioned as a printer in Philadelphia, was also taught printing.

Gainé set up a press in Newyork, about the year 1750, and in 1752, published a newspaper, entitled, "The New York Mercury."

He was industrious and economical, and he experienced the advantages which usually result from such habits. Having acquired a small property, he took a house in Hanover square, opened a book and stationary store, and increased his printing, &c. until his business soon became extensive and lucrative. He kept the stand in Hanover square above forty years, where he published several duodecimo and octavo volumes for his own sales, and a number of pamphlets for himself and others.

In 1764 and 1765, he printed for government, "The Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly," from 1691 to 1765, in two large folio volumes of one thousand pages each. He continued to print and sell books until the close of a long life.

Gainé's political creed, it seems, was to join the strongest party. When the British troops were about to take possession of Newyork in 1776, he left the city, and set up his press at Newark; but soon after, in the supposition that appearances were

against the ultimate success of the United States, he privately withdrew from Newark, and returned to this city. At the conclusion of the war, he petitioned the state legislature to remain in the city, and having obtained permission, his press was employed in book printing, &c. but his newspaper was discontinued when the British army evacuated the city.

Gaine was punctual in his dealings, of correct moral habits, and respectable as a citizen. He began the world a poor man, but by close application to successful business, through a long period of time, he acquired a large property.

He died April 25, 1807, aged eightyone years.

[*See Hist. of Newspapers.*]

WILLIAM WEYMAN.

BORN in Pennsylvania, was the son of the reverend mr. Weyman, an episcopal clergyman, who was rector of the church in Oxford, county of Philadelphia. He served his apprenticeship with William Bradford, in Philadelphia. He has already been taken notice of as the partner of James Parker. Parker was the proprietor of the newspaper published by the company, and the owner of the printing materials. They printed for the government six years; and, in the various branches of their profession, did more business than any other printers in the city. Weyman was the principal manager of their press from the commencement of their con-

nexion ; and, of course, was well known to the public. These circumstances rendered it easy for him to form an establishment of his own.

The partnership of Parker and Weyman ended in 1759, and Weyman, having provided himself with new types and other necessary materials, opened a printing house ; and, in February of that year, introduced another newspaper to the public, by the title of “ The Newyork Gazette.” It appears that Parker and Weyman were not on friendly terms after they separated.

Weyman’s business was principally confined to his newspaper, and yielded him only a maintenance.

He died July 18, 1768. His death was thus announced in the Mercury. “ Died at his house in this city, of a lingering illness, which had for some time rendered him incapable of business, Mr. William Weyman, for many years past a printer of note.”

[*See Parker—Hist. of Newspapers.*]

JOHN HOLT.

Was born in Virginia. He received a good education, and was instructed in the business of a merchant. He commenced his active life with commercial concerns, which he followed for several years, during which time he was elected mayor of Williamsburgh, in his native province.

In his pursuits as a merchant, he was unsuccessful ; and, in consequence, he left Virginia, came to

Newyork, and formed a connexion with James Parker, who was then about setting up a press in Newhaven. Holt went to Newhaven, and conducted their affairs in that place under the firm of James Parker and Company, as has been related.

After the business at Newhaven was discontinued, Holt, in the summer of 1760, returned to Newyork, and here, as a partner, had the direction of Parker's Gazette about two years. During the four succeeding years he hired Parker's printing materials, and managed The New-York Gazette and Post-Boy, as his own concern.

In 1765, he kept a bookstore, and in 1766, he left Parker's printing house, opened another, began the publication of "The Newyork Journal," in the October following, and retained a large number of the subscribers to the Gazette.

Holt was a man of ardent feelings, and a high churchman, but a firm whig; a good writer, and a warm advocate for the cause of his country. A short time before the British army took possession of Newyork, he removed to Esopus, and thence to Poughkeepsie, where he remained and published his Journal during the war. He left at Newyork a considerable part of his effects, which he totally lost. Another portion of his property, which had been sent to Danbury, was pillaged or burnt in that place, by a detachment of the British army; and a part of his types, &c. were destroyed by the enemy at Esopus. In the autumn of 1783, he returned to Newyork, and there continued the publication of the Journal.

He was printer to the state during the war; and his widow, at his decease, was appointed to that office.

Holt was brother in law to Robert Hunter, printer at Williamsburgh, who was deputy post-master general with Franklin.

Soon after his death, his widow printed the following memorial of him on cards, which she dispersed among her friends and acquaintances, viz.

“ A Due Tribute
To the Memory of
JOHN HOLT,
Printer to this State,
A Native of Virginia,
Who patiently obeyed Death's awful Summons
On the 30th of January 1784,
In the 64th year of his Age.
To say that His Family lament Him,
Is needless ;
That His Friends Bewail Him,
Useless ;
That all Regret Him,
Unnecessary ;
For, that He merited Every Esteem
Is certain.
The Tongue of Slander can't say less,
Tho' Justice might say more.
In Token of Sincere Affection
His Disconsolate Widow
Hath caused this Memorial
To be erected.”

SAMUEL PARKER.

WAS the nephew of James Parker, with whom he served his apprenticeship. He was only seventeen months in business. His uncle assigned his printing house to him in February 1759; but resumed it in July 1760.

S. Parker died at Wilmington, Northcarolina, previous to the revolution.

SAMUEL FARLEY.

CAME from Bristol, England, and descended from the Farleys who printed in that city. He settled in Newyork in 1760, and published a newspaper in 1761, when William Goddard and Charles Crouch were his journeymen.

In 1762, his printing house was burnt; in which calamity most of his printing materials were destroyed. Some time after this event he went to Georgia, and having passed through the preparatory studies, he there commenced the practice of law.

JAMES ROBERTSON AND COMPANY.

HAD a printing house in Broad street in 1768, and in 1769, removed to "the Corner of Beaver-Street, opposite to his Excellency Governor Gage's."

Robertson was the son of a printer in Scotland, and, as has elsewhere been observed, went from thence to Boston with John Fleming.

While Robertson remained in Newyork, the firm of the company was altered to

Alexander and James Robertson,

Who were brothers, and royalists. They published a newspaper ; but after a trial of some months it was discontinued ; and they removed to Albany, and printed a newspaper in that city.

They afterward, in connexion with John Trumbull, opened a printing house in Norwich.

The Robertsons returned to Newyork when it was in possession of the royal army, in the time of the war. On the establishment of peace, they removed to Shelburne, Novascotia.

[*See Norwich.*]

SAMUEL F. PARKER.

THE son of James Parker, had a concern in the printing house and business of his father, in Newyork, several years before his father died. Not

long after the death of James Parker, Samuel leased his printing house, with the apparatus and the Gazette, to Inslee and Carr, and otherwise disposed of the press and types at Woodbridge.

He executed but little business at printing, after his father's death.

In 1773, he, in company with John Anderson, endeavored to reestablish The Gazette and Post-Boy, which had been discontinued by Inslee and Carr, but did not succeed. He died some time after.

SAMUEL INSLEE,

AND

ANTHONY CARR.

THEY were copartners, and had for some time been in the printing house of James Parker, with whom Carr served his apprenticeship.

In 1770, soon after Parker died, they took his printing house and materials on a lease from his son, and continued "The New-York Gazette and Post-Boy" for more than two years, but did little other printing.

Inslee was afterward employed by Collins at Trenton, and died suddenly in his printing house.

JAMES RIVINGTON.

WAS from London. He was bred a bookseller, and as such went extensively into business in that city. No man in the trade was better acquainted with it than Rivington. He possessed good talents, polite manners, was well informed, and acquired so much property as to be able to keep his carriage. He formed an acquaintance with numbers of the nobility, which led him into a dissipated and expensive course of life. Rivington became fond of amusements, and regularly attended the horse races at Newmarket; at one of which he lost so much money as to conceive himself to be ruined. He was, therefore, induced to persuade one of his principal creditors to take out a commission of bankruptcy against him. After due examination into his affairs, his creditor assured him that it was unnecessary, as he possessed property more than sufficient to pay all demands against him. Rivington, however, persisted in his request, and went through the process required by the bankrupt act; he eventually paid twenty shillings in the pound, and had something left.*

This event determined Rivington to remove to America, where he arrived in 1760, and settled as a bookseller in Philadelphia. The year following

* This information was received from one of his assignees by a gentleman, who communicated it to me.

he left his business in Philadelphia with a partner by the name of Brown, and came to Newyork, opened a bookstore at the "Lower End of Wall-Street," and made this city his place of residence. In 1762, he commenced bookselling in Boston, by an agent, William Miller, who the same year became his partner, but died in 1765; and, in consequence, the bookstore in Boston was discontinued.

After some years he failed; but very speedily settling his affairs, he recommenced business, which he confined to this city. He eventually adopted printing; and, in April 1773, published a newspaper which was soon devoted to the royal cause. Rivington printed several books for his own sales, among which was Cook's Voyage, in two volumes 12mo. and dealt largely as a bookseller and stationer. He knew how to get money, and as well knew how to spend it; being facetious, companionable, and still fond of high living; but, like a man acquainted with the world, he distinguished the guests who were his best customers.

Rivington, in his Gazette, fought "the Rebels," a term of which he made very frequent use, while he entertained the supposition that the Americans would be subjected by the British arms; but, when he despaired of this event, and believed that Great-britain would, herself, acknowledge the independence of the United States, he deemed it prudent to conciliate the minds of some of the leading American characters. To this end, it is said, he sent out of the city such communications as he knew would be interesting to the commanders of the American army, and he ventured to remain in Newyork when

the British troops evacuated it, at the conclusion of the war. Rivington, in consequence of his peace offerings, was protected from the chastisement he might otherwise have received on the part of those whom he had personally abused, in his paper; among whom were several officers of the American army. Rivington, at this period, quitted printing; and discontinued his Gazette, which failed for want of customers to support it; but he uninterruptedly, and to a large extent, traded in books and stationery several years after the establishment of peace. He finally failed again; and, being advanced in years, closed his business, and soon after his life.

He died at the advanced age of seventy eight years, in July, 1802.

It is but justice to add, that Rivington, for some time, conducted his Gazetteer with such moderation and impartiality as did him honor. To the other qualities of a gentleman he added benevolence, vivacity, and, with the exceptions already mentioned, punctuality in his business. Interest often produces a change of opinion, and the causes which induced Rivington to support the measures of the British cabinet, were sufficiently apparent. And, the visit made to him by a party of men from Connecticut, who destroyed his press, &c. as will be hereafter related, doubtless tended to prejudice his mind against the American cause; and, prompted him, after he was appointed printer to the king, and placed under the protection of the royal army, boldly, and without disguise, to carry his resentment beyond the bounds of truth and justice.

[*See Newspapers--Newyork.*]

ROBERT HODGE.

WAS born in Scotland, served his apprenticeship with a printer in Edinburgh, and, when out of his time, went to London, where he worked as a journeyman two years.

In 1770, he came to America, and was employed in the printing house of John Dunlap, in Philadelphia. Hodge was industrious, prudent, and a good workman. He became acquainted with a young printer possessing similar qualifications. By their industry and economy they soon acquired sufficient property to purchase printing materials. With these, in 1772, they began business in Baltimore, where they intended to have published a newspaper; but, not meeting with the encouragement they expected, before the end of the year they left Baltimore, and settled in Newyork. Here they opened a printing house in Maiden lane, and commenced business under the firm of

Hodge and Shober.

Their partnership continued for more than two years. Early in 1775, Hodge sold his part of the press and types to his partner, and they separated.

During their partnership they printed the greater part of an edition of Josephus's works, in four volumes octavo, for a bookseller in Philadelphia.

But it appearing in the event, that he was not able to support the expense of the whole of the edition through the press, Hodge completed the impression. On the approach of the British troops, who in 1776 took the city, Hodge removed into the country, but could not take with him all his books; he left in the city one half of them in sheets, and those he lost.

He remained in the country in the state of New-york for a year or two, when he went to Boston, and there, in connexion with others, opened a printing house.

When peace was restored to the country, he returned to Newyork, and began the business of a bookseller. Soon after he entered into partnership, with two other booksellers, who were his countrymen, and they opened a printing house, of which he had the management. This company continued in business for more than three years. During this period, Hodge's dwelling house and bookstore were consumed by fire, by which unfortunate event he lost a considerable part of his property; and, soon after, the partnership was dissolved.

Hodge continued the business of a bookseller for several subsequent years; he then sold his stock in trade, purchased a place in Brooklyn, on Long-island, to which he retired, and now resides on the same.

FREDERICK SHOBER.

WAS born in Germany, but served an apprenticeship with Anthony Armbruster, a German printer, in Philadelphia. He worked as a journeyman for two or three years; was attentive to business, and very prudent.

In 1772, he entered into partnership with Robert Hodge, and they opened a printing house in Baltimore. They remained in Baltimore a few months, and then removed to Newyork. In 1775, they closed the concerns of the company. Shober purchased the property of Hodge in the printing house, and sold it to Samuel Loudon, who became his partner. The firm of the company was,

Shober and Loudon.

The confusion into which business of every kind was thrown by the commencement of hostilities between Greatbritain and her American colonies, alarmed Shober; and, before the close of the year 1775, he sold his right in the printing materials to Loudon, retired to the country, purchased a farm, engaged in the business of agriculture, and never resumed printing.

He died about four years since, at, or near, Shrewsbury in Newjersey.

SAMUEL LOUDON.

WAS born in Ireland, and he settled in New-york some years before the revolution as a ship-chandler.

In 1775, he purchased a part of the printing materials owned by Shober ; in company with whom he began printing. They were but a few months together before Shober judged it prudent, from the existing situation of public affairs, to leave New-york, and to settle on a farm. Loudon purchased the remainder of the printing materials, and opened a printing house "in Water-Street, between the Coffee house and the Old Slip."

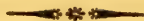
Loudon was decidedly a whig, and in the first week in January 1776, he published a newspaper devoted to the cause of the country. A short time before the British army took possession of the city, in 1776, he removed with his press to Fishkill, and there published The New York Packet until the establishment of peace ; when he returned to the city, and remained in business long after that event took place.

Loudon printed a few books, and kept a book-store ; he was many years since appointed an elder in "the Scotch seceder church." He is now living ; far advanced in age, and retired from business.

JOHN ANDERSON.

WAS the partner of Samuel F. Parker in 1773 ; and, having made an unsuccessful attempt to revive Parker's New York Gazette, they separated ; after which Anderson opened a printing house " on Beekman's-Slip ;" and issued some inconsiderable articles from his press. In 1775, he published a small newspaper.

He was, I am told, from Scotland.

*ALBANY.*

ALEXANDER AND JAMES ROBERTSON.

JAMES ROBERTSON first set up his press in Newyork, in 1768. After remaining there a short period, he entered into partnership with his brother. They published in that city The New-York Chronicle, which, after a trial of about two years, was discontinued, and they removed to this city. Until this time, Newyork was the only place in the colony where printing had been introduced.

The Robertsons were the first who opened a printing house in Albany. They began business

here about the year 1770, and soon after published a newspaper, which they continued for a year or two.

They set up a press in Norwich, Connecticut, before the commencement of the revolutionary war. When the British army took possession of New-york in 1776, they, being attached to the royal cause, went to that city, and there printed "The Royal American Gazette."

Alexander Robertson died at Shelburne, Nova-scotia, in December, 1784. [See *Norwich*.]

NEWJERSEY.



SEVERAL presses were occasionally set up in this province by Keimer, and others, from Philadelphia and Newyork, to print the bills of credit, or paper currency, and to do other occasional printing for the government; and, when the particular business was accomplished, the printers returned to the place of their permanent residence with their presses.



WOODBIDGE.

THE first press established in Newjersey, it appears, was at Woodbridge, and for many years, this was the only one in the colony.

The printing which had been done for government by presses set up occasionally, as mentioned above, was executed at Burlington. It was there that Keimer, in 1727, sent Franklin to print the bills of credit; for which, Franklin observes, he “engraved various ornaments, and performed the business to general satisfaction.”

JAMES PARKER.

Who has been mentioned among the printers of Newhaven and Newyork, was born in this borough, and here began business about the year 1751. He had for several years conducted a press and a newspaper in Newyork, but having taken William Weyman as a partner in his concerns in that city, he intrusted the management of the establishment to him, and returned himself to the place of his nativity. Here, in 1752, he printed a folio edition of the Laws of the Province,* and, from time to time, the votes and resolves of the legislature, and did other work for government. Here also he published, monthly, more than two years, a Magazine, and otherwise employed his press on his own account.

To accommodate the printing of Smith's History of Newjersey, in 1765, Parker removed his press to Burlington, and there began and completed the work, consisting of 570 pages, demy octavo, and then returned with his press to Woodbridge.

Parker was a correct and eminent printer. Beside his professional concerns, he was much employed in public transactions; he was a magistrate, a captain of a troop of horse, in Newjersey; postmaster in Newyork; and comptroller and secretary

* The copies of this edition of The Laws of Newjersey, were sold for five dollars each. The editor was Judge Nevill, who had it printed on his own account.

of the general postoffice for the northern district of the British colonies. He possessed a sound judgment, and a good heart; was industrious in business, and upright in his dealings.

He died July 2, 1770, at Burlington, where he had resided some time, for the benefit of his health. His funeral was attended five miles from Burlington, by a number of gentlemen of that city, and was met at Amboy by others, who then joined the procession, to his house in Woodbridge, where a numerous concourse was collected, and accompanied his remains to the cemetery where those of his ancestors reposed.

[*See N. Haven—Newyork—Hist. Newspapers.*]

SAMUEL F. PARKER.

HAS been mentioned as connected with his father in the printing business, during several years; and, afterward, with John Anderson, in Newyork.

After the death of his father, he became possessed of a large printing apparatus; but, from it, he derived very little benefit, as he leased the establishment at Newyork, not much to his advantage, and sold that at Woodbridge, in the course of a few years. He did not improve either his time or his talents; his health decayed; and he slept with his fathers, before he had attained the number of years to which they arrived.

BURLINGTON.

SOME suppose that William Bradford introduced printing into this city before the settlement of Philadelphia ; but this opinion is so far from being grounded on certainty, that I cannot find there is much probability attached to it.

ISAAC COLLINS.

WAS a native of Delaware ; his parents were from England, and died in early life. He served his apprenticeship, until he was twenty years of age, with James Adams, at Wilmington. He then went, by the consent of Adams, who had but little business, and finished his apprenticeship with William Rind at Williamsburg, Virginia. When of age, he was employed by Goddard and others in Philadelphia ; and, for his extraordinary attention to business, received twenty five per cent more wages than other journeymen in the same printing house. For a short time he was the partner of Joseph Crukshank, in that city.

By the death of James Parker, there was an opening for the settlement of a printer in the colony. Collins embraced the opportunity ; and, being supplied with a press, types, &c. by his late

partner, he removed to, and began business in Burlington in 1770, and resided here for several years after the commencement of the war.

In 1770, he was appointed printer to the government, or, "to the King's Most Excellent Majesty," as appears from the imprint of proclamations, &c. which issued from his press. In 1777, he began a newspaper.

He, afterward, removed to Trenton, and there prosecuted his business for a number of years. He continued to be printer to the state, and at Trenton he printed a handsome and very correct octavo edition of the Bible ; also, an edition in octavo of the New Testament ; and, several other books.

Collins is of the society of friends ; and, was a correct and neat printer. He received much assistance from the quakers in printing the Bible, particularly from those in Philadelphia, Newjersey and Newyork.


Some years since he removed to Newyork, there set up his press ; and, in this city, he continued active in book printing until within a few years past. His parents dying when he was very young, he had nothing on which he could depend for his advancement in life, but his own exertions. After an attention to business for thirty five years, he was enabled to retire and enjoy in the society of his friends, the reward of his industry. He brought up, and educated in a respectable manner, a large family, and has a son who is now a printer in Newyork.

[*See Newspapers.*]

DELAWARE.



PRINTING had a late introduction into Delaware ; it was the last, Georgia excepted, of the thirteen colonies where a press was established. The laws, &c. were printed in Philadelphia, previous to the year 1761.



WILMINGTON.

THE first printing house introduced into this colony was opened in this town only about fourteen years before the commencement of the war, by

JAMES ADAMS.

He was born in Ireland, and learned the art of printing in Londonderry. When of age, he came to Philadelphia, and was there employed seven years by Franklin and Hall.

He began business for himself, in that city, about the year 1760 ; but, in 1761, he removed his press to Wilmington, and established himself in this place.

In 1762, he published “ Proposals for printing a News Paper ;” but not meeting with encouragement, it was discontinued after being published six months.

He printed for government, but was not in extensive business. Several small works on religious subjects, came from his press, he published an almanack annually, and bound and sold books.

Adams was a good workman, an exemplary christian, and much esteemed.

He died near the close of the year 1792, aged sixty eight years. He left a large family ; several of his sons were brought up to printing.

Adams was the only printer who settled in Delaware before 1775.

MARYLAND.



A PRINTING house was not established in Maryland for more than ninety years after the province was granted by King Charles I, to George Calvert, baron of Baltimore, in Ireland.



ANNAPOLIS.

THE first press was set up in this city, in 1726. Before this time, the printing for the colony was done at Philadelphia, by Andrew Bradford.

WILLIAM PARKS.

THE earliest book I have met with, printed in this colony is, "A complete Collection of the Laws of Maryland. Collected by Authority." This work is dedicated to lord Baltimore. Imprint—"Annapolis, Printed by William Parks. 1727."

Parks began a newspaper either in 1727, or in 1728, most probably the year last mentioned. This paper, it appears from the best information, was carried on about eight years, when it was discontinued, and Parks established himself in Virginia. He had in 1729, printed at Williamsburg, Stith's History of Virginia, octavo, and the Laws of Virginia, &c. During several years he printed for both colonies, and had a press in each.

About the year 1736, he quitted Maryland ; and, some time after, the government of the colony procured another printer. By Keimer's account, the government of each colony paid Parks a salary of two hundred pounds per annum in country produce.*

JONAS GREEN.

WAS born in Boston ; he was the son of Timothy Green, who, in 1714, removed from Boston to Newlondon.

The government of Maryland having offered a generous consideration to a printer who would establish a press in Annapolis, he closed with the proposal, and in 1740, opened a printing house in this city. He was appointed printer for the colony, and

* See Keimer's poetical address to his customers at Barbadoes, extracted from the Barbadoes Gazette of May 4th, 1734. Keimer had been a printer in Philadelphia, and must have been acquainted with the public and private concerns of the few printers then in the colonies.

had granted to him an annual salary of 500 l. currency. For this sum he printed the laws as they were made from session to session, proclamations, &c. he being paid the cost of paper used in the work.

In 1745, he began a newspaper, which has been continued by him and his successors to the present time. He printed, in 1755, a revised edition of the Laws; and, in 1765, Bacon's Laws of Maryland, in a large folio volume. His printing was correct, and few, if any, in the colonies exceeded him in the neatness of his work.

Green possessed handsome talents; was respectable for his conduct in private life; and, in the circle of his acquaintance, was celebrated for his wit and urbanity.

A few years before he died, he received William Rind as a partner. The firm of the company was,

Green and Rind.

In 1765, Rind removed to, and settled in, Virginia.

Green died April 7th, 1767, aged fifty six years.

ANNE CATHARINE GREEN.

WAS born in Holland, and came when an infant, with her parents, to Maryland. She married Jonas Green; and, in 1767, succeeded him in his

business. She printed for the colony, and published the Gazette. William Green, her son, became her partner in 1768 ; the firm was,

Anne Catharine Green and Son.

William died in August 1770, and Anne Catharine continued the business in her own name.

She was the mother of six sons and eight daughters. Only two of the sons, and one of the daughters, are now living.

She died March 23, 1775, aged forty two years.

FREDERICK GREEN.

THE son of Jonas and Anne Catharine, was born in Annapolis, and brought up to printing by his father. He succeeded his mother as printer to the colony and in other business in 1775 ; and about the year 1777, he entered into partnership with his brother Samuel, under the firm of

Frederick and Samuel Green.

They then printed, and kept the postoffice, " in Charles-Street."

This firm still continues. They are the fifth generation of a regular descent of printers in this country. Their great, great, grandfather began

printing at Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1649; as has been mentioned in the account given of him and his other descendants.



BALTIMORE.

THIS city was but a small village in 1755. Printing was not introduced here till several years since that time.

NICHOLAS HASSELBOCKT.

WAS born in Pennsylvania, of parents who were of German extraction. He was taught printing by Sower, in Germantown, where he also acquired a knowledge of papermaking. This last branch of manufacturing he followed some time near that place; but, eventually, removed and established a printing press in Baltimore.

He was well supplied with types for printing, both in the German and English languages; and was the first who printed in this city. He issued school and other small books, &c. from his press, in both languages; and contemplated publishing a

German translation of the Bible. The following anecdote, which many years since was circulated in Maryland, gives strength to the supposition, that he was actually engaged in this work.

A missionary for propagating the gospel among the Indians, was engaged in this benevolent design in the back settlements of Maryland ; and, at a time when a number of Indians were assembled to hear him unfold and explain the doctrines of the Christian religion, he had a Bible in his hand, which he held forth, and with much zeal pronounced it to be “ the gospel—the truth—the work of God ! ” He was interrupted—“ What ! ” said one of them, “ did the great all powerful Spirit *make this book* ? ”—“ Yes,” replied the missionary, “ it is his work.” The Indian, taking the expression according to the literal import of the words, answered indignantly—“ I believe it to be a great lie ! I *go* to Baltimore last month, where I *see* Dutchmen *make him*.—Great Spirit want no Dutchmen to help him.” With these words the savage took an abrupt leave of his instructor.

This anecdote might have given rise to the opinion that Hasselboct had printed a part of the Bible. It was related when there was no other printer in Baltimore. The fact, after all, might have been, that the Indian, when at Baltimore, had seen some printing performed ; perhaps a spelling book was at the time in the press, and probably he did not know one book from another.

Hasselboct was an inhabitant of Baltimore, for several years. He possessed a spirit of enterprise, was fertile in invention, and acquired a handsome

property. To facilitate some plan of business which he had newly formed, he went abroad and was lost at sea.

His widow, in 1773, sold his printing materials to William Goddard, who again sold part of them to Bailey, printer in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

ENOCH STORY, *the younger*.

WAS born in Pennsylvania, and served an apprenticeship with Hall and Sellers in Philadelphia, as has been related in treating of the printers of that city.

He began printing in Baltimore previous to the year 1773. Story sold his types to Goddard, returned to Philadelphia, and printed in Strawberry alley.

HODGE AND SHOBER.

OPENED a printing house in Baltimore, in 1772; and issued proposals for publishing a newspaper; but, before the end of the year, they removed to Newyork. [See *Newyork*.]

WILLIAM GODDARD.

HAS been mentioned as the first printer in Providence, Rhodeisland ; and, afterward, as the publisher of the Pennsylvania Chronicle in Philadelphia. In 1773, he removed to Baltimore.

I have already observed that Goddard was a good printer, and an able editor ; but he, in many instances, was unsuccessful. The partnership with Galloway and Wharton in Philadelphia proved very unfortunate, and terminated unprofitably for Goddard, and the parties separated much dissatisfied with each other.

After two trials to establish himself in business, he began "anew," as he relates, "on the small capital of a *single, solitary guinea*."

He made interest to purchase the materials in the printing house of Hasselboct, and added to them the few owned by Enoch Story. He again began a newspaper, the third attempted in the province ; but at this time there was only one published—the Maryland Gazette. After remaining at Baltimore near two years, he found it necessary to devote some time to the settlement of his former concerns.

Another object at this period attracted his attention. A plan was formed to abolish, in effect, the general postoffice under the direction of the British government, by establishing, in opposition, a line of postriders from Georgia to Newhampshire. This

system was to have been supported from a fund to be raised by the subscriptions of individuals. Goddard left his printing house in the care of his sister, and went through the colonies with a view to carry this plan into operation. A large sum was subscribed, and the scheme was in a rapid state of progression, when the revolutionary war began.

When congress superseded the British government in the management of the postoffice, and continued Franklin as postmaster general, he appointed Goddard surveyor of the postroads, and comptroller of the postoffice. In 1776, Franklin was sent on an embassy to Europe; and his son in law, Richard Bache, esq. succeeded him as postmaster general. Goddard expected the office, was disappointed, and resigned his comptrollership; and, it was apprehended that there was, from this time, some change in his political principles.

Goddard, after having resigned this commission, returned to Baltimore, and there resided; but the business of the printing house continued to be under the management, and in the name of his sister. It was, however, well known that he was interested in the Maryland Journal, and had the control of it.

A number of zealous advocates for the American cause had associated in Baltimore, and were called "The Whig Club." Of this club commodore Nicholson, then commander of the frigate *Trumbull*, belonging to the United States, was president. In February 1777, a report was circulated that the British general Howe had offered the most eligible terms of accommodation to congress, which had been rejected and concealed from the people. To

ridicule this false and idle report, an ironical piece, signed "Tom Tell Truth," written by a member of congress,* appeared in Goddard's paper, published by his sister; but for fear this piece might be misconceived by some, and produce a serious belief in them, that these offers had actually been made to congress, another piece was published in the same paper to counteract any bad tendencies of the first. Both pieces were written by the same person. [d] The whig club was alarmed; the members of it believed these pieces would produce dangerous effects, and supposed that they were written by some British emissary. They enquired of miss Goddard, who was the author; she referred them to her brother. Goddard was applied to, and refused to give up the author, who was not in town, and could not then be consulted. Some warm words passed between Goddard and the deputed members of the club. The deputation was renewed, with a written mandate ordering him to appear before them the next evening. Goddard treated the mandate, and the deputies who bore it, rather cavalierly, and did not obey. The club then deputed a committee of six of its members to bring him before them; and, if necessary, to use force. Goddard refused to accompany the committee; some of them were armed, and they seized him, and by violence carried him to the club room; here he was refractory, and would not discover the author. The club, in consequence, passed the following resolution, viz.

* The present judge C***e, as I am informed.

“ In Whig Club, March 4, 1777.

Resolved, that William Goddard do leave this town by twelve o'clock tomorrow morning, and the county in three days. Should he refuse due obedience to this notice, he will be subject to the resentment of a LEGION.”

Goddard went the next day to Annapolis, where the general assembly was then in session, and presented a memorial to the legislature, detailing his case, and praying for protection. The house referred the case to their “ committee of aggrievances,” which reported, that “ the proceedings of the whig club were a manifest violation of the constitution, and directly contrary to the declaration of rights, assented to by the representatives of the freemen of the state. The club published a vindication of their proceedings. Goddard, in reply, published a pamphlet, giving an account of the whole transaction, and satirizing the members of the club with some severity. This pamphlet increased the violence of the club, and Goddard thought himself in danger from their resentment. He therefore presented a second memorial to the house of delegates ; in consequence of which, the house, on the 11th of April 1777, passed the following resolutions.

“ Resolved, That the proceedings of the persons in Baltimore town, associated and stiled, The Whig Club, are a most daring infringement and a manifest violation of the constitution of this state, directly contrary to the Declaration of Rights, and tend, in their consequences, unless timely checked, to the destruction of all regular government.

“ Resolved unanimously, That the governor be requested to issue his proclamation, declaring all bodies of men associated together, or meeting for the purpose, and usurping any of the powers of government, and presuming to exercise any power over the persons or property of any subjects of this state, or to carry into execution any of the laws thereof, unlawful assemblies, and requiring all such assemblies and meetings instantly to disperse.

“ Resolved, That the governor be requested to afford William Goddard the protection of the law of the land, and to direct the justices of Baltimore county to give him every protection in their power, against all violence or injury to his person or property.”

Governor Johnson, on the 17th of April, 1777, issued his proclamation conformably to the above resolutions.

The interposition of government in favor of Goddard, did not immediately secure to him a state of tranquillity. He was accused of toryism, and it was some time before his enemies ceased to be troublesome.

In June 1779, Goddard and Eleazar Oswald advertised, that they had formed a partnership as printers, booksellers and stationers; but this connexion was of very short duration. Goddard's sister continued to publish the Journal. On the 6th of July, 1779, appeared in that paper certain “ Queries political and military,” written by general Charles Lee. These were sent to the press by Goddard, and when published they occasioned great commotion in Baltimore. An assembly of “ the

people" was holden, and a committee consisting of about forty was chosen to wait on Goddard and demand the author of the queries.

This occasioned a considerable foment, and the disagreement between Goddard and the Whig Club rose to a very high pitch. The violence of the clubists was excessive; but he resisted them with much energy. However, after a long and arduous contest, in which Goddard was, agreeably to the language of the day, "several times mobbed, and grievously insulted," the "rage of the people" subsided; and he, finally, quitted Baltimore on good terms with "Legion," and the "*profanum vulgus*."

Goddard was variously employed until 1784, when he resumed his printing house, and recommenced the publication of the Journal. About this time a rival paper was published by Hayes, which produced, occasionally, a little typographical sparring from each of the editors. In 1787, an almanack published by Goddard was ridiculed by Hayes. This produced a fierce paper war, in which neither party spared the other; but Goddard appeared to be fully a match for his antagonist.

Goddard continued in active business until 1792; he then sold his printing establishment to his brother in law, who, although not a printer, had been in partnership with him. He published, in the Journal, a valedictory address to the citizens of Maryland, whom he left in friendship, and retired himself in peace to a farm in Johnston, near Providence, in the state of Rhodeisland. He now lives in the town of Providence, where he first began business, and where, after the establishment of

peace, as some of his witty friends then observed, "he took an angel for his wife."*

Goddard, although considerably advanced in life, still retains his *naïveté*, and the pleasantness and facetiousness of his disposition, which qualities render him a remarkably pleasant companion.

MARY KATHARINE GODDARD.

WAS born in Connecticut, and was the sister of William Goddard.

She ably conducted the printing house of her brother, during the time he was engaged in other concerns. For a period of about eight years, the *Journal* and every work which issued from this press, were printed and published in her name, and partly on her account. She kept the postoffice, and continued the newspaper, until her brother resumed its publication in 1784.

* Her maiden name was *Angell*; a very accomplished woman.

VIRGINIA.



THIS colony was the first British settlement in America ; but it is not the oldest in printing. I have not seen any thing from a Virginia press earlier than 1729. Printing was not courted, and it would seem not desired, till many years after the establishment of the province.

Sir William Berkeley, who was governor of the colony thirty eight years, in his twenty third answer to the enquiries of the lords of the committee for the colonies in 1671, sixty four years after the settlement of Virginia, says, “ I thank God we have not free schools nor printing ; and I hope we shall not have these hundred years. For learning has brought disobedience and heresy, and sects into the world ; and printing has divulged them and libels against the government. God keep us from both.”*

Lord Effingham, who was appointed governor in 1683, was ordered expressly, “ to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatso-

* Chalmer's Annals, Vol. ii. p. 328—Gordon's Hist. Revolution. Amer. ed. p. 53, Vol. i.

ever.”* Although these instructions were given to lord Effingham, yet no act of the colonial government of Virginia can be found after the strictest search by the greatest law characters in the state, which prohibits the use of the press. The influence of the governors was, undoubtedly, sufficient for the purpose without any legislative act. Until 1766, there was but one printing house in the colony, and this was thought to be too much under the control of the governor.



WILLIAMSBURG.

THE first printing in Virginia, which I have been able to discover, was performed at Williamsburg, by

WILLIAM PARKS.

Who, at this time, had a press at Annapolis, as already mentioned. He was, by the appointment of each government, printer to both colonies; and, received 200 l. currency, per annum, from Virginia, and the same sum from Maryland. Accommoda-

* Chalm. Annals. Vol. i. p. 345.

tions of this sort were not unusual in provinces south of Connecticut, during the infancy of printing.

Parks, it has been said, was born and bred to printing in England. About the year 1736, he left Annapolis; and made Williamsburg the place of his permanent abode. His appointment, as printer to the government, was continued, and his salary enlarged. Soon after he became a resident of this city, he published a newspaper; and, for many years, his press was the only one in Virginia.

Parks was prosecuted by a member of the house of burgesses, for publishing a libel, as appears by the following anecdote, extracted from the newspapers printed more than forty years ago. This was inserted in the journals of that time, as a striking instance of the influence and effect which the press has on public men, and officers of government.

“Some few years ago, a man was convicted of stealing sheep, at Williamsburg, in Virginia, for which crime he was prosecuted; and, on answering the demands of public justice, retired into what was called the back woods of that dominion, in order to avoid the reproaches of his neighbors. Several years passed away; during which time he acquired considerable property, and that part of the country where he took up his residence being made a new county, he was by his neighbors chosen to represent them in the house of burgesses, which then met at Williamsburg. A mischievous *libeller*, who remembered the crime formerly committed by the burgess, published an account of it in the Gazette, and although he did not mention the name, he clearly pointed out the transgressor, who, it seems, had

defended some measures in the government that were considered as arbitrary ; and, who was highly offended with the freedom of the printer ; the house, also, was displeased that one of their honorable body should be accused in a public paper of being guilty of such a base transaction.

“ Parks was prosecuted for printing and publishing a *libel* against mr. ****, an honorable and worthy burgess ; and, many members of the honorable house would, no doubt, have been highly gratified, if, on that occasion, they could have introduced the Star Chamber doctrine of libels, and punished Parks for daring to publish an article which, as they observed, scandalized the government by reflecting on those who are intrusted with the administration of public affairs. But Parks begged that the records of the court might be produced, which would prove the truth of the libel ; this was allowed, and the records were examined, though contrary to the doctrine of some men, who would impose on the community as law, that a libel is not less a libel for being true, and, that its being true, is an aggravation of the offence ; and, such men observe, no one must speak ill of rulers, or those who are intrusted with power or authority, be they ever so base and oppressive, and daily abuse that power. Now, mark the sequel—the prosecutor stood recorded for sheep stealing ; a circumstance which he supposed time had fully obliterated, both from the records of the court, as well as from the minds of the people ; and he withdrew, overwhelmed with disgrace, from public life, and, never more ventured to obtrude himself into a conspicuous situation, or to trouble print-

ers with prosecutions for libels. Thus, it is obvious that a free press is, of all things, the best check and restraint on wicked men and arbitrary magistrates.”*

Parks was well acquainted with the art of printing, and his work was both neat and correct. He acquired a handsome property, was a respectable member of the community, extensively known in Virginia and Maryland, and much esteemed by his acquaintances in both provinces.

On the 23d of March, 1750, he embarked in one of the trading ships for England. Soon after the vessel sailed, he was seized with a pleurisy, which terminated his life on the first of April of that year. His remains were carried to England, and interred at Gosport.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

WAS born in Virginia, and probably served his apprenticeship with Parks, whom he succeeded in 1751. He printed for the house of burgesses, and published a newspaper.

He had a relation who was paymaster to the king's troops in America, by whose influence he was appointed deputy postmaster general, with Franklin, for the colonies; which office he held during life.

He died in August, 1761.

* Republished not many years ago.

JOSEPH ROYLE.

SUCCEEDED Hunter in 1761. He was bred to printing in England, and had for several years been a foreman in Hunter's printing house. He printed for the government, and continued the Gazette.

Hunter, at his death, left an infant son, and he bequeathed Royle 1000 l. currency, on condition that he would continue the business for the joint interest of himself and this son whose name was William. Royle, who married a sister of Hunter, died before his nephew became of age.

Young Hunter attained to his majority about the time the revolutionary struggle commenced. He began business, but being a royalist, he soon joined the British standard, and eventually left the country.

ALEXANDER PURDIE.

WAS born in Scotland, and there brought up to printing. He continued the business at Williamsburg after the death of Royle, for the benefit of the widow Royle, young Hunter and himself.

Purdie died in 1779, of the dropsy.

JOHN DIXON.

Who married the widow of Royle, was not a printer. After his marriage, a partnership was formed between him and Purdie. The firm was

Purdie and Dixon.

They remained together until the commencement of the war.

Purdie continued to print at Williamsburg until he died.

Dixon removed to Richmond, and died there in May, 1791.

WILLIAM RIND.

OPENED a second printing house in Williamsburg in 1766. He served his apprenticeship with Jonas Green of Annapolis, and it appears was a short time his partner.

As there was but one newspaper published in Virginia in 1765; and, but one press in the province which was judged to have an undue bias from the officers of government, a number of gentlemen who were desirous of having a free and uninfluenced Gazette, gave an invitation to Rind to settle in Williamsburg, with a promise of support; he

accordingly opened a printing house in this city, and received satisfactory encouragement.*

Rind published a newspaper, and was, soon after his establishment appointed by the legislature, printer to the government. This office was at that time lucrative.

October 16, 1766, Rind, and Purdie and Dixon, the printers of the two Virginia Gazettes, were presented for publishing libels, at the instance of John Wayles, esq. and the hon. William Bird, respecting the bailment of Col. Chiswell; but the grand jury found no bills. Chiswell was supposed to have been under such anxiety of mind, on this account, as occasioned his death.†

Rind died August 19, 1773.

CLEMENTINA RIND.

WAS born in Maryland. She was the widow of William Rind, and succeeded to his business in

* This fact is corroborated by the following extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, esq. late president of the United States, dated July 1809.

“I do not know that the publication of newspapers was ever prohibited in Virginia. Until the beginning of our revolutionary disputes, we had but one press, and that having the whole business of the government, and no competitor for public favor, nothing disagreeable to the governor could be got into it. We procured Rind to come from Maryland to publish a free paper.”

† Rind's Virginia Gazette, Oct. 17, 1766.

1773, and printed the Gazette, &c. She died within two years after her husband.

JOHN PINKNEY.

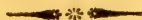
WAS the successor of Clementina Rind ; and, probably, was previously her partner. He continued the Gazette in 1775, and did other printing after the war began, but died at Williamsburg, soon after that event.

JOHN CLARKSON, AND AUGUSTINE DAVIS.

WERE printers and copartners, in Williamsburg, in 1778. They commenced the publication of a newspaper in April of that year. They were printers to the state in 1779, and, probably, before that time.

Davis was born in Yorktown, and was taught printing by Purdie. He published a newspaper several years in Williamsburg ; then removed to Richmond ; and, is now a printer in that place.

NORTHCAROLINA.



PRINTING was introduced into this colony about 1755; before that time, the necessary printing for the public was principally done at Charleston. There were only two presses in Northcarolina before 1775.



NEWBERN.

THE first press established in the colony was set up at Newbern, about twenty years before the revolution commenced. Until this time, there was only one press in both the Carolinas.

JAMES DAVIS.

WAS the first printer in this colony. He began his establishment in 1754, or 1755. He was, I believe, from Virginia.

In December of the year last mentioned, he published a newspaper. He received some encouragement from government, and was appointed post master by Franklin and Hunter.

Davis printed for the colony, and, in 1773, completed an edition of the Laws of Northcarolina. The volume is in folio, and contains five hundred and eighty pages.

His printing appears to have been well executed ; but, there was not much employment for his press before the declaration of Independence.

He was a respectable man, and held a commission as a magistrate, which I believe he received during the administration of governor Tryon.



WILMINGTON.

THE second press established in this colony, was set up at Wilmington, near the close of the year 1763, or the beginning of 1764, by

ANDREW STEUART.

WAS from Ireland, as was mentioned, when he was taken notice of as a printer in Philadelphia, where he had resided and printed several years.

He commenced the publication of a newspaper, but it was soon discontinued. Although he had

but few printing materials, his printing discovers tokens of a good workman.

On settling at Wilmington, he was encouraged with a share of the printing for government, and was patronised by gentlemen of the first respectability in the colony ; but he soon lost their confidence, and fell into discredit. It was said, that he intercepted and opened some private letters, to a gentleman of distinction in the colony, and made their contents known. Be this as it may, he no longer received encouragement, and the work of the government was taken from him, so that he was obliged to discontinue his newspaper for the want of customers.

The end of Steuart was tragical. In 1769, he was drowned in the river near his own residence, where he went to bathe. [*See Philadelphia.*]

ADAM BOYD.

WAS born in Greatbritain. He was not, I believe, brought up to printing. He purchased the press and types which had been used by Steuart.

Boyd was the second person who printed in Wilmington ; he published a newspaper.

It has been said, that he possessed some classical knowledge, which is not improbable ; but, his printing was, certainly, that of an unskilful workman.

In 1776, he exchanged the press for the pulpit.

SOUTHCAROLINA.



PRINTING was introduced into Southcarolina as early as 1730. The government is said to have offered a liberal encouragement to any printer who would settle in Charleston;* and that, in consequence of this offer three printers arrived there in 1730, and 1731, one of whom was appointed printer to the province; another in the year following, published a newspaper.

* I am informed that a record of this offer cannot now be found, but the fact can, I believe, be fully authenticated. It was usual for the colonial governments, in the new settlements to make such offers. The Barbadoes Mercury of October 16th, 1732, and the Weekly Rehearsal, printed at Boston, of December 25, 1732, contain the following paragraph. "We hear from South-Carolina, that there has been such a sickness, that near twenty on a day have been buried there; that of the three Printers that arrived there, for the sake of the 1000 l. Carolina Currency offered by the government; there is but one left, and he that received the *premium* is one that is lately dead."

A similar paragraph appeared in other newspapers, printed on the continent at that time.

CHARLESTON.

THE first press introduced into the Carolinas was established in this city.

ELEAZAR PHILLIPS.

WAS born in Boston, and served his apprenticeship with Thomas Fleet of that town. He was the son of Eleazar Phillips, bookseller and binder, who lived at Charlestown, near Boston.

Phillips opened a printing house in 1730, and executed the printing for the colony. He was but a short time in business, when he was seized by the sickness which prevailed in this city in 1731, and became one of its numerous victims. The following words are a part of the inscription engraven on his tomb stone—"He was first Printer to his Majesty."

THOMAS WHITMARSH.

ARRIVED here with a press soon after Phillips, and began the publication of a newspaper, the first printed in either of the Carolinas. After Phillips

died, Whitmarsh was appointed printer to the government; but was very soon arrested by death. He died in 1733. [*See Hist. Newspapers.*]

LOUIS TIMOTHÉE.

WAS the son of a French protestant refugee, who left France in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and went to Holland. Timothée came from Holland, where he had acquired the art of Printing, to Philadelphia. He was employed some time in the printing house of Franklin; and was the first who was appointed librarian of the Philadelphia library company;* that office he resigned in December 1733, and removed to Charleston, where he arrived soon after the death of Whitmarsh, succeeded to his business, and accommodated his name to the English language by changing it to Lewis Timothy.

In February, 1734, he published a newspaper, which, although not the earliest printed in the colony, was the first which gained a permanency.

Timothy did the work for government, which with his newspaper, formed his principal employment.

His course was short, as he died in December, 1738.

* The Philadelphia library company was established in 1731; there was no librarian till November 1732, when Timothée was chosen.

ELIZABETH TIMOTHY.

THE widow of Lewis, with the aid of her son, conducted the press for a year or two, and then the son being of age, carried on the concern in his own name. She died in April 1757.

PETER TIMOTHY.

THE son of Lewis, went into business on his own account in 1740 ; and, in January 1741, he was arrested for publishing a letter written by Hugh Bryan, in which it was asserted, " that the clergy of South-Carolina, broke their canons daily." The celebrated George Whitefield and Hugh Bryan were arrested at the same time, by a warrant from chief justice Whitaker. Timothy for publishing, Bryan for writing, and Whitefield for correcting Bryan's letter for the press. They were all admitted to bail. Whitefield was then bound to England ;* he

* This celebrated itinerant preacher, when he visited America, like a comet, drew the attention of all classes of people. The blaze of his ministration was extended through the continent, and he became the common topic of conversation from Georgia to Newhampshire. All the newspapers were filled with paragraphs of information respecting him, or with pieces of animated disputations pro or con ; and, the press

confessed the charge, and entered into a recognizance to appear by his attorney, at the next general session.

Timothy succeeded his father as printer to the colony, and was, after the revolution, printer to the state. He remained in Charleston during the time that city was besieged; and, in 1780, when it was surrendered, he was taken prisoner by the British.

In August 1780, he was sent as a prisoner to St. Augustine. In 1781, he was exchanged and delivered at Philadelphia, where he remained until the autumn of the next year, and then embarked with two daughters and a grandchild for St. Domingo. His ultimate object was to reach Antigua, where his widowed daughter, mrs. Marchant, had some property; but, soon after he left the Capes of Delaware, the vessel in which he was a passenger foundered, in a violent gale of wind, and every soul on board perished.

Timothy was a decided and active friend of his country. He was a very intelligent and good printer and editor, and was for several years clerk of the general assembly. As a citizen he was much respected.

groaned with pamphlets written in favor of, or against, his person and ministry. In short, his early visits to America excited a great and general agitation throughout the country, which did not wholly subside when he returned to Europe. Each succeeding visit occasioned a renovation of zeal and ardor in his advocates and opponents; and, it has been said, that from his example American preachers became more animated in their manner.

ANNE TIMOTHY.

THE widow of the beforementioned Peter Timothy, after the war ceased, revived the Gazette, which had been established by the elder Timothy, but was discontinued while the British troops were in possession of Charleston. She was appointed printer to the state, and held the appointment until September 1792, when she died.

Her printing house was at the corner of Broad and King streets.

ROBERT WELLS.

WAS born in Scotland, and there educated as a bookseller. He opened a bookstore and printing house at Charleston in 1758, and published a newspaper. His Gazette was the second established in the colony.

Wells had a partner in the printing establishment, by the name of George Bruce, who managed the concerns of the printing house. His name appeared after Wells's in the imprint of their works. Wells was the owner of the press and types, and the business was under his sole control.

Bruce remained with Wells several years, and when they separated, Wells conducted his printing house by the aid of journeymen.

Wells kept a large book and stationery store, well supplied. For many years he was the principal bookseller for both the Carolinas. His business was extensive, and he acquired property. He was marshal of the court of admiralty, and one of the principal auctioneers in the city. This last business was very lucrative, especially the sale of cargoes of slaves.

He owned a number of negroes ; two or three of whom were taught to work at press. It was a common custom in the Carolinas, and in the West-indies, to have blacks for pressmen. Wells's slaves were frequently intoxicated, and unfit for work when they were wanted at press ; at such times, he adopted a singular method to render them sober. The water of the city is unfit to drink ; and, as on many it operates medicinally, he would take his drunken negroes to the pump, and pour water down their throats until they began to sicken ; then shut them up for an hour or two in the temple of Cloacina ; and, the operation being there completed, they were taken out and put to press.

His printing house and bookstore were on the Bay, near Tradd street. He was a staunch royalist, but a good editor, active in business, and just and punctual in his dealings.

When the war commenced, he resigned his establishment to his son, went to Europe, and never returned.

GEORGE BRUCE.

WAS born and taught printing in Scotland; whence he came to Robert Wells in Charleston. He managed, several years, the concerns of Wells's printing house, and his name, as has been mentioned, appeared after Wells's in their imprints.

When they parted, he opened a printing house on his own account. He lived in Church street, where he commenced a trade in English goods, and paid but little attention to typographical concerns. His printing house was furnished with new types; but he had only those founts which were most in use. He remained in the city after the war began.

CHARLES CROUCH.

WAS born in Charleston; he was brother in law to Peter Timothy, with whom he served an apprenticeship. In 1765, he opened the fourth printing house in the colony. He was encouraged to set up a press, and to print a newspaper in opposition to the stamp act, at the time this act was to have taken effect. He was a sound whig.

Crouch printed but little excepting his paper, which was lucrative. He was in business when the

war commenced ; soon after which, he took passage in a vessel bound to Newyork, and was drowned. He lived in Eliott street, and his printing house was in Gadsden's alley.

THOMAS POWELL.

WAS an Englishman, and served his apprenticeship in London. He came to Charleston in 1769, and was employed by Timothy, as foreman in his printing house. Powell was a correct printer, his education had been good, and, in his manners, he was a gentleman.

In 1772, Timothy admitted Powell as a partner. The firm was,

Thomas Powell and Company.

Their printing house was near the Exchange. Timothy, as a silent partner, edited the Gazette, and directed the general concerns of the firm.

On the 31st of August, 1773, in consequence of a motion made by the chief justice in the council, or upper house of assembly, it was ordered, that Powell should immediately attend that house. Powell accordingly attended, and "was examined if he was the printer and publisher of the South-Carolina Gazette," then shewn to him. He answered that he was. He was then asked, "by what authority he presumed to print as an article of news

in his paper, a matter purporting to be a part of the proceedings of this house, on the 26th of August instant?" To which he replied, "That the copy of the matter there printed was delivered to him by the hon. William Henry Drayton, one of the members of that house, who desired him to print the same." The house "*Resolved*," That as he acknowledged himself to be the printer of a part of their proceedings, without their order or leave, he was "thereby guilty of a high breach of the privileges, and a contempt of the house."

Powell was told to ask pardon; he declined. The house then ordered him to be taken into the custody of the sergeant at arms, and brought to the bar. This was done; and, when at the bar, he was again informed of the charge against him; and, that the house desired to hear what he could say in exculpation of said charge." Powell declared that "he did not know that he had committed any offence." It was again demanded of him, if he would ask pardon; he answered, he would not.

The hon. mr. Drayton, in his place acknowledged, that he was the person who sent the copy of that part of the journals, printed by Powell, to the press; but, without intention to offend the house, &c. The house then

"*Resolved*, That Thomas Powell, who hath this day been adjudged, by this house, to have been guilty of a high breach of privilege, and a contempt of this house, be for his said offence committed to the common gaol of Charleston; and, that his honor the president of this house, do issue his warrant accordingly." Before putting the question, mr. Dray-

ton claimed leave to enter his protest and dissent ; which he did accordingly. The president, the hon. Egerton Leigh, agreeably to the resolution of the house, issued his warrant. Powell was imprisoned, and remained in confinement until the morning of the second of September following.

On the second of September, the hon. Rawlins Lowndes, speaker of the lower house, or “ commons house of assembly,” and George Gabriel Powell, one of its members, justices of the peace, &c. had Powell brought before them by a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged him.

On the same day, Powell published a Gazette extraordinary, in which Drayton’s dissent and protest were inserted. The council resolved, that the protest, as published that day, was materially different from that on their journals, and was therefore “ false, scandalous and malicious, tending to reflect upon the honor and justice of the house ;” and, “ that William Henry Drayton was instrumental to the publication.” Before putting the question, mr. Drayton claimed leave to enter his dissent and protest ; which he accordingly did. In this protest mr. Drayton asserted, that the protest as published, excepting some misspelling in copying by the clerk, and the misprinting the word *fulfilled* for *published*, was expressly the same as the original.

The next day the council, stiling themselves, “ The upper house of assembly,” resolved, “ That mr. Drayton had been guilty of a breach of privilege and contempt of that house, in being instrumental to the publication of the protest.” &c. Before putting the question, mr. Drayton entered his

dissent and protest. The resolve was passed, and mr. Drayton directed to withdraw. He withdrew accordingly. The council then passed the following resolve,

“ That when T. Powell was before this house, his whole deportment and behavior manifested the most insolent disrespect ; and, so far was he from discovering any contrition for his offence, that he flatly declared that he did not know that he had committed any, and therefore thought it hard to ask pardon ; and, being informed by the president, that the house was of a different opinion, he still obstinately persisted that he could not ask pardon.”

In the afternoon of the same day, mr. Drayton, in consideration that the house had not proceeded with him “ to the last extremity,” informed that body, “ that he neither sent the protest to the press, nor ordered any person to carry it, or even desired the printer, or any person to publish it ; that mr. Edward Rutledge sent the copy to the printer.” On this information, the house resolved, that mr. Drayton “ had purged himself of the contempt and breach of privilege with which he stood charged.”

On the fourth of September, the sheriff of Charleston district, having attended the council agreeably to order, was directed by the president to make out a copy of the writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the justices Lowndes and G. G. Powell, esquires, by virtue of which he had two days before removed T. Powell from prison and carried him before said justices, with his return thereon. A committee was appointed to “ take under their consideration the nature of the discharge of T. Powell, printer, to re-

port such resolutions as may be necessary for the house to enter into; and to prepare an humble address on the subject to his majesty, and another to his honor the lieutenant governor." The chief justice, and two other members were of this committee, who reported the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the house.

"Resolved, That the power of commitment is so necessarily incident to each house of assembly, that without it neither their authority or dignity can, in any degree whatsoever, be maintained or supported.

"Resolved, That Rawlins Lowndes, esquire, speaker of the commons house of assembly, and George Gabriel Powell, esq. member of said house, being two justices of the peace, *unus quorum*, lately assistant judges and justices of his majesty's court of common pleas, have, by virtue of *habeas corpus* by them issued, caused the body of T. Powell to be brought before them, on the second of this instant September, and the said justices, disregarding the commitment of this house, did presumptuously discharge said T. Powell out of the custody of the sheriff under the commitment of this house.

"Resolved, That the said justices have been guilty of the most atrocious contempt of this house, by their public avowal and declaration, made by them in pronouncing judgment, that this house is no upper house of assembly; on which principle alone they did discharge the said T. Powell; they have, as far as in them lay, absolutely and actually abolished one of the branches of the legislature; and, in so doing, have subverted the constitution

of this government, and have expressly sounded the most dangerous alarm to the good subjects of this province.

“ Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the commons house of assembly, together with a message, complaining of such conduct and breach of our privilege, by their members; and, setting forth, that, as this house has always been careful to support its own just rights and privileges, so it has always been cautious not to infringe the rights and privileges of the commons house; and, that this house, relying on the justice of the commons house, does expect they will direct Rawlins Lowndes and George Gabriel Powell, esqrs. two of their members, to wave their privilege, in order that this house may proceed to the cognizance of their said breach of privilege and contempt.”

The committee reported, also, according to order, a message to the commons house of assembly; an address to the king, and another to the lieutenant governor;* with all which the council agreed, and presented and forwarded them according to their respective destinations.

The commons house of assembly did not comply with the requisition of the upper house; on the

* The upper house of assembly, in their address to the lieutenant governor, observe, 'That Powell was discharged by the justices "by virtue of a power given by a provincial act, passed December 12, 1712, to two justices, one being of the quorum, to put in execution the *habeas corpus* act, to such intents and purposes, as the said act can be put in execution in the kingdom of England; upon the sole and avowed principle that we are not an upper house of legislature."

contrary, they justified the conduct of their speaker and judge Powell, and directed the agent of the province in London, "to make the most humble representations to his majesty of the conduct of his council [upper house] and to implore their removal; or, such marks of his royal displeasure to them, as may prevent, for the future, such an encroachment on the liberties of his people." The commons house, at the same time, addressed the lieutenant governor, informing him of the conduct of the council, and that they had directed the agent of the province to represent it to the king, &c. and concluded with earnestly requesting his honor, that, as a considerable time must elapse, before their complaint to the king could be heard, &c. he would "be pleased to suspend such members of the council as ordered the said commitment, until his majesty's royal pleasure should be known; and, to appoint in their stead, men who really have at heart the service of his majesty, and the interest of the province." The governor, as was expected, declined complying with the request of the commons, and in this situation the affair rested, until the pleasure of his majesty should be known.

The business remained before the king and council, I presume, in an unsettled state, at the commencement of the war, which event, probably, stayed all proceedings upon it, and it was never more agitated.

As to what became of Powell, or respecting the part he took in the war, or whether he returned to England, I have not been able to obtain any information.

The Gazette was discontinued some time after the war commenced, but was revived by Timothy.

MARY CROUCH.

WAS born in Providence, Rhodeisland. She was the wife of Charles Crouch, and continued the business of printing in Charleston some time after his death. In 1780, she removed with her press and types to Salem, Massachusetts.

[*See Salem.*]

JOHN WELLS.

THE eldest son of Robert Wells, was born in Charleston, and served an apprenticeship at Donaldson's printing house in Edinburgh. He succeeded his father as a printer and bookseller at Charleston, in 1775.

Although the father was a zealous royalist, the son took a decided part in favor of the country. He printed and fought in its defence, until the city fell into the hands of the British in 1780.

Wells belonged to a military company in Charleston, which marched to assist in the siege of Savannah, by the allied American and French armies, in 1779, and during this unsuccessful campaign, he acquired the reputation of a brave and

vigilant soldier. When Charleston fell into the possession of the British, he, with many others, to save his property, signed an address to the British commander ; and he printed a royal Gazette, which he continued until December 1782. For these offences he was proscribed by the state government, at the close of the war. Apprehending that he could not safely remain in Charleston when the British surrendered the place to the American government, he left the city, and went with his press to Nassau, Newprovidence, published the Bahama Gazette, and never more returned to the United States. [*See Newprovidence.*]

Except in Charleston, there was no printer in Southcarolina before the revolution.

GEORGIA.



THE settlement of this province, named after George II, king of Greatbritain, did not begin until the year 1732. The public printing, till 1762, was done in Charleston, Southcarolina. There was only one press established in Georgia before the revolution.



SAVANNAH.

PRINTING was introduced into this colony at this place, and a printing house was opened early in 1762, by

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Who was born in Scotland, and there served a regular apprenticeship. After his establishment in Savannah, he printed for the government.

The government of the colony gave Johnston a handsome pecuniary consideration for settling in this place. He printed an edition of the laws; and, in 1763, began the publication of a newspaper. This newspaper, and printing for the colony, was the chief employment of his press. He did some business as a bookseller.

Johnston was a very honest, respectable man, acquainted with the art he professed to practise; and, in his general conduct, was a good and useful member of society.

He died in October, 1808, aged seventy years, leaving a widow and six children.

NEW STATES, FOUNDED, AND ADMITTED INTO THE UNION SINCE THE REVOLUTION; AND, TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.



AS these states and territories were not settled, or were not located as distinct governments, before 1775, I shall only take notice of the period when the art was introduced into them.



VERMONT.

THIS district became a state after the revolution; no press had previously been established in it.

JUDAH PADDOCK SPOONER, and TIMOTHY GREEN, who have been mentioned as printers at Norwich, in Connecticut, removed from that place to Westminster, in 1778, in consequence of an invitation from the new formed government, and were the first who published a newspaper in this state. This paper was published in February, 1781, and entitled, "The Vermont Gazette; or, Green Mountain Post-Boy."

Spooner had the whole management of their printing house, as Green still prosecuted the print-

ing business in Newlondon. The firm continued only a short time. Green relinquished his concern in it; and, the press and types, which were owned by him, were sold, after the lapse of four or five years. George Hough was the purchaser. He removed them to Windsor in 1783, and there formed a partnership with Alden Spooner, who is now in business in that place. Alden was the brother of Judah.

KENTUCKY.

JOHN BRADFORD, began printing at Lexington, in this state, in 1786. Since which presses have been set up at Frankfort, and in other towns.

TENNESSEE.

R. ROULSTONE, from Massachusetts, set up the press at Knoxville, in 1793.

OHIO.

S. FREEMAN and SON, introduced printing into Cincinnati in 1795, and there are now eight or more presses established in different parts of this state.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

A PRESS has lately been established at Natchez.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

PRINTING is said to have been introduced lately into Detroit.

LOUISIANA.

SEVERAL printing houses were opened at New-orleans, as soon as this country came under the government of the United States.

Most of these new states and settlements, at the time of the war were but little known. The white inhabitants were but few, and they were scattered in solitary settlements, or in a few straggling towns and villages through a vast tract of country, where the art of Printing had not extended.

But the growth of these new states and territories has proceeded with almost incredible rapidity ; and, it is surprising to find that there are now nearly as many presses in them, and as many newspapers published, as, previous to the year 1775, were printed in the thirteen colonies which originally constituted the United States.

BRITISH COLONIES.



NOVASCOTIA.

PRINTING was introduced into this province in 1751; but, at that time, there was but little encouragement for the press.



HALIFAX.

THE first press was established at Halifax, and there was not a second in the province until 1766.

BARTHOLOMEW GREEN, JUN.

HAS already been mentioned. He was the grandson of Samuel Green, of Cambridge, and was of the firm of Green, Bushell and Allen, of Boston. He removed to Halifax with a press and types in August, 1751.

He died in about six weeks after his arrival, aged fifty two years.

JOHN BUSHELL.

Who had been the partner of Green in Boston, immediately succeeded him in Halifax. He printed for government, and in the first week of January, 1752, published the first newspaper printed in Novascotia.

The work for government was inconsiderable, but was the chief support of Bushell.

He was a good workman, but had not the art of acquiring property ; nor did he make the most economical use of the little which fell into his hands.

Bushell died in February, 1761. He left one son and a daughter. The son was sent to New-england, and served an apprenticeship with Daniel Fowle, printer in Portsmouth, Newhampshire. When of age, he worked as a journeyman in Philadelphia, and at the same time kept a tavern at the Cross Keys in Front street. He died about 1793.

The daughter, whose name was Elizabeth, had been accustomed to assist her father in the printing-house. She could work both at case and press ; and was, in the language of printers, a swift and correct compositor. Bushell left little, if any, property to his family. His daughter was handsome, but unfortunate.

ANTHONY HENRY.

SUCCEEDED Bushell as a printer at Halifax. He was a German, and had lived some time with a printer, but had left his master, and became a fifer in one of the British regiments. With this regiment, he came to Novascotia, but some time after, obtained his discharge. There was then no printer in the province, and his pretensions to skill in this art greatly facilitated his release from the army.

Henry began business with the press and types which had been used by Bushell. He published the Gazette; and government, through necessity, gave him some work; which was badly executed.

In 1766, a printer with a new and good apparatus, came from London, and opened another printing house in Halifax. He published a newspaper, and was employed to print for government.

Henry, who had been indolent, and inattentive to his affairs, did not despond at the establishment of a formidable rival; but, much to his credit, exerted himself, and did better than he had done before. After a few years trial, his rival, not finding his business so profitable, nor the place so agreeable as he expected, returned to England, and Henry was again the only printer in the province. He procured new types and a workman better skilled than himself. Henry's printing from this period was executed in a more workmanlike manner.

He remained without another rival until the British army evacuated Boston in March 1776, when the printers in that town, who adhered to the royal cause, were obliged to leave that place; and they, with other refugees, came to Halifax.

Henry continued printing until his death. He possessed a fund of good nature, and was of a very cheerful disposition. Although not skilful as a printer, he was otherwise ingenious.

When Bushell died, and Henry was in the army, there lived in Halifax, a woman of African extraction, who was a pastry cook, and possessed a small property, the fruit of her industry. To acquire this property, Henry consented to a connexion with this sable female. By the produce of this negotiation, he was enabled to purchase the few printing materials which had belonged to Bushell, and to build a house in which he afterward lived. His companion died, without issue by him, in two or three years.

In 1773, Henry married a country woman of his, who had been his housekeeper for ten years.*

He died December 1800, aged sixty six.

* On the occasion, the following paragraph appeared, February 1774, in the Boston Evening Post. "Married at Halifax, Novascotia, Mr. Anthony Henry, aged about 30, to mrs. Barbary Springhoff, aged about 96; it is said, she has two husbands now living, seven children, ten grand children, and fifty great grand children." This statement is not correct. Henry was then forty years old, and Barbary not more than fifty five. She had several children and grandchildren; but not near the number mentioned.

ROBERT FLETCHER.

ARRIVED at Halifax from London, in 1766, with new printing materials, and a valuable collection of books and stationery. He opened a printing house and bookstore near the Parade ; published a newspaper, and printed for government. Until this time there had been no bookstore in the province.

Fletcher executed his printing with neatness, and raised the reputation of the art in Novascotia.

He remained at Halifax until 1770, then sent his printing materials to Boston for sale, and returned himself to England.

JOHN HOWE.

BEGAN printing in Halifax, in 1776, and still continues his press in that place, and publishes a Gazette.



After the peace, in 1784, printing found its way into the province of Newbrunswick.

CANADA.

THE art was introduced into this province soon after its conquest by the British. There was, however, but one press established here before 1775.



QUEBEC.

Soon after the organization of the government of the province by the British, a printing house was established in this city by William Brown and ——— Gilmore under the firm of

BROWN AND GILMORE.

THEY were the first who introduced the art into Canada. They printed both in English and French; and, their work was executed in a very handsome manner. Both Brown and Gilmore were Englishmen, and had served regular apprenticeships in London.

Their partnership continued till 1774. From that time, Brown, the senior partner, carried on the business for himself.

Brown was a bachelor. He died in Quebec, and left his property and business to his nephew, Samuel Neilson. There are now two or more presses in Quebec.

MONTREAL.

A PRESS was established in this city in 1775, by Charles Berger and Fleury Mesplet, copartners, under the firm of

BERGER AND MESPLET.

After this partnership was dissolved, Mesplet continued the business. He was imprisoned for printing something against the government of the province; the ground of the offence I never understood. After his liberation, he continued to print in this place until he died.

It is said, that Berger and Mesplet were sent to Montreal by some agents of the American continental congress in 1775, to establish a printing house and publish a newspaper, as a mean to interest the people of the province in the cause of American liberty; but I am not certain that this was the fact.*

* I had this information respecting Berger and Mesplet from a gentleman in Montreal.

There are two or three printing presses at this time in Montreal.

A printing house was, some time since, established in Upper Canada.



Having ended the account of printers in the English colonies, on the continent, before the revolution, I will defer introducing those who printed in the English islands before the year 1775, till I mention the newspapers published in the Westindies, when those printers and their newspapers shall be taken notice of together.

HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS.

FROM THE PERIOD WHEN THEY WERE FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE BRITISH COLONIES, TO THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTION.



TO an observer of the great utility of the kind of publications called newspapers, it may appear strange that they should have arisen to the present almost incredible number, from comparatively a late beginning. I would not be understood to insinuate that ancient nations had no institutions, which answered the purposes of our public journals ; because, I believe, the contrary is the fact. The Chinese Gazettes* may have been published from very remote periods of time. The kings of Persia had their scribes who copied the public despatches, which were carried into the one hundred and twenty seven provinces of the Persian empire “ by posts ;” and, it is probable, they transmitted accounts of remarkable occurrences in the same manner. The Romans also adopted the custom of sending into their distant provinces, written accounts of victories gained, and other remarkable events, which took place in that empire.

It has already been mentioned,† that the aboriginal Americans were very expert at engraving and

* See Vol. i. p. 79. et seq. † Vol. i. p. 212. *note*.

painting ; and that Montezuma II, presented a painted chart of the coast on the gulf of Mexico to Cortes. It has been represented as probable, that they likewise executed hieroglyphical Gazettes ; for when the Spaniards first arrived on the Mexican coast, some of the subjects of Montezuma II, sent to him such a description of the Spanish ships, men, &c. as not only terrified him with the strangeness of the sight, but also astonished the Spaniards themselves, by the accuracy of it, when the paintings were afterward shewn to them.

These kinds of hieroglyphical Gazettes were not unknown, it is said, among the natives of these more northern parts of America. Annexed is an engraving of a copy of an Indian Gazette taken many years since, by a French officer, from the American original, and an explanation of the same. It relates to an expedition of a body of Canadian warriors, who, soon after the settlement of this part of America, took up the hatchet in favor of the French, against a hostile tribe that adhered to the English. It was communicated to me about forty years ago, and soon after I had it engraved for the Royal American Magazine. It had previously appeared in several works published in Europe.

Early in the seventeenth century a newspaper was printed at Venice, for which the price charged was a Venetian coin called *Gazetta* ; and hence is derived our word Gazette ; the name of the coin having been transferred to the paper. The first newspaper printed in England was dated August 22, 1642 ; but, the oldest English paper I have seen, is one now in my possession, which was pub-

lished weekly on Thursdays, anno 1660. The title of it is “*Mercurius Publicus*, Comprising the Sum of Forraign Intelligence: With the affairs now in agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland, For Information of the People. Published by Order.” This publication was begun that year; it contained two small quarto sheets. A number of books and medicines for sale, by various people, are advertised in that paper, which was printed in London “by J. Macock and Tho. Newcomb.” I cannot determine if any other periodical work was published in England at that time; but Sir Roger L’Estrange published a paper called “The Public Intelligencer,” in 1663.

The British Encyclopedia, and other works, state, that “the *first* Gazette in England was published at Oxford,” the court being there on account of the prevalence of the plague in London. It was “in a folio half sheet, Nov. 7, 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to *The London Gazette*; and, it has been ever since published, by authority, every Saturday.” This, however, relates merely to the government Gazette, and not to newspapers in general, as will be seen by what is mentioned above. The publication of newspapers and pamphlets was prohibited by proclamation in England, anno 1680, but although this was done away during the revolution in that country, newspapers, were afterward made objects of taxation.

The “*Journal des Sçavans*” was first published at Paris, in France, in the year 1665; and was, consequently, cotemporaneous with the London Gazette.

The first public journals printed in British America made their appearance in 1704.

In April of that year the first Anglo American newspaper was printed at Boston, in Massachusetts Bay, by the postmaster, whose office was then regulated by the colonial government. At that period, I believe, there were only four or five postmasters in all the colonies. It was not until after the expiration of fifteen years, that another publication of the kind issued from any press in this part of the world.

On the 21st day of December 1719, the second Anglo American newspaper was published in Boston; and, on the following day, December 22, the third paper appeared, which was printed in the city of Philadelphia.

In 1725, a newspaper was first printed in New-york; and, after this time, Gazettes were gradually introduced into the other colonies on the continent, and into the Westindies.

There are now more newspapers published in the United States, than in the United Kingdom of Greatbritain and Ireland.*

In 1754,† four newspapers only were printed in Newengland; these were all published in Boston, and, usually, on a small sheet; they were published

* See, further on, a calculation of the newspapers printed in the United States, and those published in Greatbritain and Ireland.

† In 1748, five newspapers were printed in Boston, but one of them was discontinued in 1750; a provisional stamp act closed the publication of two others in 1755; but they were afterward replaced by others.

weekly, and the average number of copies did not exceed six hundred from each press. No paper had then been issued in Connecticut, or Newhampshire. Some years before, one was printed for a short time in Rhodeisland, but had been discontinued for want of encouragement. Vermont as a state did not exist, and the country which now composes it, was then a wilderness. In 1775, a period of only twenty one years, more copies of a newspaper were issued weekly from the village press at Worcester, Massachusetts, than were printed in all Newengland in 1754; and, one paper now published, contains as much matter as did all the four published in Boston in the year last mentioned.

At the beginning of 1775, there were five newspapers published in Boston, one at Salem, and one at Newburyport, making seven in Massachusetts. There was at that time one published at Portsmouth, and no other in Newhampshire. One was printed at Newport, and one at Providence, making two in Rhodeisland. At Newlondon there was one, at Newhaven one, and one at Hartford; in all, three in Connecticut; and, thirteen in Newengland. In the province of Newyork, three papers were then published; all in the city. In Pennsylvania there were, on the first of January, 1775, six; three in English and one in German, in Philadelphia; one in German at Germantown; and, one in English and German at Lancaster. Before the end of January 1775, two newspapers, in English, were added to the number from the presses in Philadelphia, making eight in Pennsylvania. In Maryland two; one at Annapolis, and one at Baltimore. In Vir-

ginia, there were but two, and both of these at Williamsburg. One was printed at Wilmington, and one in Newbern, in Northcarolina. Three at Charleston, Southcarolina; and, one at Savannah in Georgia; making thirty four newspapers in all the British colonies which are now comprised in the United States. To these may be added one at Halifax in Novascotia, and one in Canada, at Quebec.

In 1800,* there were at least one hundred and fifty publications of this kind printed in the United States of America, and since that time, the number has been increased. Those published before 1775, were weekly papers; soon after the close of the revolutionary war, daily papers were printed at Philadelphia, Newyork, &c. and there are now more than twenty published daily in the United States.

It was common for printers of newspapers, to subjoin to their titles, “*Containing the freshest Advices both Foreign and Domestick;*” but Gazettes and Journals are now chiefly filled with political essays; news does not appear to be always the first object of editors, and of course “containing the freshest advices,” &c. is too often out of the question.

* In 1796, a small paper, half a sheet medium, 4to. entitled “The New World,” was published at Philadelphia every morning and evening, Sundays excepted. The novelty of two papers a day from the same press, soon ceased; it continued but a few months. This paper was printed from two forms, on the same sheet, each form having a title; one for the morning, and the other for the evening; the sheet was then divided, and one half of it given to the customers in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon.

For many years after the establishment of newspapers on this continent, very few advertisements appeared in them. This was the case with those that were early printed in Europe. In the first newspapers, advertisements were not separated by lines from the news, &c. they were not even begun with a two line letter ; when two line letters were introduced, it was some time before one advertisement was separated from another by a line, or rule as it is termed by printers. After it became usual to separate advertisements, some printers used lines of metal rules ; others lines of flowers irregularly placed ; I have seen in some Newyork papers, great primer flowers between advertisements ; at length it became customary to “ set off advertisements,” and from using types not larger than those with which the news was printed, types of the size of French cannon have often been used for names, especially of those who advertised English goods.

In the troublesome times occasioned by the Stamp act in 1765, some of the more opulent and cautious printers, when the act was to take place, put their papers in mourning, and, for a few weeks, omitted to publish them ; others not so timid, but doubtful of the consequence of publishing newspapers without stamps, omitted the titles, or altered them, as an evasion ;—for instance the Pennsylvania Gazette, and some other papers, were headed “ Remarkable Occurrences, &c.”—other printers, particularly those in Boston, continued their papers without any alteration in title or imprint.

EXPLANATION OF THE INDIAN GAZETTE,

GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF ONE OF THEIR EXPEDITIONS.

The following divisions explain those on the plate, as referred to by the numbers.



1. EACH of these figures represent the number ten. They all signify, that 18 times 10, or 180 *American Indians* took up the hatchet, or declared war, in favor of the French which is represented by the hatchet, placed over the arms of France.

3. They went by water—signified by the canoe. The number of huts, such as they raise to pass the night in, shews they were 21 days on their passage.

5. When they arrived near the habitations of their enemies, at sun rise—shewn by the sun being to the eastward of them, beginning, as they think, its daily course; there they lay in wait three days—represented by the hand pointing and the three huts.

7. They killed with the club eleven of their enemies, and took five prisoners—The former represented by the club, and the eleven heads; the latter, by the figures on the little pedestals.

9. The heads of the arrows, pointing opposite ways, represent the battle

2. They departed from Montreal---represented by the bird, just taking wing, from the top of a mountain. The moon, and the buck, shew the time to have been in the first quarter of the buckmoon, answering to July.

4. Then they came on shore, and travelled seven days by land—represented by the foot, and the seven huts.

6. After which, they surprised their enemies, in number 12 times 10, or 120---The man asleep shews how they surprised them, and the hole in the top of the building, is supposed to signify, that they broke into some of their habitations in that manner.

8. They lost nine of their own men in the action---represented by the nine heads within the bow, which is the emblem of honor among the Americans: but had none taken prisoners---a circumstance they lay great weight on, shewn by all the pedestals being empty.

10. The heads of the arrows all pointing the same way, signify the flight of the enemy.

1

2



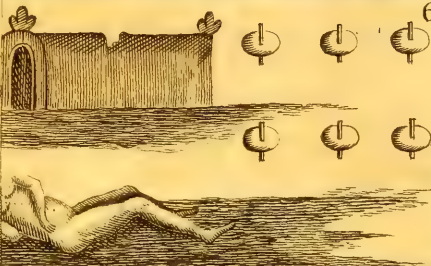
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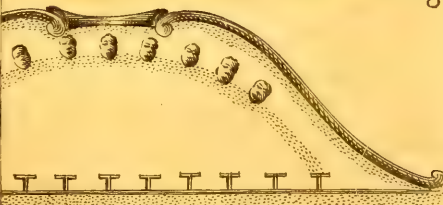
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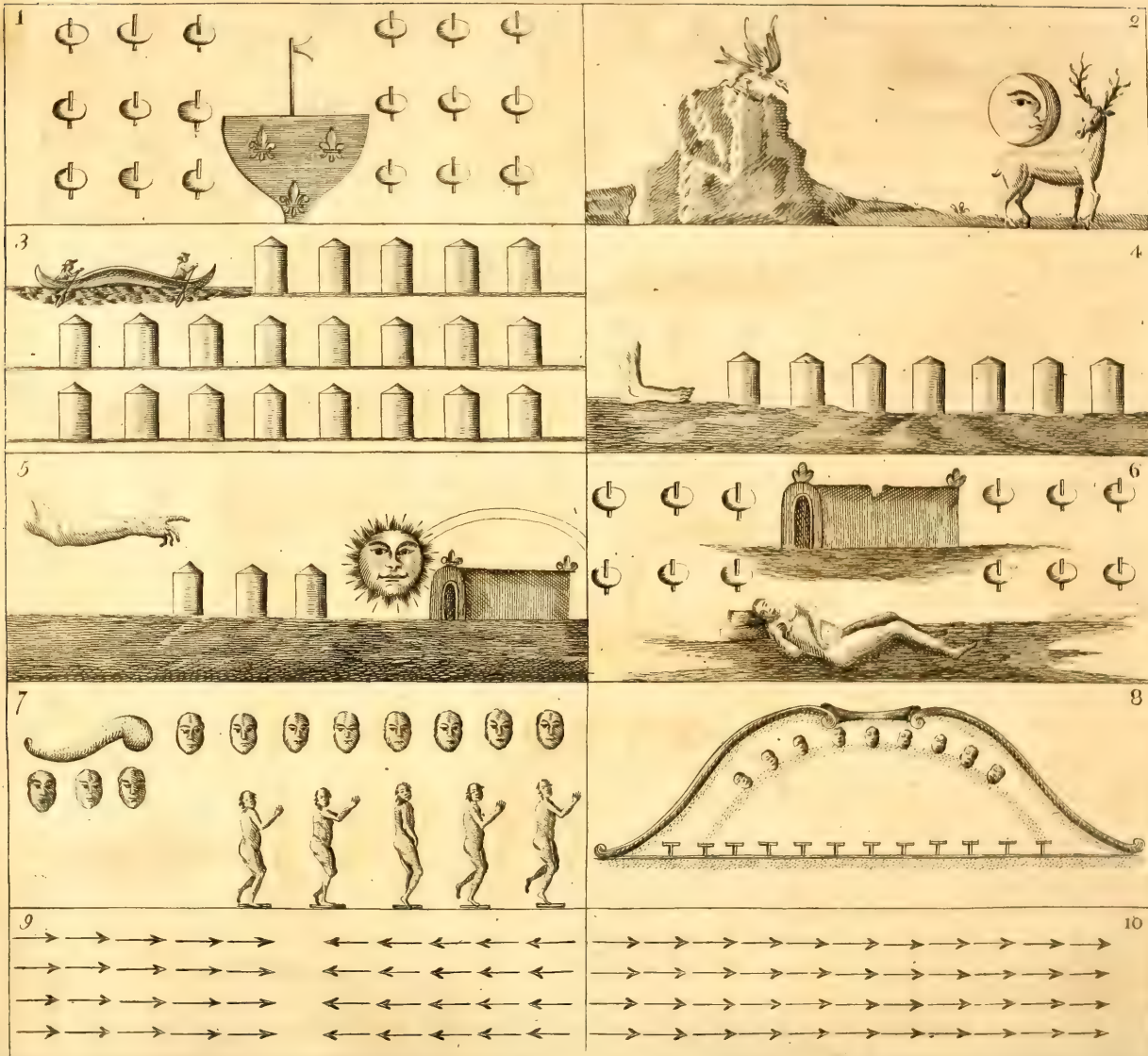
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MASSACHUSETTS.



BOSTON.

THERE was not a newspaper published in the English colonies, throughout the extensive continent of North America, until the 24th of April 1704.

John Campbell, a Scotchman, who was a book-seller and postmaster in Boston, was the first who began and established a publication of this kind. It is entitled,

N. C.

Numb. 1.

The Boston News-Letter.

Published by Authority.*

From Monday April 17, to Monday April 24, 1704.

It is printed on half a sheet of pot paper, with a small pica type, folio.

The first page is filled with an extract from "The London Flying Post," respecting the preten-

* At the time this paper was first published, and for many years afterward, there were licensers of the press. "Published by Authority," I presume means nothing more than this—what appeared in this publication was not disapproved by the licensers.

der, who stiled himself James the 8th of Scotland, sending popish missionaries from France into Scotland, &c. by which the kingdoms of England and Scotland were endangered. The queen's speech to both houses of parliament on that occasion, a few articles under the Boston head, four short paragraphs of marine intelligence from Newyork, Philadelphia, and Newlondon, and *one* advertisement, form its whole contents. The advertisement is from Campbell, the proprietor of the paper, and is as follows.

“ This News Letter is to be continued Weekly ; and all Persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farmes, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares or Merchandizes &c. to be Sold or Lett ; or Servants Runaway : or Goods Stoll or Lost may have the same Inserted at a Reasonable Rate ; from Twelve Pence to Five Shillings, and not to exceed : Who may agree with *Nicholas Boone* for the same at his Shop next door to Major Davis's, Apothecary in *Boston* near the Old Meeting House.

“ All Persons in Town and Country may have said News-Letter Weekly upon reasonable terms agreeing with John Campbell Post Master for the same.”

The imprint is, “ Boston : Printed by *B. Green*. Sold by *Nicholas Boone*, at his Shop near the Old Meeting-House.”

Green was Campbell's printer, and Boone was for some weeks his publisher.

No. 2, is a whole sheet of pot, folio, three pages of which are printed, and one is blank. Campbell's

advertisement is again inserted, and a *single* new one is added.

In No. 4, Campbell desires those who wish to have advertisements inserted in the News-Letter, to apply to him.

Boone's name is left out of the imprint of No. 5, and "Sold at the Post Office" is inserted.

From No. 2, to No. 6, the News-Letter is contained in half of a pot sheet; and very few advertisements appear, some weeks not any. From No. 6, to No. 192, it is printed on a half sheet of foolscap. No. 192, contains only two short advertisements, and for years after, it was but seldom supplied with more than two; and, often, not with one new advertisement in the week.

In No. 71, Campbell inserted the following notice.

"At the Desire of several Gentlemen, Merchants and others who are willing to Contribute towards supporting this Publick Print of Intelligence, the Undertaker has begun where it was left off, in hopes of others following their good Example, whereby it may be carryed on at least another year: And therefore all Persons in Town and Country, who have a mind to encourage the same, may have said News Letter every week by the year upon reasonable Terms agreeing with John Campbell Postmaster of Boston for the same."

It does not appear that Campbell had discontinued the paper, and his real meaning where he says, "he has begun where it was left off," cannot now be well understood. No. 71, is dated August 24, 1705. It is evident from his advertisements in the

course of this publication, that he “labored hard to get it along,” that he had but very few subscribers, and that he did not receive much encouragement from advertising customers.

Bartholomew Green printed the News-Letter for Campbell until November 3, 1707. No. 186, November 10, 1707, is “Printed by John Allen, in Pudding Lane near the Post-Office, and there to be Sold.”

In No. 190, Campbell informs “all who have a mind to encourage this Letter of Intelligence,” to agree with him, “Post Master of New England, at Boston.”

In No. 210, four years after the first publication, Campbell inserted the following advertisement. “This being the last day of the fourth Quarter of this Letter of Intelligence: All persons in Town and Country, who have not already paid for this fourth Year, are hereby desired now to pay or send it in; with their resolution if they would have it continued and proceeded on for a fifth year, (Life permitted;) which is only to be known by the number that take it weekly throughout the year; though there has not as yet a competent number appeared to take it annually so as to enable the Undertaker to carry it on effectually; yet he is still willing to proceed with it, if those Gentlemen that have this last year lent their helping hand to support it, continue still of the same mind another year, in hopes that those who have hitherto been backward to promote such a Publick Good will at last set in with it.”

No. 390, completed four years printing of the News-Letter by John Allen in Pudding lane. On

the evening following the day on which No. 390 was published, viz. October 2, 1711, happened what, from that time until 1760, was called the great fire in Boston. The postoffice and Allen's printing house were consumed in that conflagration. The following week, The News Letter was again printed at Green's printing house in Newbury street, with this imprint, "Boston: Printed in Newbury Street, for *John Campbell* Post Master," which remained unaltered until October 1715. No. 391 contains an account of the fire. [e]

In October 1715, B. Green added his name to the imprint, as the printer.

No. 664, begins the year 1717 with January. The News-Letter had previously begun the year with March; although this paper had at this time been published thirteen years, it still languished for the want of due support, as appears by an address from Campbell to the public.

It was the design of Campbell that the News-Letter should give a selected, regular succession of foreign events; but the smallness of his paper rendered it impossible for him to publish occurrences seasonably, and at the close of the year he found himself greatly in arrears with his foreign intelligence. In Nos. 769 and 799, he proposes a remedy for this difficulty, which will, perhaps, be best understood in his own words, and may give a correct idea of the state of the News-Letter at that period.

"After near upon Fourteen Years experience, The Undertaker knows that it's Impossible with half a Sheet in the Week to carry on all the Publick

News of Europe, (tho' hitherto all those of Great Britain, Ireland, our own and our Neighbour Provinces has been Yearly Inserted.) He now intends to make up that Deficiency by Printing a Sheet every other Week for Tryal, by which in a little time, all will become new that us'd formerly to be Old. Jan'y. 12, 1719."

" The Undertaker of this News-Letter, the 12th January last being the Second Week of this Currant Years Intelligence, gave then Intimation that after 14 (now upwards of 15) years experience, it was impossible with half a Sheet a Week to carry on all the Public Occurrences of Europe, with those of this, our Neighbouring Provinces, and the West Indies. To make up which Deficiency, and the News Newer and more acceptable, he has since Printed every other Week a Sheet, whereby that which seem'd Old in the former half Sheets, becomes New now by the Sheet, which is easy to be seen by any One who will be at the pains to trace back former years, and even this time 12 Months, we were then 13 Months behind with the Foreign News beyond Great Britain, and now less than Five Months, so that by the Sheet we have retrieved about 8 months since January last, and any One that has the News Letter since that time, to January next (life permitted) will be accommodated with all the News of Europe &c. contained in the Publick Prints of London that are needful for to be known in these Parts. And in regard the Undertaker had not suitable encouragement, even to Print half a Sheet Weekly, seeing that he cannot vend 300 at an Impression, tho' some ignorantly concludes he Sells

upwards of a Thousand: far less is he able to Print a Sheet every other Week, without an Addition of 4, 6 or 8 Shillings a Year, as every one thinks fit to give payable Quarterly, which will only help to pay for Press and Paper, giving his Labour for nothing. And considering the great Charge he is at for several Setts of Publick Prints, by sundry Vessels from London, with the Price of Press, Paper, Labour, carrying out the News Papers, and his own Trouble, in collecting and composing, &c. It is afforded by the Year, or by the Piece or Paper, including the difference of Money far cheaper than in England, where they Sell several Hundreds nay Thousands of Copies to a very small number vended here. Such therefore as have not already paid for the half Year past the last Monday of June, are hereby desired to send or pay in the same to John Campbell at his House in Cornhill, Boston. August 10, 1719."

Campbell's difficulties encreased. A new postmaster had just been appointed, and in the December following the publication of the foregoing advertisements, that postmaster began publishing another newspaper. Campbell appeared to be displeased; a "paper war" of short duration ensued. [f] Both papers were continued; and advertising customers began to encrease.


In No. 821, January 11, 1721, Campbell again addressed his customers, and informed them, "This Publick Letter of Intelligence was begun here at Boston by John Campbell the 24th of April 1704, near upon Sixteen Years ago, and ever since continued Weekly with Universal Approbation and General Satisfaction, giving a true Account of all

the Publick Affairs of Europe, with those of this and the Neighbouring Provinces, for the Interest and Advantage of the Post Office, Gentlemen, Merchants and others, both in Town and Country ; and preventing a great many false Reports. And the Author being still desired and encouraged to carry on the same by the Gentlemen, Merchants and Others his usual Customers, he intends (Life Permitted) to answer their expectation, and to forward still as regular Account of Affairs as our part of the World will admit of ; If he does not Print a Sheet every other Week this Winter Time, he designs to make it up in the Spring, when Ships do arrive from Great-Britain. Such Others as have a mind to promote and encourage the said Intelligence may agree with John Campbell in Cornhill, Boston, and have it on reasonable Terms left at any House in the Town, Seal'd or Unsealed ; and for the advantage of the Post-Office an Intire Sheet of Paper, one half with the News, and the other half good writing Paper to write their Letter on, may also be had there for any one that pleases to have it every Monday."

By the latter part of this advertisement we are to understand, that some copies of the News-Letter would every Monday be printed on a whole sheet of writing paper, one half of which would be blank, on which letters might be written and sent abroad through the medium of the postoffice ; the accommodation was the saving of postage, as a letter and a newspaper might be forwarded in the same sheet ; and newspapers thus printed were sold by Campbell at his house in Cornhill.

In No. 876, December 26, 1720, Campbell, in an address to the public, mentioned, that he had published the News-Letter "near upon Seventeen Years," and that it was "the first and only Intelligence on the Continent of America, till about a Year past, one was set up at Philadelphia and another here, and how well either the one or the other has answered the said Design, and People's great Expectation, is left with every one to Determine." He informs his readers that, "he designs (God willing) to carry it on another year," with the usual proviso, that "he is Encouraged by a competent Numbers taking it by the Year, to enable him to defray the necessary Charges of Press, Paper, the Publick Prints, and Writing of the same."

On the 7th of August 1721, a third newspaper in Boston was published, entitled The New England Courant.* The publisher of that paper, in an address to the public hinted that, "The News Letter was a dull vehicle of intelligence," &c. This appears to have nettled Campbell, who in his next News-Letter of Monday, August 14, made the following defence.

" N. B. On Monday last the 7th Currant, came forth a Third Newspaper in this Town, Entitled, The New England Courant, by *Homo non unius Negotii*;† Or, Jack of all Trades, and it would seem, Good at none; giving some very, very frothy fulsome Account of himself, but lest the continuance of that stile should offend his read-

* Printed by James Franklin.

† The motto of Franklin's address to the public.

ers ; wherein with submission, (I speak for the Publisher of this Intelligence, whose endeavours has always been to give no offence, not meddling with things out of his Province) The said Jack promises in pretence of Friendship to the other News-Publishers to amend like soure Ale in Summer, Reflecting too, too much that my performances are now and then, very, very Dull, Misrepresenting my candid endeavours (according to the Talent of my Capacity and Education ; not soaring above my Sphere) in giving a true and genuine account of all Matters of Fact, both Foreign and Domestick, as comes any way well Attested, for these Seventeen Years & an half past. It is often observed, a bright Morning is succeeded by a dark Rainy Day, and so much Mercury in the beginning may end in *Album Græcum*. And seeing our New Gentleman seems to be a Scholer of Accademical Learning, (which I pretend not to, the more my unhappiness ; and too late to say, *O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter Annos*) and better qualified to perform a work of this Nature, for want whereof out of a Design for publick good made me at first at the Solicitation of several Gentlemen, Merchants and Others, come into it, according to the Proverb, thinking that half a Loafe was better than no Bread ; often wishing and desiring in Print that such a one would undertake it, and then no one should sooner come into it and pay more Yearly to carry it on than this Publisher, and none appearing then, nor since, (others being judges) to excell him in their performances, made him to continue. And our New Publisher being a Scholler and Master, he should

(me thinks) have given us (whom he terms low, flat and dull) Admonition and told one and the other wherein our Dulness lay, (that we might be better Proficients for the future, Whither in reading, hearing, or pains taking, to write, gather, collect and insert the Publick Occurrences) before publick Censure, and a good example to copy and write after, and not tell us and the World at his first setting out, that he'l be like us in doing as we have done, *Turpe est Doctori cum culpa redarguit ipsum*. And now all my Latin being spent excepting what I design always to remember *Nemo sine crimine vivit*. I promise for my part so soon as he or any Scholler will Undertake my hitherto Task, and Endeavours, giving proof that he will not be very, very Dull, I shall not only desist for his advantage, but also so far as capable Assist such a good Scribe."

I have a file of the New-England Courant for the first two years of its publication, with the exception of the first sixteen numbers, which are wanting, I cannot, therefore, give Franklin's reply to Campbell; but the spirit of it is to be discovered from Campbell's rejoinder published in the News-Letter August 28, 1721, viz.

" J. C. to Jack Dullman* *sendeth*, Greeting.

"Sir, What you call a Satyrical Advertisement was a just Vindication of my News Letter, from some unfair Reflections, in your Introduction to your first Courant; Your reply in hobling Verse,

* This nickname appears to have been given to Franklin by Campbell, as a retort for calling the News-Letter "dull, very dull."

had they more Reason and less Railing might possibly have inclined me to think you was some Man of great Learning, or as you please to Word it, a *Meikle Man*; but Railery is the talent of a mean Spirit, and not to be returned by me. In honour to the Muses I dare not acknowledge your Poem to be from Parnassus; but as a little before the Composure you had been Rakeing in the Dunghill, its more probable the corrupt Steams got into your Brains, and your Dullcold Skul precipitate them into Ribaldry. I observe you are not always the same, your History of Inoculation intends the Publick Good,* but Letter to Mr. Compton and Rhyme to me smell more of the Ale Tub than the Lamp. I do not envy your skill in Anatomy, and your accurate discovery of the Gall Bladder, nor your Geography of the Dunghill (*natale solum.*) You say your Ale grows better, but have a care you do not Bottle it too New, Lest the Bottles fly and wet your Toyes. You say you are the Wiseman, and his Advice is, Prov. xxvi. Ver. 4. *Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou be like unto him.* And not very disagreeable to what I learned when a School Boy.

“ *Contra verbosos, noli contendere verbis.*

“ Against a man of wind spend not thy Breath.

“ Therefore I conclude with *Verbum Sapienti,*

“ *Tutius est, igitur fictis contendere verbis,*

“ *Quam pugnare manu.*

Vale.

* The Courant strongly opposed inoculating for the small pox, which at that time began to be introduced.

“ Since like the Indian Natives, you Delight,
to Murder in the Dark, eshun and fly the light,
Farewel.”

This rivalry produced a whole sheet weekly from Campbell for about two months, after which the News-Letter, like the Gazette and Courant, was reduced to a half sheet weekly.


In January, 1722, Campbell announced in his usual manner his intention to continue the News-Letter another year ; but before the close of it, he resigned his right to his printer, Bartholomew Green. Campbell had published this paper eighteen years ; and, during that period, had met with many difficulties, and received but little encouragement. The undertaking could not have been attended with profit ; for the expense of paper, printing and European publications from which he selected information, must have swallowed up the proceeds from his small number of subscribers.

“ Published by Authority,” had been omitted in the title of the News-Letter for two years before Campbell resigned it, but was resumed when Green began to print it on his own account ; and the day of its publication was changed from Monday to Thursday.

When Green became the proprietor of the News-Letter, great difference of opinion existed in the colony respecting the concerns of church and state, as well as concerning matters of a more local nature, and the spirit of party ran high. A writer of that day observes, “ The press has long groaned in bringing forth an hateful, but numerous brood of party pamphlets, malicious scribbles, and Bil-

lingsgate ribaldry, which have produced rancor and bitterness, and unhappily soured and leavened the tempers of persons formerly esteemed some of the most sweet and amiable.*

Green appeared to possess a disposition to publish an impartial and chaste paper, and in conformity to this inclination, he inserted in the News-Letter March 7, 1723, the following address to the public.

“ The Design of this Paper is not merely to amuse the Reader ; much less to Gratify any Ill Tempers by Reproach or Redicule, to Promote Contention, or Espouse any Party among us. The Publisher on the contrary laments our Dangerous and unhappy Divisions ; and he would always approve himself as a Peaceable Friend and Servant to all, and unkind to none ; nor would he ever render Evil for Evil, either by action, speaking or writing. He longs for the Blissful Times when Wars shall cease to the Ends of the Earth. He would rather endeavour his utmost to advance an universal Concord and Harmony ; were it not for fear of adding Oyl to the Flames, and he Remembers the Fable which shows him the Danger of Interceding between Fierce and Contending Enemies. The Publisher would therefore strive to oblige all his Readers by Publishing those Transactions only, that have no Relation to any of our Quarrels, and may be equally entertaining to the greatest Adversaries. For this end he Proposes to extend his Paper to the History of Nature among us, as well as of Political and Foreign Affairs. And agreeable to this Design, he

* Courant. No. 80, February 11, 1723.


Desires of all Ingenious Gentlemen, in every part of the Country, to communicate the Remarkable Things they observe ; and he Desires them to send their Accounts Post-Free ; and nothing but what they assuredly know, and they shall be very gratefully Receiv'd and Publish'd : That so this Paper may, in some Degree, serve for the *Philosophical Transactions of New-England*, as well as for a Political History ; and the Things worthy of Recording in this as well as in other Parts of the World, may not proceed to sink into eternal Oblivion as they have done in all the past Ages of the Aboriginal and Ancient Inhabitants."

In 1725, "Published by Authority," again disappeared from the title of the News-Letter. Green continued its publication without any thing particular attending it, until the last week of December 1726, No. 1196. The week following he altered its title to "The Weekly News-Letter," and began this alteration of title with No. 1, and discontinued "the method of carrying on a Thread of occurrences of an Old Date ;" and intending to publish weekly the latest intelligence he could procure. The paper, with the alteration of title, progressed to No. 200, October 29, 1730 ; Green then added the No. 200 of the *Weekly News-Letter*, to the former number 1196 of the *Boston News-Letter*, and the following week began with No. 1397, and combined the former and the latter title, calling it "The Boston Weekly News-Letter."* On this occasion he published the following advertisement, viz.

* Green did not publish two papers at the same time, as mentioned in the Historical Collection, Vol. vi, Page 67.

“The Publisher of this Boston News-Letter, having in concert with the late Mr. Campbell, began to Print the same with Numb. 1, on April 24, 1704, and it being carried on with the History of the Publick Affairs to No. 1196, which was on December 29, 1726, and then with January 5th, 1726–7, began with a new Number which amounted on the last Thursday to 200. It is now tho’t adviseable to add the said Number 200, to the former 1196, which makes 1396, the whole of our Number from the said 24th of April, 1704, and now go on with Numb. 1397,” &c.

No other alteration in the News-Letter took place during its publication by Green. He dying, John Draper succeeded him, and began the publication of the News-Letter January 4, 1733. He announced it as follows.

“ Mr. Bartholomew Green, who has for some Years past been the Publisher of this *Boston Weekly News-Letter*, being dead, this is to Inform the Publick in general, and those who are the Customers for it in particular, that it will be yet carried on, and sent out every Week on Thursday Morning at the usual Price by John Draper, (Son-in-Law to the said Mr. Green) who has been an Assistant with him in the said News-Letter: And, that Care will be yet constantly taken to insert therein all the most remarkable Occurrences, both Foreign and Domestick, that come to hand well attested. And all the Rev. Ministers, or other Gentlemen, both of Town and Country, who may at any time receive any thing worthy of publishing, are desired to send it to the said John Draper, at the Printing-House in Newbury-Street, that lately belong’d to the said Mr.

Green deceas'd, and it will be thankfully received, and communicated to the Publick : And it will yet be endeavoured to render *This Weekly Paper* as informing and entertaining as possibly can be, to the Satisfaction of all who do or may encourage it."

Draper printed the News-Letter thirty years. He died in November, 1762, and his son Richard Draper continued its publication. At this time the title was enlarged as follows—"The Boston Weekly News-Letter, and New-England Chronicle." In about a year the title was again altered to "The Massachusetts Gazette ; and Boston News-Letter," and was decorated with the king's arms.* Richard Draper, about this time, took his kinsman Samuel as a partner, and the imprint ran thus—"Published by Richard Draper, Printer to the Governor and Council, and by Samuel Draper, at their Printing-Office in Newbury-Street." After the death of Samuel Draper, Richard remained several years without a partner.

In May, 1768, a singular disposition was made of the paper. The dispute between Great Britain and the colonies induced the government particularly to patronise *The Massachusetts Gazette* ; and, another paper, the *Boston Post-Boy and Advertiser*, printed by Green and Russell. To give them the features and the consequence of governmental papers, the publishers of them were directed to insert in the title of each paper, "*Published by Authority.*" The News-Letter was published on Thursdays, and the Post-Boy on Mondays. Each paper was di-

* The king's arms was first introduced into the title page of the Laws of Massachusetts, 1693.

vided into two equal parts. Half of each paper was entitled, "The Massachusetts Gazette, Published by Authority;" and the other half bore their former respective titles. For instance, the old title of Boston News-Letter was reassumed, and, under this title, news and advertisements filled one half of a *whole* sheet; the other half of this sheet was entitled, "The Massachusetts Gazette, Published by Authority;" the contents of this half, like the other, were news, advertisements, and, occasionally, the proceedings of government and public bodies. The same method was taken by Green and Russell. One half of the sheet bore the title of Post-Boy and Advertiser, and the other half that of "The Massachusetts Gazette, Published by Authority." Two hundred and seventy six weeks previously to this new mode of publication, Draper had added, "Massachusetts Gazette," to the title of the News-Letter. Green and Russell began publishing in the mode described, on Monday, and Draper on Thursday of the week. Green and Russell therefore numbered that part of their sheet which was to bear the title of Massachusetts Gazette, 277. Draper on the Thursday following numbered his 278, and as long as this mode of publishing the Gazette by authority continued, the number for one press was reckoned from that of the other. It was in fact publishing a half sheet Gazette "By Authority" twice in a week, once by Draper and once by Green and Russell. Each press furnished the royal arms for the head of the Gazette.

The first time Draper published this "Adam and Eve paper," joined together "by authority,"

the following advertisement was inserted after the title of the News-Letter.

“ ‘The Thursday’s paper* (the first ever printed in America) *returns* to its primitive Title, the Gazette being directed by Authority to be published in another manner. The customers will be served with Care and Fidelity ; and those who advertise herein may depend on having their Notifications well circulated.

“ N. B. A Gazette will accompany the News-Letter every Thursday (tho’ not always in a separate paper) Articles of Intelligence and of publick Utility will be thankfully received, and due notice taken of them by directing to Richard Draper.”

This method of publishing the Gazette was discontinued at the close of September 1769, and Draper reestablished the title as it stood at the beginning of May, 1768, viz. “ The Massachusetts Gazette and Boston Weekly News-Letter.” “ Published by Authority,” was omitted ; but it continued to be a government paper.

In May, 1774, Draper took John Boyle as a partner in publishing the News-Letter ; the next month Draper died. His widow, Margaret Draper, succeeded him as proprietor of the paper, and Boyle was for a short time her partner ; but they separated before the commencement of the revolutionary war. After the war began, John Howe became her partner, and remained in business with her until the British troops left Boston in 1776 ; when the pub-

* There was at this time no other newspaper printed on Thursdays in Boston.

lication of the News-Letter ceased, and was never revived.

Thus began and ended The Boston News-Letter. It was the first newspaper published in this country, and the only one printed in Boston during the siege. I have more particularly taken notice of this first paper, than I shall of those which follow. It was published seventy two years.

For several years before the revolution, many able writers on the side of government, and some of its first officers, under various signatures, appeared in this paper; and while conducted by R. Draper, its collection of news was not inferior to that of any public journal in Boston.

John Campbell, esq. the first proprietor, lived about five years after he resigned his right to Green. His death is thus mentioned in the News-Letter of March 7, 1728. "On Monday Evening last, the 4th Currant about 8 a Clock died here John Campbell, Esq; Aged 75 Years, formerly Post-Master in this Place, Publisher of the Boston News-Letter for many Years, and One of His Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk."

Ship.	NEW-ENGLAND. No. 1.	Post-Boy.
THE Boston Gazette.		

Published by Authority.

From Monday December 14, to Monday December 21, 1719.

THIS newspaper was first published for William Brooker, who succeeded Campbell as post-

master. It was the second which made its appearance in British America.

No. 1 was issued from the press on Monday, December 21, 1719, on a half sheet of printing foolscap, on a small pica type, folio; and, it was continued on a half sheet of that size of paper for several years, excepting occasionally a whole sheet, and then one page was often left blank. It had a cut of a ship on the left, and one of a postman on the right of the title, and was "Published by Authority." Its imprint was, "Boston: Printed by J. Franklin, and may be had at the Post Office, where advertisements are taken in." This paper also began the year with March the first year, but the following with January.

The appearance of the Gazette* occasioned some altercation between its publisher and the publisher of the News-Letter. In No. 3, we have the following advertisement.

"Post Office January 4th. The Approbation this Paper has already met with from the better Part of the Town, deserves a suitable Acknowledgment from this Office, with repeated assurances, that it shall be carried on in such a manner as to render it both beneficial and entertaining."

The proprietor, printer and publisher of the Gazette, were soon changed. Philip Musgrave succeeded Brooker as postmaster a few weeks after the Gazette was published. No. 36, is printed by S. Kneeland; and the imprint of No. 41, is, "Boston

* There were three Boston Gazettes in succession before the revolution. This was the first of them.

Printed by S. Kneeland, for Philip Musgrave Post Master, at his Office in Corn-Hill, where Advertisements are taken in, and all Gentlemen and others, may be Accommodated with this Paper."

The Gazette was printed by Kneeland for Musgrave until 1726, and that year it was printed by Kneeland for Thomas Lewis, postmaster.

In 1727, *Henry Marshall* was postmaster, and the Gazette had another printer, Bartholomew Green, son of the printer of the News-Letter. It was printed for Marshall till May, 1732, when he died, and the Gazette was after his death published by John Boydell, who succeeded Marshall, and was again printed by Kneeland and his partner. In 1734, Ellis Huske, being appointed postmaster, began the publication of another paper, The Post-Boy; but Boydell continued to publish the Gazette till he died in December 1739;* and, it then was printed for his heirs until October, 1741, when Kneeland and Green became the proprietors of it.

* From the Boston Gazette of December 17, 1739. "On Tuesday last died here in the 49th Year of his age, John Boydell, Esq; late Publisher of this Paper, and some time Deputy Post-Master within this and the three neighbouring Governments; than whom none ever lived in this Province more generally esteem'd and beloved, as an honest worthy man, by Persons of all Ranks, Perswasions and Parties, or was more lamented as such at his Death. He first came over from England into this Country in the year 1716, Secretary to the late worthy Governor *Shute*, and Register of the Court of Vice Admiralty for this Province, New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island; after which he was appointed Register of the Court of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Suffolk, and Naval Officer for the Port of Boston; all which offices he discharged with such singular diligence, integrity and goodness,

Four postmasters in succession had conducted The Boston Gazette, before it was owned by Kneeland and Green. When this paper became their property, they incorporated it with "The New-England Weekly Journal," which they had printed on their own account, for nearly fifteen years. The title was altered to The Boston Gazette, and *Weekly Journal*, to shew that the Journal was combined with the Gazette.

Kneeland and Green continued to publish the Gazette in this altered form until 1752. This paper then, after having been published thirty three years, was succeeded by another with the same title, which I shall mention in its place.

When Kneeland and Green began to publish the Gazette and Journal conjointly, on their own account, they printed it on a half sheet of paper of the size of foolscap, in quarto, and introduced new devices. "Published by Authority," had been omitted in the title many years.

While the Gazette was printed for Boydell, its size was altered to a half sheet crown, in quarto; and, after he quitted the postoffice, the cut of a postman on horseback, on the right of the title, was exchanged for a pine tree. When Kneeland and Green began to publish it for themselves, the cut of

that this community never lost a more useful and valuable member, than he was in his degree and station."

The Boston Gazette, of the same date, contains the following advertisement,

"This is to acquaint the publick, That this Paper will be carried on as usual for the Benefit of the Family of the late Publisher Mr. John Boydell deceased."

a ship was placed on the right of the title ; the pine tree was omitted, and the cut of a newscarrrier, holding a Gazette in his hand, was introduced on the left. After printing it several years in quarto, they again printed it on a half sheet foolscap, folio ; but occasionally in quarto.

This paper was discontinued in 1752, on account of the dissolution of the partnership of its publishers.

The New-England COURANT.

THIS was the third newspaper which made its appearance in Boston. It was first printed and published Monday, August 17, 1721, by James Franklin, on a half sheet of crown size printing paper, on a small pica type, occasionally on long primer ; but after two years generally on pica. It was printed on Saturdays during the latter years of its publication. Imprint—"Boston: Printed by James Franklin, in Queen Street, where Advertisements are taken in."

Among the reasons which induced Franklin to publish the Courant, probably one, which was not the least considerable, was grounded on the circumstance of the publisher of the Gazette having taken the printing of it from him, and given it to another printer. He warmly attacked Musgrave, the publisher of the Gazette, in some of the first numbers of the Courant ; and endeavored to have him turned out of office.

The Courant contained very little news, and very few advertisements. More than half the paper was, with few exceptions, filled weekly with essays, in which men in office, the clergy and the prevailing religious opinions of the day were attacked. Inoculation for the small pox, then newly introduced, was warmly, if not rudely, opposed. A society of gentlemen furnished these essays; by moderate people this society was called a set of "Free Thinkers;" by others, it was denominated the "Hell Fire Club." The essays of this society were at times opposed in the Gazette and in the News-Letter; and, these papers in turn were warmly attacked in the Courant, but rather by satire, than argument. Some of the essays in the Courant were evidently written by men of talents.

A periodical paper with these animating features was a novelty in Boston; and, of course, attracted general notice; it soon had warm advocates and zealous opposers. It roused the attention of the government, and excited clerical resentment.

The reverend doctor Increase Mather,* was one of the first who openly denounced the Courant, by an address to the public, inserted in the Boston Gazette, January 29, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. This address may afford entertainment to many who are acquainted with the present management of the press. It is as follows.

"Advice to the Publick from Dr. Increase Mather. Whereas a wicked Libel called the New England Courant, has represented me as one among the Supporters of it; I do hereby declare, that al-

* An aged and eminent clergyman in Boston.

tho' I had paid for two or three of them, I then, (before the last Courant was published) sent him word I was *extreamly offended* with it ! In special, because in one of his *Vile Courants* he insinuates, that if *the Ministers of God approve of a thing, it is a Sign it is of the Devil* ; which is a horrid thing to be related ! And altho' in one of the *Courants* it is declared, that the London Mercury Sept. 16, 1721, affirms that Great Numbers of Persons in the City and Suburbs are under the Inoculation of the Small Pox ; In his next Courant he asserts, that it was some *Busy Inoculator, that imposed on the Publick in saying so* ; Whereas I myself saw and read those words in the London Mercury : And he doth frequently abuse the Ministers of Religion, and many other worthy Persons in a manner, which is intolerable. For these and such like Reasons I signified to the Printer, that I would have no more of their *Wicked Courants*. I that have known what New-England was from the Beginning, cannot but be troubled to see the Degeneracy of this Place. I can well remember when the Civil Government would have taken an effectual Course to suppress such a *Cursed Libel* ! which if it be not done I am afraid that some *Awful Judgment* will come upon this Land, and that *the Wrath of God will arise, and there will be no Remedy*. I cannot but pity poor *Franklin*, who tho' but a *Young Man* it may be *Speedily* he must appear before the Judgment Seat of God, and what answer will he give for printing things so vile and abominable ? And I cannot but Advise the Supporters of this Courant to consider the Consequences of being *Partakers in other Mens*

Sins, and no more Countenance such a Wicked *Paper*. January 24th, 1721.”*

This address was attacked in the next *Courant* with considerable ability ; and its writers went on as usual.

The New-England *Courant* had not been published twelve months before Franklin was apprehended by an order from government, and imprisoned four weeks in the common goal. Beside this punishment of the publisher, the council further manifested their disapprobation of the *Courant* by the following resolve.

“ In Council July 5th, 1722.”

“ Whereas in the Paper called the *New England Courant* printed Weekly by James Franklin, many passages have been published boldly reflecting on His Majesty’s Government and on the Administration of it in this Province, the Ministry, Churches and College ; and it very often contains Paragraphs that tend to fill the Readers minds with vanity to the Dishonor of God, and disservice of Good Men.

“ Resolved, that no such Weekly Paper be hereafter Printed or Published without the same be first perused and allowed by the Secretary, as has been usual. And that the said Franklin give Security before the Justices of the Superior Court in the Sum of 100 £. to be of the good Behaviour to the End of the next Fall Sessions of this Court, Sent down for Concurrence”

“ Read and Non-concurred.”

* Old Stile, beginning the year with March, which places January in 1721, instead of 1722 agreeably to the new Stile.

The failure of the council to restrain the freedom of the press in respect to the *Courant*, and the release of its printer from imprisonment, encouraged the club to proceed with increased boldness. An Essay published the week following is thus headed,

“ *And then, after they had anathematized and curs’d a Man to the Devil, and the Devil did not, or would not take him, then to make the Sheriff and the Jaylor to take the Devil’s Leavings.* Postscript to Hickeringill’s Sermons on the horrid Sin of Man Catching, Page 39.”

The club also published the twenty ninth chapter of *Magna Charta*, with comments;* and then applied the *Lash*,† as it was termed, with the greater energy, especially to the governor and some of the clergy. The governor, soon after went to England.‡

On the 14th January, 1523, the council again took The New-England *Courant* into consideration, and passed an order thereon, which was sent down to the house of representatives. In consequence of which the following act was passed, and ordered to be published three weeks successively in *The Boston News Letter*, and in the *Boston Gazette*.

* Dr. Franklin mentions this club. See his Life.

† No. 52 has this advertisement. “ This paper (No. 52.) begins the fifth quarter, and those that have not paid for THE LASH are desired to send in their money, or pay it to the Bearer.”

‡ Shute.

“ At a great & General Court or Assembly of His Majesty’s Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, held at Boston the fifteenth Day of November, 1722.

“ In Council, Jan. 14, 1722.*

“ Whereas the Paper called The New England Courant, of this Day’s date, contains many Passages in which the Holy Scriptures are perverted, and the Civil government; Ministers and People of this Province highly reflected on, Ordered, *That* William Tailer, Sam^l. Sewal, and Penn Townsend, Esq^{rs} with such as the Honourable House of Representatives shall join, be a Committee to consider and Report what is proper for this Court to do thereon.

“ Sent down for Concurrence. J. WILLARD, Secretary.”

“ In the House of Representatives, Jan. 14th, 1722. Read and Concurred, and Mr. Fulham, Mr. Remington, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Knolton be joined with them. JOHN CLARK, Speaker.”

“ The Committee appointed to consider of the Paper called The New England Courant, published Monday the Fourteenth, Currant, are *humbly of Opinion* that the Tendency of the said Paper is to mock Religion, and bring it into Contempt, that the Holy Scriptures are therein profanely abused, that the Reverend and Faithful Ministers of the Gospel are injuriously reflected on, His Majesty’s

* At this time in all legal proceedings, the year began with March, of course the Month of January, 1722, was attached to the latter part of that year; but generally the year beginning with January, would carry this month into 1723, as has been already stated.

Government affronted, and the Peace and good Order of His Majesty's Subjects of this Province disturbed, by the said Courant; And for prevention of the like Offence for the Future, the Committee *humbly propose*, That *James Franklin*, the Printer and publisher thereof, be strictly forbidden by this Court, to Print or Publish the New England Courant, or any Pamphlet or Paper of the like Nature, except it be first supervised by the Secretary of this Province; And the Justices of his Majesty's Sessions of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, at their next Adjournment, be directed to take sufficient Bonds of the said *Franklin*, for his good Behaviour for Twelve Months Time.

“ Per Order of the Committee.

WILLIAM TAILER.”

“ In Council Jan. 15th, 1722. Read and Accepted.” “ Sent down for Concurrence. J. WILLARD, Secretary.”

“ In the House of Representatives, Jan. 16, 1722. Read and Concurr'd. JOHN CLARK, Speaker.”

“ Consented to. W. DUMMER.” A true Copy. Examined per J. WILLARD, Secretary.”

Notwithstanding this act of government, Franklin published the Courant on the Monday following without submitting its contents to the Secretary. For this neglect a “ Bill of Indictment was some months after preferred to the grand jury against him for contempt of an order of the general court.” The jury returned *Ignoramus* on the bill, but Franklin was bound to the good behavior pursuant to the order of the General court.

The act of government was voluntarily published in the *Courant*; and, it also appeared in "The American Weekly Mercury of February 26th, 172 $\frac{2}{3}$, published in Philadelphia, with the following severe remarks which were unquestionably furnished by the *Courant* club in Boston, viz.

"My Lord *Coke* observes, That to *punish first and then enquire*, the Law abhors, but here Mr. *Franklin* has a severe sentence pass'd upon him even to the taking away Part of his Livelihood, without being called to make Answer. An Indifferent Person would judge by this vote against *Couranto*, That the Assembly of the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay* are made up of Oppressors and Bigots who make Religion the only Engine of Destruction to the People; and the rather, because the first Letter in the *Courant* of the 14th of *January* (which the Assembly Censures) so naturally represents and exposes the *Hypocritical Pretenders to Religion*. Indeed, the most famous Politicians in that Government (as the infamous Gov. D— and his Family) have ever been remarkable for Hypocrisy; and it is the general Opinion that some of their Rulers are rais'd up and continued as a Scourge in the Hands of the Almighty for the Sins of the People. Thus much we could not forbear saying, out of Compassion to the distressed People of the Province, who must now resign all Pretences to Sense and Reason, and submit to the Tyranny of Priestcraft, and Hypocrisy. P. S. By private Letters from Boston we are informed, That the Bakers there are under great Apprehensions of being forbid baking any more Bread, unless they will submit to

the Secretary as Supervisor General and Weigher of the Dough, before it is baked into Bread, and offered to Sale.”

Franklin and the Courant club did not chuse to submit the contents of that paper, before publishing it, to the Secretary of the government for his approbation. After deliberating what was best to be done to evade the act, it was determined to alter the imprint by leaving out the name of *James*, and inserting that of *Benjamin Franklin*.* This determination was carried into immediate effect. The Courant now purported to be “printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin in Queen Street,” although he was a minor. The club proceeded without any apparent mitigation of “*the Lash*.” The Courant was published in the name of Benjamin Franklin

* The Courant, No. 80, was thus introduced to the public. “The late Publisher of this Paper finding so many inconveniences would arise by his carrying the Manuscripts and publick News to be supervis’d by the Secretary, as to render his carrying it on unprofitable, has intirely dropt the Undertaking: The present Publisher of this Paper, having receiv’d the following Piece, desires the Readers to accept of it as a Preface to what they may hereafter meet with in this Paper.”

Then follows an address to the Publick, in which the club are mentioned as the writers in the Courant, and that one of them designated by the name of “*Old Janus*, is *Couranteer*.” The following is an extract from this address. “The main Design of this Weekly Paper will be to entertain the Town with the most comical and diverting Incidents of Human Life, which in so large a Place as *Boston*, will not fail of a universal Exemplification: Nor shall we be wanting to fill up these Papers with a grateful interspersion of more serious Morals, which may be drawn from the most ludicrous and odd Parts of Life.”

for some time after he left his brother; and, for any thing that appears, until its publication ceased in the beginning of the year 1727. Before this paper was discontinued, the writers for it became languid, and for months in succession no original essay appeared.

James Franklin at a subsequent period, removed to Newport, and established the first press in Rhodeisland.

The Courant was published about six years.

AT

NUMB. I.

The NEW-ENGLAND

Weekly JOURNAL.

Containing the most Remarkable Occurrences Foreign and Domestick.

THIS paper was first published March 20th, 1727, on a half sheet of foolscap size, folio. At first it was published on Mondays; but, after several years, Tuesday was substituted. Imprint—"Boston, Printed by S. Kneeland, at the Printing-House in Queen-Street, where Advertisements are taken in." [g]

During the first year of the Journal, several literary gentlemen furnished it with short essays on miscellaneous subjects, more, however, of a moral than a political nature, and which, although well written, did not occasion the excitement in the public mind which was produced by the writers for the Courant.

The first year, the editor of the Journal assumed the name of "*Proteus Echo, Esq.*" In No. 3, he requests those who will do him the honor to contri-

bute to the embellishment of *his* Journal, to direct to him at Mr. Samuel Kneeland's in Queen-Street ; and he gives a humorous account of himself. In No. 4. he describes, in the same manner, his associates, among whom he mentions " two divines who sometimes did themselves the honor of half an hour's setting," &c. and observes, that the gentlemen, whom he had described, " will have no inconsiderable hand in these weekly entertainments." At the close of the first year, the editor presents his " gratitude to those generous hands which have made such considerable presents to the authors of these Essays." He mentions a piece of Spanish gold from a gentleman, and a silver pen from a lady ; and he then informs his readers that, a year being completed since the first publication of the Journal, the essay then published " is the last piece which will be published by the gentlemen who begun and have till now supplied this paper." He concludes by observing, that the writers were three in number, one of whom supplied the poetry, and signed his pieces with one of the letters composing the word *Musæ*.

The second year the Journal was not supplied with original essays ; the third year it contained eighteen numbers, moral and entertaining, supposed by some to have been principally composed by governor Burnet ; they began the January after his arrival at Boston, and ceased a few weeks before his death. I have seen a file of the Journal, containing these numbers, with an index written by a former proprietor of the volume, whom I suppose to have been one of those who wrote for the Journal, during

the first year of its publication. In this index the eighteen numbers are noticed thus, "Speculation-Gov-' No. 1." 2, &c.

The collection of foreign and domestic intelligence for the Journal, even for that day, was but indifferent, though not much inferior to the other Boston papers. In the head, preceding the title, a *signature* was inserted weekly, the signification of which I have not ascertained—it was a letter of the alphabet; first, A, with a figure after it, was used for several months, changing the figure weekly; then B took the place of A, and so on; but the same letter did not appear to be continued for any definite period. After two or three years, the signature consisted of a letter without a figure.

When S. Kneeland had published the Journal four months, to his name in the imprint was added that of *T. Green*. For the first year of the partnership, there was a singularity of this kind.—The imprint to the Journal was, "Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green," &c. yet Green alone, it seems, was responsible for the correctness of the paper, and appears to have been the sole conductor of it. In such advertisements, published in the Journal, as required explanation, the public were requested to "enquire of the *Printer*."

In the Journal of February 3, 1729, the following notice appeared—"The *Printer* of this paper would have emitted herewith his Desire, that some errors of the last Journal might be laid to his Charge; he not having then any Person by Him to correct the Press as *usual*, and being since convinced that they are his own; such as "fresh pas-

sage, Imation, Piquanry—distin'd—Spectable—Dictors—execated—Vengance—Destracted : with a few other slips which if the Reader pardons, he will oblige *The Printer.*” Immediately after this notice, the imprint, “ S. Kneeland & T. Green ” stands as usual. This may be explained by observing, that Kneeland committed the printing of the Journal to Green, and for four or five years, after their partnership commenced, himself kept a bookshop in King’s street. The shop occupied the attention of Kneeland ; and, although the Journal was printed in the name of Kneeland and Green, yet the former was considered as the proprietor, and the latter as the printer, and the profits were shared between them. Judge Danforth and the rev. Mather Byles the elder, it is said, were the principal editors of the Journal, and often corrected the press. Mr. Byles, it is also said, wrote many of the poetical and other essays in that paper.

Kneeland gave up his bookshop about the year 1742 ; and, afterward, attended wholly to printing. Essays, &c. were subsequently addressed to the *publishers*, and people were directed to enquire of the *printers*, &c.

The New-England Weekly Journal was published near fifteen years by the same printers, and without any alteration of the title or the imprint. At the close of the year 1741, this paper was incorporated with the Boston Gazette by Kneeland and Green, who then became proprietors of that paper, and the title of the paper so consolidated was, “ The Boston Gazette, and Weekly Journal.” The im-

print was as before, with the addition of "Price 16 s. a year, and 20 s. seal'd," paid quarterly.

The printers of this paper were great advocates for the reverend George Whitefield, the reverend mr. Edwards, &c. The reverend Thomas Prince was supposed to have taken an active part in the publication of this paper, and for a time to have assisted in correcting the press. The first publication that issued was a general prospectus, without any number. The second publication was numbered 1.

The Journal was incorporated with the Gazette in 1741; and, in 1752, the Gazette was discontinued, twenty five years after the first publication of the Journal.

The Weekly Rehearsal.

Monday, September 27, 1731.

THIS paper was published on a half sheet of printing foolscap, folio, on a small pica type; and, was established by a young gentleman of great literary talents, who afterward became a celebrated law character;* and Monday was the day of its publication. It was not numbered the first forty six weeks.

The first paper was printed September 27, 1731. The imprint—"Boston: Printed by *J. Draper*, for the Author, by whom Advertisements are taken in."

* Jeremy Gridley, esq. afterward attorney general of the province of Massachusetts Bay.

Afterward, "Printed by *J. Draper*, for the Author. Advertisements are taken in by Mr. Hancock, at the Bible and Three Crowns in Ann-Street, 1732." For the first six weeks, mottos in Latin from the classics were inserted after the title. The motto was different in each week; and, for the first six months, with very few exceptions, a moral or entertaining essay was weekly published in the *Rehearsal*, which usually filled more than half the paper. These essays were sometimes selected, but generally original.

Before the termination of one year, its original essays were discontinued, and it had become a mere conveyancer of intelligence.

Thomas Fleet began to print it with No. 47, and it appears, by an advertisement in that number, that he was interested in the publication. It became a good paper for foreign and domestic news, but was no longer a literary journal.

On April 2, 1733, Fleet became the sole proprietor of *The Rehearsal*, and thus announced it to the public.

"The Gentleman who first set up and has hitherto been interested in this Paper, having now resigned all his Right and Interest therein into the Hands of the Subscriber, the Subscriber thinks himself obliged to give publick Notice thereof, and informs all such as have taken, or may hereafter take it, that as he has settled a Correspondence with Gentlemen in London, and most of the principal Towns within this and the neighbouring Governments, and is favoured with the Acquaintance of many intelligent Persons in Boston, he doubts not


but he shall be able to make the *Rehearsal* as Useful and Entertaining as any of the Papers now published. And the better to effect it, requests all Gentlemen in Town or Country who may be possessed of any thing *new* or *curious*, whether in the Way of *News* or *Speculation*, worthy the publick View, to send the same to him, and it will be gratefully received and communicated for the Entertainment of the polite and inquisitive Part of Mankind. The publisher of this paper declares himself of no Party, and invites all Gentlemen of Leisure and Capacity, inclined on either Side, to write any thing of a political Nature, that tends to enlighten and serve the Publick, to communicate their Productions, provided they are not overlong, and confined within Modesty and Good Manners ; for all possible Care will be taken that nothing contrary to *these* shall ever be here published. And whereas the publishing of *Advertisements* in the *Weekly News Papers* has been found of great Use (especially in such as are sent thro' all the Governments as *this is*) this may inform all Persons, who shall have Occasion, that they may have their Advertisements published in this Paper upon very easy Terms, and that any Customer for the Paper shall be served much cheaper than others. And whereas the Price of this Paper was set up at *Twenty Shillings* per Year, and so paid till this Time ; the present Undertaker being willing to give all possible Encouragement to his Readers has now reduced it to *Sixteen Shillings* ; and offers all Gentlemen who are willing to hold a Correspondence, and shall frequently favour him with any thing that may tend to the Embellish-

ment of the Paper, to supply them with one constantly free from Charge. And considering it is impossible for half a Sheet of Paper to contain all the Remarkable News that may happen to be brought in upon the Arrival of Ships from *England*, or other extraordinary Occurrences; the Publisher therefore proposes in all such Cases, to Print a Sheet of what he judges most Material, and shall continue to send the Paper to all such as have hitherto taken it, until he is advised to the contrary by those determined to drop it, which he hopes will not be many.

Thomas Fleet."

The imprint from No. 79 to 202, August 11, 1735, when The Rehearsal was discontinued, was, "Boston Printed by *T. Fleet*, at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill, where Advertisements are taken in. Advertisements are also taken in by Mr. *N. Belknap*, Bookseller, near Clark's Wharf, at the North End. Price 16 s. per year."

It was Fleet's intention to alter the time of publication from Monday morning to Monday evening, as appears from an advertisement published in the last number of the Rehearsal, viz.

" The Publisher of this Paper hereby gives Notice, that he intends for the Future to print it every Monday *Evening* (having the Approbation and Advice of several Gentlemen in Town, who are his Customers) and will take Care to collect and publish not only the most fresh and authentic Advices from abroad, but also what occurs among Ourselves or Neighbours, worthy the publick View; And all the Readers in Town may depend upon having it left at their Houses some Time before Dark, (unless

upon extraordinary Occasions) which may be a Diversion after the Business of the Day, now the Evenings are grown pretty long." But,

Fleet the next week, instead of continuing The Rehearsal, published a paper with the title of "The Boston Evening Post;" he, however, numbered it 203, as a continuation of The Rehearsal; but on the following Monday, the *Evening Post* was numbered 2. The Rehearsal was discontinued after being published nearly four years.

[See *Evening Post*.]

Ship.	NEW-ENGLAND. No. 1.	Post-Boy.
<p>THE BOSTON Weekly Post-Boy.</p>		
<p>MONDAY, October, 1734.</p>		

POSTMASTERS established the two first newspapers published in Boston; and succeeding postmasters seemed to claim a right to such publications, or at least to think that a newspaper was an appendage to their office.

Ellis Huske* being appointed postmaster of Boston, and Boydell not choosing to resign the Boston Gazette, Huske began in October, 1734,

* He was afterward appointed deputy postmaster general for the colonies. He was brother to general Huske, who distinguished himself at the battles of Dettingen and Culloden. He had a son bred a merchant in Boston, who was afterward a member of the British parliament. Huske was superceded in the department of the postoffice by Franklin and Hunter.

the publication of another paper, entitled, "The Boston Weekly Post-Boy." It was at first printed on a half sheet of small demy, in quarto, but soon after on a half sheet of crown, in quarto, on a small pica type. Huske retained the device of the postman, and the ship, on the right and left of the title, which had hitherto appeared in the Boston Gazette published by his predecessors. The Post-Boy was published on Mondays; no printer's name appeared.* The imprint was, "Boston; Printed for *Ellis Huske*, Post-Master: Advertisements taken in at the Post-Office in King's-Street, over against the North-Door of the Town-House, where all Persons in Town or Country may be supplied with this Paper." This imprint was continued, without the name of the printer, during the twenty years of its publication, which began and ended with Huske. I have never seen any number of this paper after December 1754; but, I believe, it was continued until within a few weeks of the time when the provincial stamp act took place, in 1755.

Nothing extraordinary attended this publication. Its features were much like those of the News-Letter and the Gazette. Towards its close it was reduced to half a sheet foolscap, folio. It was not uncommon for the publishers of The New-England Journal, and those of the Gazette, to vary the size of their papers, and to print them on half a sheet folio or quarto, of different sizes, as they found it convenient. Most of the paper then used in Amer-

* It was, I believe, some time printed by John Bushell.

ica was imported from Europe, and paper of a particular size could not, at all times, be obtained.

The devices in the title were twice engraved anew during its publication. Those last engraved were, afterward, made use of by Green and Russell, when they began to publish *The Boston Weekly Advertiser*.

THE *Bumb*, 2.
Boston Evening-Post.

Monday, August 25, 1735.

FLEET having discontinued the *Rehearsal*, on Monday August 11, 1735, began the publication of *The Boston Evening-Post*, on the evening of the following Monday. It was printed on a half sheet of large foolscap printing paper. He commonly made use of paper of this description, excepting when he printed a whole sheet, then he generally used the smaller size of foolscap or pot. The imprint—"Boston: Printed by *T. Fleet*, at the *Heart and Crown*, in *Cornhill*, where Advertisements are taken in at a moderate Price." Excepting in the title, *The Evening-Post* did not differ from *The Rehearsal*. It was the best newspaper then published in Boston. The selection of entertaining and amusing pieces from London publications, and some of Fleet's own humorous paragraphs gave it animation, and its news was well selected and seasonably published. It interfered very little with political controversy, and not greatly with religious disputes. Fleet was a wit, and no bigot; he did not appear to

be a great friend to itinerant preachers; and he was not, like the brethren of the type of that day, afraid to attack the highly popular, and greatly distinguished itinerant preacher Whitefield.

A paragraph was published in *The Evening-Post* of March 8, 1741, which was next day taken notice of by the governor and council, who ordered an information to be filed against Fleet, that he might be prosecuted at the next superior court. How the affair ended I never knew, but probably a prosecution did not take place, as Fleet procured five respectable persons to testify to the truth of the contents of the paragraph. [h]

Fleet had a peculiar faculty in wording his advertisements. The following advertisements of negroes appeared in *The Evening-Post*, in April 1758. "To be sold by the Printer of this Paper, a Negro Man, about thirty years old, who can do both Town and Country Business very well, but will suit the Country best, where they have not so many Dram Shops as we have in Boston. He has work'd at the Printing Business fifteen or sixteen years; can handle an Ax, Saw, Spade, Hoe, or other Instrument of Husbandry as well as most Men, and values himself, and is valued by others, for his Skill in Cookery and making of Soap."—"Also, a very valuable Negro Woman, about thirty years old, (sold only for her frequent pregnancy) with a fine healthy Boy two years old."

In June of the same year, in a dunning advertisement to his customers, he adds, "In the days of Mr. Campbell, who published a News-Paper here, which is forty years ago, Paper was bought

for *eight* or *nine* shillings a Ream,* and now tis Five Pounds; his Paper was never more than half a sheet, and that he had *Two Dollars* a year for, and had also the Art of getting his Pay for it; and that Size has continued till within a little more than one year, since which we are expected to publish a whole Sheet, so that the Paper now stands us in near as much as all the other charges.” [i]

Fleet continued to publish the Evening Post until he died in 1758. His sons, Thomas and John, in copartnership, continued it with much approbation, till April 1775, when the revolutionary war commencing, occasioned its immediate termination. It was published forty years.

When T. and J. Fleet succeeded their father, they introduced a cut of their sign, the Heart and Crown, into the centre of the title of The Evening Post, and published it every Monday morning instead of Monday evening.

BOSTON, January 4, 1748.

NUMB. 1.

The Independent

Cut.

Advertiser.

THIS paper was of a political cast. It was first published Tuesday, January 4, 1748, by Rogers and Fowle, printers and copartners. It was printed on a half sheet of good paper, of crown size, folio, with a new long primer type. The device in the centre of its title, was a large cut of Britannia liberating a bird confined by a cord to the arms

* He did not inform his readers that the paper currency had depreciated.

of France. Britannia is represented sitting; the arms of France lying on the ground before her; the bird is on the wing, but being impeded by the cord, one end of which is fastened to the arms of France, and the other to the bird, Britannia is in the act of cutting the cord with a pair of shears, that the bird may escape.

This paper was published weekly on Tuesday, but the day of the week was not mentioned in the title. The imprint—"Boston, Printed and Sold by Rogers and Fowle in Queen-Street, next to the Prison, where Advertisements are taken in at a reasonable Price. And all Gentlemen and others may be supplied with this paper."

This, like all the English American newspapers then published, had two columns to a page.

The following is an extract from a pertinent and well written address of the publishers to the public. "As our present political state affords Matter for a variety of Thoughts, of peculiar Importance to the good People of *New-England*, we purpose to insert every thing of that Nature that may be pertinently and decently wrote. For ourselves we declare we are of no Party, neither shall we promote the narrow and private Designs of any such. We are ourselves free, and our Paper shall be free—free as the Constitution we enjoy—free to Truth, good Manners, and good Sense, and at the same time free from all licentious Reflections, Insolence and Abuse. Whatsoever may be adapted to State and Defend the Rights and Liberties of Mankind, to advance useful Knowledge and the Cause of Virtue, to improve the Trade, the Manufactures, and Husbandry of the

Country, whatever may tend to inspire this People with a just and proper Sense of their own Condition, to point out to them their true Interest, and rouse them to pursue it; as also any Piece of Wit and Humour shall at all Times find (free of Charge,) a most welcome Reception. And although we do not altogether depend upon the casual Benevolence of the Publick to supply this Paper, yet we will thankfully receive every Thing from every Quarter conducing to the Good of the Publick and our general Design."

The Advertiser was supplied with well written essays, chiefly political. A number of gentlemen associated for this purpose, among whom, we are told, was the late governor Samuel Adams. This association consisted of whigs, who advocated the rights of the people against those measures of the government, which were supposed to infringe upon the privileges of the province secured by charter.

The Advertiser was handsomely printed. It contained but little foreign intelligence, and not much domestic news. Its principal object was political discussion, as the means to rouse the people of the colony to maintain their rights. The continuance of this paper was short. Rogers and Fowle dissolved their copartnership in April, 1750; and, their Independent Advertiser ceased with their connexion, after being published two years.

THE <i>Boston</i> OR, WEEKLY	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> Cut. </div>	Numb. 1. <i>Gazette,</i> ADVERTISER.
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Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

THIS paper was published by Samuel Kneeland after the dissolution of his partnership with Timothy Green. It superseded the old *Boston Gazette and Weekly Journal*, and was erected upon its foundation. For the want of a more appropriate device, a very singular cut was used in its title, which had been designed and engraved for the lxxvth fable of Croxall's *Esop*, representing the boy viewing himself in the glass; his little sister, who was offended with his vanity, and their father who moralized on the subject of their difference.*

This *Boston Gazette* made its first appearance, on Wednesday, January 3, 1753. It was printed on a half sheet of crown quarto, on a new long primer type, with the following rather singular introduction, after the title. "As the Types generally us'd in the Printing of the late *Boston Gazette*, or *Weekly Journal*,† are worn out, it has been tho't proper, on the Return of the Year, to alter the Form

* Several of the cuts for *Esop's Fables* were engraved by a remarkably good workman, whose name was Turner, of Boston. He was the best engraver which appeared in the colonies before the revolution, especially on type metal. D. Fowle having a part of this set of cuts, used them, from time to time, to decorate the title of *The New Hampshire Gazette*.

† It had been discontinued several months.

and Title of this Paper, as it now appears. 'Tis proposed to publish the same, as usual, every Tuesday; and hope Care will be taken to furnish it from Time to Time with the most remarkable Occurrences, both of a foreign and domestick Nature."

After the first number, it was regularly published every Tuesday and continued to be printed in quarto, on paper of the same size. No printer or publisher's name appeared in the imprint, which was, "Boston : Printed opposite the Prison in Queen Street, where Advertisements are taken in." This imprint remained unaltered the first year; the second year Kneeland added his name to it, and exchanged the cut before mentioned, in the title, for a well executed one of the arms of the province.*

Kneeland published this Gazette two years, when it was discontinued on account of the provincial stamp act, and never revived. This paper was better printed than the old Boston Gazette, and had for those days, a considerable number of advertising customers.



THIS was the third newspaper bearing the title of The Boston Gazette. No. 1. was published April 7, 1755, on a crown half sheet, from a long

* An Indian with a bow in one hand, an arrow in the other, and a quiver at his back.

primer type. The title had two cuts, which had before been used, the one for the last Boston Gazette, and the other for the Independent Advertiser. The province arms, or the Indian, was placed on the left, and Britannia liberating a bird on the right of the title ; but the disproportion in the width of the cuts, Britannia being twice the width of the Indian, pressed the title from the centre of the page, and destroyed the uniformity, which would have been preserved had the parts been properly arranged. The imprint, " Boston : Printed by Benjamin Edes and John Gill, at their Printing-Office near the East End of the Town-House, in *King-Street* ; where all persons may be supplied with this paper, and where Advertisements are taken in. Also printing done at a moderate Rate with Care and Dispatch." Edes and Gill removed soon after to the printing house which had been occupied by Rogers and Fowle, in Prison lane ; the imprint was altered and shortened, and the Gazette was occasionally printed on a whole sheet crown. About the year 1760, it became a common custom in Boston, to print all newspapers on a whole sheet.

Several of the gentlemen, who had associated to write for the Independent Advertiser, joined by some others, encouraged the establishment of this paper ; they were the editors of its literary department, and the purveyors of its political information. During the long controversy, between Greatbritain and her American colonies, no paper on the continent took a more active part in defence of the country, or more ably supported its rights than the Boston Gazette ; its patrons were alert and ever at their

posts, and they had a primary agency in events, which led to our national independence.

A provincial stamp act, or, as it was called, "An act for granting to his Majesty several Duties on Vellum, Parchment and Paper, for two years, towards the defraying the Charge of this Government," was passed by the legislature of the province, a few months before Edes and Gill began the publication of the *Boston Gazette*, and it took place the first of May following. The act embraced newspapers, which were to pay *one half penny* for each paper. Of the several newspapers which had been established in Boston previously to this period, only three were now in being, viz. The News-Letter, The Evening-Post, and this *new Boston Gazette*. These were all printed from May 1st, 1755, to April 30, 1757, on paper stamped by the colonial government. The figure of the stamp was round, of the size of half a dollar, the words "HALF PENNY. HALF PENNY," were inclosed between two circular lines, and formed the border; in the centre was a bird, probably meant for an eagle, on the wing; this device was stamped with red ink on a corner of the sheet.*

* Fleet, printer of The Evening-Post, the first week he used this stamped paper, published the following, which may serve as a specimen of his talent at rhyming, viz.

"*On the Pretty Bird in the margin.*

"The little, pretty Picture here
O' th' Side looks well enough,
Though nothing to the Purpose is
'Twill serve to set it off."

Again,

"Although this Emblem has but little in't,
You must e'en take it, or you'l have no print."

In 1768, after the death of Samuel Kneeland, Edes and Gill occupied his printing house where the two former Boston Gazettes, and The New England Weekly Journal had been printed. There they continued to publish the Gazette of which they were proprietors, until April 1775, when the revolutionary war commenced. Before this event took place, the device in the title underwent a change. The figure of Britannia was exchanged for that of Minerva, seated ; before her was a pedestal on which was placed a cage ; Minerva with her left hand supported a spear, on which was placed the cap of Liberty, and with her right, opened the door of the cage, and liberated a bird which appeared in the act of flying towards a tree that stood at a distance from a city. This cut was coarsely executed.

The publication of the Gazette was suspended from April, 1775, to the 5th of June following, when Edes having set up a press at Watertown, renewed the printing of this paper, and continued it until November 1776, when he returned to Boston, and again published the Gazette in Queen street. Gill had no concern in printing the Gazette after April 1775 ; but in 1776, he began another paper, entitled The Continental Journal.

Edes's sons, Benjamin and Peter, were, some time after his return to Boston, concerned with him in printing the Gazette. In 1784, Edes and his eldest son Benjamin,* only, were together, and published this paper in Cornhill, No. 42,† under

* Benjamin Edes, jun. died in Boston, May 1801, aged 40.

† The houses in Boston were numbered about 1784.

the firm of Edes and Son ; and they introduced a new cut—the goddess of liberty was represented standing instead of sitting ; this was the only alteration in the device ; but the following motto was added and engraved underneath the figures, “ *Libertas est natale solum.*” The Gazette was printed afterward in Marlborough street, and then again in King street, now State street.

Some time after Edes printed and published it on his own account in Kilby street. But the Gazette no more “thundered in the capitol.” Its former writers were silent, and age and infirmity overtook its publisher. The paper, however, lingered along, unnoticed by its rivals, and almost by the public, to whom it had been a faithful and useful servant, until 1798. Forty five years having completed their revolutions since its first publication ; Edes at this time took his farewell of the public, and the Gazette expired !

<p>THE B O S T O N <i>Containing the freshest Advices,</i></p>	<p>Post- Boy.</p>	<p>Numb. 1. Weekly Advertiser. <i>Foreign and Domestic.</i></p>
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THIS paper was first published August 22, 1757, by John Green and Joseph Russell, in Queen street, printers and copartners. It was printed, weekly, on Mondays, with a new long primer type, on paper of crown size, folio, two columns in a page, and generally on a whole sheet. The imprint—“ Boston : Printed by Green and Russell, opposite to the Probate-

Office in Queen-Street, where all Persons may be supplied with this Paper at Five Shillings and Four Pence Lawful Money per Annum, and where Advertisements are taken in, and all sorts of Printing Work done at a moderate rate, with Care and Dispatch."

After it had been published about two years, the title was altered to "Green and Russell's Post-Boy and Advertiser," &c. It was changed, a second time, to "The Boston Post-Boy and Advertiser;" and, again, to "The Massachusetts Gazette and Boston Post-Boy and Advertiser."

When its title was The Boston Weekly Advertiser, it had for the first year, the cut of the postboy in the centre of the title; the second year the ship was added. The cuts were placed like those in the former Boston Post-Boy, published for Huske, and were identically the same which had been used for that paper, the ship on the left, and the postman on horseback on the right of the title. When the paper was called The Massachusetts Gazette, &c. the old devices were thrown aside, and the king's arms were substituted. Its circulation was not extensive, and it was not distinguished for original essays of any kind, nor as the channel of important intelligence; but it was well printed, and always on good types. All the printers in Boston were on friendly terms respecting business; their papers were all of one size, and the columns and pages of one measure. Draper printed the News-Letter on Thursdays. Columns of news, advertisements, &c. in types, were weekly interchanged by Green and Russell with Draper. They followed this practice as

long as the Post-Boy was published by Green and Russell, and found it very convenient. Their readers did not complain, although whole columns, which had been published in the News-Letter on Thursday, appeared again from the same types, on the following Monday, in the Post-Boy.

Green and Russell were appointed printers to the British commissioners, and supplied the blanks and other work for the custom house. This induced them apparently to become advocates for the measures which the British administration adopted toward the American colonies, and accordingly The Boston Post-Boy, on the 23d of May, 1768, appeared with the insignia of government. It had for several years been printed on a whole sheet, as other newspapers in Boston then were. One half of this sheet now bore the title of, "The Massachusetts Gazette, Published by Authority;" and, the other half its usual title of Boston Post-Boy, &c. as has been already taken notice of.* The royal arms were substituted, in the title, for the postman and the ship.

This mode of publication continued till September, 1769, when printing the Gazette by *Authority* was discontinued, and the Post-Boy and Gazette were united under the title of "The Massachusetts Gazette and Boston Post-Boy and Advertiser," and the cut of the king's arms was retained.

In April, 1773, Green and Russell resigned the printing and publishing of this paper to Mills and

* See account of the Boston News-Letter, published in like manner, at the same time, by Draper, in this vol. p. 207.

Hicks, two young printers, who, having received patronage and encouragement from the officers of the crown, &c. continued it with renewed spirit; and several good writers in favor of government became its supporters, the animation and weight of whose communications attracted more notice from the public for the Post-Boy, than it had before received. In this manner the paper was printed until a short time after the commencement of the war in 1775, when it was discontinued. The "Weekly Advertiser" was published about eighteen years.

Vol. I.

No. 1.

The Boston Chronicle.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1767.

FROM the first publication of The Boston Weekly Advertiser, more than ten years passed before an attempt was made to establish another newspaper in this town. During this period four journals, viz. The News-Letter, The Evening-Post, The Gazette, and The Advertiser, or Post-Boy, were regularly published.

December 21, 1767, The Boston Chronicle was added to this number. It was printed on a whole sheet demy, in quarto, on a broad faced long primer, from an Edinburgh foundry. It was published weekly on Mondays, for the first year, and intended to imitate, in its appearance, the London Chronicle. The price, per annum, being six shillings and eight pence, was but a very small consideration for a news-

paper on a large sheet, and well executed. It was "Printed by Mein and Fleming, in Newbury Street, opposite the White Horse Tavern." Mein and Fleming were Scotchmen. John Mein was a bookseller, and John Fleming a printer. The Chronicle was published by Mein. For the first year, this paper was well supplied with essays, on various subjects, judiciously selected from British authors; and, it contained the celebrated letters of the Pennsylvania farmer.* It grew daily into reputation, and had a handsome list of subscribers.

With the beginning of the second year, the size of the paper was altered to a crown folio, and published every Monday and Thursday, without any addition to the price. This was the first newspaper published twice a week in Newengland. Before the close of the second year of publication, its publisher, Mein, engaged in a political warfare with those who were in opposition to the measures of the British administration. In the Chronicle he abused numbers of the most respectable whigs in Boston; and he was charged with insulting the populace. To avoid the effects of popular resentment, it became necessary for him to leave the country. Fleming continued the Chronicle during the absence of Mein, in the name of the firm; but it had fallen into disrepute, and its subscribers in rapid succession withdrew their names. Many supposed that Mein was privately assisted by the agents of government, and several circumstances rendered this opinion probable. But when the paper lost its subscribers,

* John Dickenson, esq.

it could neither be profitable to its publishers, nor answer the design of its supporters. Its publication, therefore, ceased on the 25th of June, 1770. On this occasion its remaining subscribers were thus addressed.

“* * * The Printers of the Boston Chronicle return thanks to the Gentlemen who have so long favoured them with their subscriptions, and now inform them that, as the Chronicle in the present state of affairs, cannot be carried on, either for their entertainment or the emolument of the Printers, it will be discontinued for some time.”

It was never revived.

The Massachusetts Spy.

VOL. I.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1770.

[NUMB. 2.]

ALTHOUGH the Boston Chronicle had become unpopular, the times were deemed unfavorable for publishing a new paper; yet, under inauspicious circumstances, an attempt was made to establish one on a new plan. The Massachusetts Spy was calculated to obtain subscriptions from mechanics, and other classes of people who had not much time to spare from business. It was to be published three times a week, viz. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Twice in the week it was to be printed on a quarter of a sheet, and once on a half sheet. When published in this way, news was conveyed fresh to subscribers, and the contents of a Spy might with convenience be read at a leisure moment.

This plan was detailed in the first number, which appeared in July, 1770, and was sent gratis to the inhabitants in all parts of the town. In a short time such a subscription was obtained as to warrant a prosecution of the design, and the publication of the *Spy* commenced with No. 2, August 7, 1770, and was printed in this form for three months, by Z. Fowle and I. Thomas; the partnership was then dissolved; and the *Spy* was continued by Thomas, but published only on Mondays and Thursdays, each number containing half a sheet of large crown, in quarto. In this manner, the *Spy* was issued three months longer. At the expiration of this time, the object of publishing it in this introductory form being obtained, it was set aside to make way for the appearance of a weekly newspaper on a larger sheet than any that had at that time been published in Boston.

THE
Cut. **Massachusetts Spy.** Cut.

▲ Weekly, Political and Commercial Paper; Open to all Parties, but influenced by None.

VOL. I.] THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1771. NUMB. I.

NUMBER 1, of this newspaper, was published March 7, 1771, on a whole sheet, royal size, folio, four columns in a page. “*Massachusetts Spy*,” was in large German text, engraved on type metal between two cuts; the device of the cut on the left was, the goddess of Liberty sitting near a pedestal, on which was placed a scroll, a part of which, with the word *SPY* on it, lay over on one side of the pe-

destal, on which the right arm of Liberty rested. The device on the right was, two infants making selections from a basket filled with flowers, and bearing this motto—"THEY CULL THE CHOICEST." The imprint—"Boston: Printed and Published by Isaiah Thomas, in Union Street, near the Market, where Advertisements are taken in." The day of publication was Thursday. The majority of the customers for the former *Spy* preferred the way in which it had been published, and withdrew their subscriptions. On the appearance of this, the subscribers did not amount to two hundred; but after the first week they encreased daily, and in the course of two years the subscription list was larger than that of any other newspaper printed in Newengland.

A number of gentlemen supplied this paper with political essays, which for the time were more particularly calculated for that class of citizens, who had composed the great majority of its readers. For a few weeks, some communications were furnished by those who were in favor of the royal prerogative, but they were exceeded by the writers on the other side; and the authors and subscribers, among the tories, denounced and quitted the *Spy*. The publisher then devoted it to the cause of his country, supported by the whigs, under whose banners he had enlisted.

Writers of various classes, in the whig interest, furnished essays, which in a very considerable degree aided in preparing the public mind for events which followed.

Common sense in common language is necessary to influence one class of citizens, as much as learning and elegance of composition are to produce an effect upon another. The cause of America was just; and, it was only necessary to state this cause in a clear and impressive manner, to unite the American people in its support.

Several attempts were made by the government of the province to prosecute the printer, but without effect. A piece in No. 37, under the signature of Mucius Scævola, more particularly excited an attempt of this nature. [*k*] The printer had the further honor of being exhibited and burnt in effigy by the royalists of Northcarolina, and he was threatened with having a coat of tar and feathers by a regiment of British soldiers, which paraded before his house.*

* A soldier in one of the British regiments stationed in Boston, instigated by his officers, inveigled a countryman, one Thomas Ditson, jun. of Billerica, to purchase a musket. When the purchase was made, the officers appeared, and the countryman was taken into custody, under pretence of enticing the soldier to steal and sell the property of the king, &c. The countryman was kept under guard during the night. Before day light the next morning, after a sham trial in the barracks, he was stripped of his clothes, and coated from head to foot with tar and feathers; the soldiers then bound him in a chair to a truck, and before sunrise he was paraded by a regiment through the streets. The regiment, with the colonel at its head, halted before the Spy office, the music playing *The Rogue's March*; some of the soldiers vociferating, "the printer of the Spy shall be the next to receive this punishment." This riot took place on the 10th of March, 1775. It occasioned great commotion among the citizens, and produced a well written and spirited remonstrance from the town of Billerica to the governor, Gage.

In October, 1772, the addition of "Thomas's Boston Journal" was made to the title of the *Spy*; a political motto from Addison's *Cato* had been previously added.

On the 7th of July, 1774, during the operation of the Boston port bill,* so called, and just after the landing of four additional regiments of troops, with a train of royal artillery, a new political device appeared in the title of this paper—a snake and a dragon. The dragon represented Greatbritain, and the snake the colonies. The snake was divided into nine parts, the head was one part, and under it N. E. as representing Newengland; the second part N. Y. for Newyork; the third N. J. for Newjersey; the fourth P. for Pennsylvania; the fifth M. for Maryland; the sixth V. for Virginia; the seventh N. C. for Northcarolina; the eighth S. C. for Southcarolina; and the ninth part, or tail, for Georgia. The head and tail of the snake were supplied with stings, for defence against the dragon, which appeared furious, and as bent on attacking the snake. Over the several parts of the snake, was this motto, in large capitals, "JOIN OR DIE!" This device, which was extended under the whole width of the title of the *Spy*, appeared in every succeeding paper whilst it was printed in Boston. Its publication ceased in that town on the 6th of April, 1775, and

* This act of the British government hastened the revolution. It was designed to punish Boston for destroying the tea sent over by the Eastindia company, &c. See the various histories of those times for an account of the pretexts which led the British ministry to lay the port of Boston under an interdict, &c.

on the 19th of that month, hostilities between Great-britain and America commenced. A few days before this event took place, its publisher sent, privately, a press and types to Worcester ; and, on the 3d of the following May, the publication of the *Spy* was resumed, and was the first printing done in that town. The title of the paper, of course, was again altered ; it was now “The Massachusetts *Spy* : Or, American Oracle of Liberty.”—headed with, “Americans !—Liberty or Death !—Join or Die !” The day of publication at Worcester, was Wednesday.



MAGAZINES, &c.

PRINTED IN BOSTON BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

*The Boston Weekly Magazine.*

THIS production made its first appearance March 2, 1743, on a half sheet octavo. No. I, contained some extracts from the magazines published in London—A Poem to a political Lady—An Ode by Mr. Addison—Two short domestic articles of intelligence from the Boston newspapers—and, the entries at the custom house for the week. The day of publication was Wednesday.

It was continued only four weeks, and was printed by Rogers and Fowle.

— II. —

The Christian History.

No. 1, of this periodical work, was published on Saturday, March 5th, 1743, on a large half sheet of fine medium in octavo, printed on a new small pica type. After the contents is a quotation from the Psalms—"That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wonderful works. Psal. xxvi. 7. The imprint—"Boston; N. E. Printed by Kneeland and Green, 1743, for Thomas Prince, Jun. A. B." The price was "*two shillings*, new tenor per quarter, and *six pence* more new tenor per Quarter covered, sealed, and directed."

The editor and publisher was the son of the reverend Thomas Prince, of Boston, author of *The New-England Chronology*.

The *Christian History* was regularly published, in numbers of eight pages each, every Saturday, for two years; each year making a volume; to which was prefixed a title page, and an index. The title page to the first volume reads thus,

"The *Christian History*, containing Accounts of the Revival and propagation of Religion in Great-Britain and America. For the year 1743."

The editor gave the general contents as follows,

"1. Authentic Accounts from Ministers and other creditable Persons, of the Revival of Religion in the several Parts of New-England.

"2. Extracts of the most remarkable Pieces in the Weekly Histories of Religion, and other accounts, Printed both in England and Scotland.

“ 3. Extracts of written Letters both from England, Scotland, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, South-Carolina, and Georgia, of a Religious Nature, as they have been sent hither from creditable Persons and communicated to us.

“ 4. Remarkable Passages, Historical and Doctrinal, out of the most famous old writers both of the Church of England and Scotland from the Reformation, as also the first Settlers of New-England and their Children; that we may see how far their pious Principles and Spirit are at this Day revived; and may guard against all Extreams.”

— III. —

The American Magazine, and Historical Chronicle.

THE first number of this Magazine, for September 1743, was published on the 20th of the following October. It was printed on a fine medium paper in 8vo. Each number contained fifty pages; and, was published monthly, by “ Samuel Eliot, in Cornhill, and Joshua Blanchard in Dock-Square,” booksellers; and, printed by Rogers and Fowle, “ in Prison-Lane,” who were also concerned in the publication, and, after the first year, were sole proprietors of it. Jeremy Gridley, esq. who had edited the Rehearsal, it has been said, was also the editor of this magazine.

The following is an extract from the prospectus, viz.

It will contain—“ 1. A summary Rehearsal of the Proceedings and Debates in the British Parliament.—2. A View of the weekly and monthly Dis-

sertations, Essays, &c. selected from the publick Papers and Pamphlets published in London and the Plantations, viz. Political State, Transactions of the Royal Society, &c. with Extracts from new Books.—3. Dissertations, Letters and Essays, moral, civil, political, humorous and polemical.—4. Select Pieces, relating to the Arts and Sciences.—5. Governours' Speeches, with the Proceedings of the Assembly, and an Abridgment of the Laws enacted in the respective Provinces and Colonies.—6. Poetical Essays on various Subjects.—7. Monthly Chronologer containing an Account of the most remarkable Events, Foreign and Domestick.—8. Price Current.—9. Births and Deaths.—10. A Catalogue of New Books. The Magazine will be continued of the same Size, that so the Twelve Months may be bound in the same Volume at the Year's end with a compleat Index, which shall be added to the Month of December."

This Magazine imitated "The London Magazine" in its appearance; a large cut of the town of Boston, in the title page, answered to a similar cut of the city of London in the title page of the London Magazine. Its pages were like those of that publication in size, two columns in a page, divided by the capital letters, A B C D E and F, at a distance from each other, and not by a line, or, as printers term it, by rules.—The imprint—"Boston: Printed by *Rogers and Fowle*, and Sold by *S. Eliot* and *J. Blanchard*, in *Boston*; *B. Franklin*, in *Philadelphia*; *J. Parker*, in *New-York*; *J. Pomroy*, in *New-Haven*; *C. Campbell* Post-Master *New-Port*. Price *Three Shillings* New Tenor a Quarter,"—

equal to half a dollar. It was well printed, on a long primer type, and was not inferior to the London and other magazines, then published in that city; but the extensive plan marked out in its prospectus could not be brought within the number of pages allowed to the work. In the general title page for the year, the beforementioned view of the town of Boston, was impressed from a copperplate engraving; both the cut and the plate, were as well executed as things of the kind generally were for the English magazines.

This work was issued three years and four months, and then discontinued. It has no cuts or plates excepting those for the title pages.

—IV.—

The New-England Magazine.

THIS work is without date either in the title, in the imprint, or in any of its numbers. No. 1, was published August 31, 1758. The title page is as follows,—“The New-England Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure.” In the centre of the page is a small cut—the device a hand holding a *bouquet*, or bunch of flowers; with the motto, “*Prodesse et Delectare e pluribus unum.*” One half of this motto, is on the left of the cut, and the other half on the right; underneath the device is this couplet,

“Alluring *Profit* with *Delight* we blend,
One out of many to the Publick send.

“By various Authors.

“Ye shall know *them* by their fruits. Do men gather Grapes of Thorns, or Figs of Thistles? Ev-

ery good Tree bringeth forth good Fruit, but a corrupt Tree bringeth forth evil Fruit. A good Tree cannot bring forth evil Fruit, neither can a corrupt Tree bring forth good Fruit."

"Printed by Benjamin Mecom, and Sold at his Shop under the New-Printing-Office, near the Court-House, *on* Corn-hill in Boston."

Each number of this Magazine contained sixty pages 12mo. Its publication was intended to have been monthly, but it came from the press irregularly, and was printed from types of various sizes. Some pieces were, both in prose and verse, on pica, and some on long primer; the pages were not in columns. Its contents were a collection of small fugitive pieces from magazines, newspapers, &c. These were not arranged under general heads, excepting poetry, which was headed "Poetical Entertainment;" and we make one more exception for a head of "*Queer Notions.*" The price was eight pence for each number.

Mecom, the publisher of this Magazine, gave the following poetical description of its contents, in an advertisement, viz.

"Containing, and to contain,

Old fashioned writings and Select Essays,
 Queer Notions, Useful Hints, Extracts from Plays;
 Relations Wonderful, and Psalm and Song,
 Good Sense, Wit, Humour, Morals, all *ding dong*;
 Poems and Speeches, Politicks and News
 What *Some* will like, and other *Some* refuse;
 Births, Deaths, and Dreams, and Apparitions too;
 With some *Thing* suited to each different *Gen*,*
 To Humour *Him*, and *Her*, and *Me*, and *You*."

* *Goût.*

This work found very few purchasers, three or four numbers were published in the course of six or seven months; and, it was then discontinued.

—V.—

The Censor.

THE Censor was altogether a political publication. The first number appeared November 23, 1771. It was printed in a small sheet, foolscap, folio, on an english type, by Ezekiel Russell, in Boston, and published on Saturdays.

It made its appearance without any formal introduction. A dissertation in the *Massachusetts Spy*, under the signature of Mucius Scævola probably occasioned the attempt to establish this paper. Mucius Scævola had attacked governor Hutchinson with a boldness and severity before unknown in the political disputes of this country. The piece excited great warmth among those who supported the measures of the British administration, and they immediately commenced the publication of the *Censor*; in which the governor and the British administration were defended. Lieutenant governor Oliver was the reputed author of several numbers of the *Censor*, under the signature of "A Freeman;" and these were thought to be better written than any other communications to that paper. Several other politicians were engaged as writers for the *Censor*; but they gained no proselytes to their cause; and, although numbers of the first characters on the side of government came forward with literary and pecuniary aid, yet the circulation of the

paper was confined to a few of their own party. As the Censor languished, its printer made an effort to convert it into a newspaper ; and, with this view, some of its last numbers were accompanied with a separate half sheet, containing a few articles of news and some advertisements. But neither its writers nor its printer could give it a general circulation, and it was discontinued before the revolution of a year from its first publication.

—*VI.*—

The Royal American Magazine.

A PROSPECTUS of this work appeared many months before the magazine ; but, the disordered state of public affairs, and the difficulties which individuals experienced from them, prevented it from being put sooner to press ; and, after a few numbers had been published, the distress occasioned to the inhabitants of Boston by shutting up and blockading their port, obliged its editor to suspend the publication.

The first number, for January 1774, was published at the close of that month. It was printed on a large medium paper in octavo, on a new handsome type. Each number contained three sheets of letter press, and two copperplate engravings. The title was, “ The Royal American Magazine, or Universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement.” The type metal cut in the title page, represented by an aboriginal, America seated on the ground ; at her feet lay a quiver, and near her a bow on which her right hand rested ; in her left

hand she held the calumet of peace, which she appeared to offer to the Genius of Knowledge standing before her dispensing instruction. Imprint—"Boston : Printed by and for Isaiah Thomas, near the Market." Then follow the names of the several printers on the continent who sold the work.

The editor after having been at considerable trouble and expense in bringing the work before the public, published it six months, and then was obliged first to suspend and, afterward, to relinquish it; but Joseph Greenleaf, continued the publication until the April following, when the war put a period to the Magazine.

This was the last periodical work established in Boston before the revolution. It had a handsome list of subscribers.



SALEM.

The Essex Gazette.

Containing the freshest Advices, both Foreign and Domestick.

THIS was the first newspaper printed in Salem. No. 1, was published August 2, 1768; and, it was continued weekly on Tuesday, crown size, folio, from small pica and brevier types. In the centre of the title was a cut, of which the design was taken from the official seal of the county. The principal figure—a bird with its wings extended, and holding a sprig in its bill; perhaps

intended to represent Noah's dove ; and this device was far from being ill adapted to the state of our forefathers, who having been inhabitants of Europe, an old world, were become residents in America, to them a new one ; above the bird is a fish, which seems to have been intended as a crest, emblematical of the codfishery, formerly the principal dependence of the county of Essex, of which Salem is a shire town. The whole is supported by two aborigines, each holding a tomahawk, or battle axe. Imprint—"Salem : Printed by Samuel Hall, near the Town-House, Price 6s. 8d. per annum."

It was afterward, "printed by Samuel and Ebenezer Hall." The Gazette was well conducted, and ably supported the cause of the country.

In 1775, soon after the commencement of the war, the printers of this paper removed with their press to Cambridge, and there published the Gazette, or, as it was then entitled, "The New-England Chronicle : Or the Essex Gazette." The junior partner died in 1775, and S. Hall became again the sole proprietor. When the British army left Boston, Hall removed to the capital and there printed The New-England Chronicle, the words "Essex Gazette" being omitted. After publishing the paper a few years with this title, he sold his right to it ; and, the new proprietor entitled it "The Independent Chronicle," and began the alteration with No. 1. This paper is now published in Boston. It is well known by the title last mentioned, and firmly supports the democratic interest.

The Salem Gazette, and Newbury and Marblehead Advertiser.

A Weekly, Political, Commercial Paper—Influenced neither by
COURT or COUNTRY.

THIS paper, the second published in the town, made its first appearance in June 1774, printed on a crown sheet, folio, on an old long primer type, published weekly on Friday. Imprint—"Salem: Printed by E. Russell, at his New Printing-Office, in Ruck-street, near the State-House."*

This Gazette was of short continuance; its circulation was confined to a few customers in Salem and the neighboring towns, which were inadequate to its support.

The American Gazette; Or, The Constitutional Journal.

WAS first published June 18, 1776. Its day of publication was Tuesday, printed on a crown sheet, folio. Imprint—"Salem: Printed by J. Rogers, at E. Russell's Printing-Office, Upper End of Main-Street." &c. Russell was the conductor of this paper, Rogers being only his agent; it was published only a few weeks. In the head was a large cut, a coarse copy of that, which then appeared in the title of the Pennsylvania Journal; the device—a ship and a book, or journal, &c. as has already been described.

* Meaning courthouse.

It was several years after this newspaper was discontinued before the printing of another commenced in Salem. In January 1781, Mary Crouch and company issued from their press *The Salem Gazette and General Advertiser*. This Gazette was printed only nine months, when Samuel Hall, who first published *The Essex Gazette*, returned to Salem, and, on the 18th of October, 1781, established *The Salem Gazette* which is now printed by T. Cushing.

[*See List of Newspapers printed in the United States in January 1810.*]



NEWBURYPORT.

No attempt was made to establish a newspaper in this place until the year 1773.

The Essex Journal, and Merimack Packet: Or, the Massachusetts and New-Hampshire General Advertiser.

WAS issued from the press, December 4, 1773, by Isaiah Thomas, printed on a crown sheet folio, equal in size to most of the papers then published in Boston. At first its day of publication was Saturday, afterward, Wednesday. Two cuts were in the title; one, the left, representing the arms of the province, that on the right a ship under sail. Imprint—"Newbury-Port: Printed by

Isaiah Thomas and Henry-Walter Tinges, in King-Street, opposite to the Rev. Mr. Parsons's Meeting-House," &c. Thomas was the proprietor of the Journal; he lived in Boston, and there published the Massachusetts Spy. Tinges, as a partner in the Journal, managed the concerns of it. Before the full expiration of a year, Thomas sold his right in this paper to Ezra Lunt; and, about two years after, Lunt sold to John Mycall. Tinges was a partner to both; but, to the latter, only for about six months, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mycall became the proprietor and sole publisher of The Essex Journal; the publication of which he continued many years.



WORCESTER.

The Massachusetts Spy: Or, American Oracle of Liberty.

THE printer of the Massachusetts Spy, or Boston Journal, was obliged to leave Boston, as has been mentioned, on account of the commencement of hostilities between the colonies and the parent country. He settled in this place, and on the 3d of May, 1775, recommenced the publication of that paper, which he continued until the British troops evacuated Boston; when he leased it for one year to William Stearns and Daniel Bigelow. They adopted another motto—"Undaunted by Tyrants, we will die, or be free." After the first lease ex-

pired, the paper was leased for another year, to Anthony Haswell, printer. Owing to unskilful workmen, bad ink, wretched paper, and worn down types, the *Spy* appeared in a miserable dishabille during the two years for which it had been leased, and for some time after. At the end of that term, the proprietor returned to Worcester, and resumed its publication, with a new motto—"Unanimity at Home, and Bravery and Perseverance in the Field, will secure the Independence of America."

Good materials of the kinds just mentioned could not be immediately procured, and the *Spy* from necessity was continued under numerous disadvantages until 1781, when it was printed from a good type, on better paper, with new devices and an engraved title. The device on the left was a figure representing America, an Indian, holding the cap of Liberty on a staff with the left hand, and in the right a spear, aimed at the British lion, which appeared in the act of attacking her from an opposite shore. Round the device was, "LIBERTY DEFENDED FROM TYRANNY." That on the right was, a chain of thirteen links, with a star in each link, representing the union of the thirteen states; this chain was placed in a circular form, leaving an opening for the arms of France, to which the ends of the chain were attached, and which perfected the circle. Above the arms were two hands clasped, and directly over them a sword, with its hilt resting on the clasped hands; the motto—"UNION." The title was thus new modelled, "Thomas's Massachusetts *Spy*; or the Worcester Gazette."—Motto—"The noble Efforts of a Virtuous, Free

and United People, shall extirpate Tyranny, and establish Liberty and Peace.”

At the conclusion of the war, the *Spy* was enlarged, and each page contained five columns. It was printed from new types; and the motto was changed to “*Noscere res humanas est Hominis—Knowledge of the World is essentially necessary for every Man.*”

About this time, its editor began to publish, in this paper, as room would permit, Robinson’s *History of America*, and completed the whole in about one year.* This was followed by a history of the revolutionary war. Besides these, the *Spy* contained valuable, useful and entertaining extracts, on various subjects, from European and American publications, as well as original essays.†

This paper was printed with continued improvements until March, 1786, when the publication was, on the following account, suspended. The legislature of Massachusetts had in March, 1785, passed an “act, imposing duties on licensed vellum, parchment and paper.” This act laid a duty of two thirds of a penny on newspapers, and a penny on

* The English edition of Robinson’s *History*, in three volumes, 8vo. then sold for six dollars. The price of the *Spy* was only nine shillings per annum.

† The *Worcester Speculator*, inserted in the *Spy*, in numbers, weekly, was furnished by a society of gentlemen in the county of Worcester. A selection from these numbers, all the compositions of the late reverend doctor Fiske of Brookfield, together with some other pieces of that gentleman, was afterward, printed in two duodecimo volumes, entitled “*The Moral Monitor.*”

almanacks, which were to be stamped. The British stamp act of 1765, violently opposed in the colonies, rendered this act so unpopular from its very name, that the legislature was induced to repeal it before it went into operation. But in the July following, another act was passed, which imposed a duty on all advertisements inserted in the newspapers printed in this Commonwealth. This act was thought by the publisher of the *Spy*, and by many others, to lay an improper restraint on the press. He, therefore, discontinued the *Spy* during the period that this act was in force, which was two years. But he published as a substitute a periodical work, entitled, “The Worcester Weekly Magazine,” in octavo.

The restoration of the *Spy* took place in April, 1788, and a motto was at this time introduced from the constitution of Massachusetts, viz. “The Liberty of the Press is essential to the Security of Freedom.”

In 1801, I. Thomas resigned the printing and publishing of the *Spy* to his son, Isaiah Thomas, jun. who still continues it. The *Spy* is the oldest newspaper in Massachusetts.

In 1785, a neat, small paper, was published semi-weekly in Charlestown, Massachusetts, entitled, *The American Recorder*, and *Charlestown Advertiser*. It was printed about three years by Allen and Cushing, and then discontinued. I mention this, because it was the only newspaper issued from a press in the county of Middlesex.

RHODEISLAND.

ALTHOUGH the press had been established many years in Connecticut before it was introduced into Rhodeisland, yet a newspaper was published twenty years earlier in Rhodeisland than in Connecticut.

NEWPORT.

THIS town was the fourth in Newengland where a press was established, and the second from which a newspaper was issued.

THE [No. 1.]
Rhode-Island Gazette.

THIS was the first paper issued in the colony. No. 1, was published September 27, 1732, printed on a small sheet of pot size, from a pica type much worn. Its contents were, generally, comprised on half a sheet. The day of publication was Wednesday. Imprint—"Newport, Rhode-Island: Printed and Sold by James Franklin, at his Printing-House under the Town-School-House, where Advertisements, and Letters to the Author are taken in."

The Gazette was discontinued the 24th of May, 1733, seven months from its first appearance. Some

attempts were made to revive this paper by Franklin's widow, but without success.

The Newport Mercury,

FIRST published about September, 1758, gained a permanent establishment. It was printed on Mondays by James Franklin, son of the printer of The Rhode-Island Gazette, generally on paper of crown size, folio, but it usually consisted of half a sheet only. When the publisher died in August, 1762, the Mercury was continued by his mother Anne Franklin, until she went into partnership with Samuel Hall, under the firm of Franklin and Hall, in Thames street. Mrs. Franklin died in April, 1763; Hall then became the proprietor of the Mercury, and published it until 1768.

Under the management of Hall, the Mercury made a more respectable appearance than before. It was printed handsomely and correctly; its columns were filled with well selected intelligence from the papers printed in the neighboring colonies, and due attention was paid to domestic information. Advertising customers encreased; and, its circulation became more extensive.

In 1768, Hall resigned the Mercury to Solomon Southwick, who conducted it several years subsequent to the revolution. During the war, while the British troops possessed Newport, Southwick set up a press at Attleborough, Massachusetts, and there published the Mercury. He returned to New-

port as soon as this town was evacuated, and re-established his press.

This paper, when first published, had a large cut of the figure of Mercury in its title. Hall exchanged it for a small king's arms. Southwick enlarged the king's arms, and added to the title, "Containing the freshest advices," &c. His printing house was "in Queen-Street, near the Middle of the Parade."

Southwick continued the Mercury on the respectable ground on which it was placed by Hall; and, during the contest for the independence of our country, he conducted it with firmness and patriotic zeal. Southwick's successors have continued the Mercury to this time. It is the fourth oldest paper now published in the United States.



PROVIDENCE.

The Providence Gazette, and Country Journal.

Containing the freshest Advices both Foreign and Domestick.

THIS was the only newspaper printed in Providence before 1775. It was first published October 20, 1762, by William Goddard, on a sheet of crown size, folio; a cut of the king's arms decorated the title. It was printed every Saturday, from types of english and long primer. Imprint—"Providence: Printed by William Goddard, at the Printing-Office near the Great Bridge, where Subscriptions, Advertisements and Letters of Intelligence,

&c. are received for this Paper; and where all Manner of printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.”

The Gazette was discontinued from May 11, to August 24, 1765. On that day a paper was published, headed *Vox Populi, Vox Dei*. A Providence Gazette Extraordinary. Printed by S. and W. Goddard.” After this, it was till January, 1767, “Printed by Sarah Goddard and Co.” It then appeared with this imprint—“Printed (in the Absence of William Goddard) by Sarah Goddard and Co.” In a short time after this, it was published by Sarah Goddard and John Carter.

In 1769, William and Sarah Goddard resigned their right in the Gazette to John Carter, who has published it from that time to the present.

This paper zealously defended the rights of the colonies before the revolution, ably supported the cause of the country during the war, and has weekly diffused federal republican principles since the establishment of independence. The Gazette has, from time to time, been supplied by various writers, with many well composed political, moral and entertaining essays. Its weekly collection of intelligence is judiciously selected, and it has been correctly and regularly printed more than forty years by the present publisher.

CONNECTICUT.

NEWSPAPERS were not printed in this colony until 1755, and till this period there had been but one printing house established in Connecticut.

The war with the French at this time, in which the British colonies were deeply interested, encreased the demand for public journals, and occasioned the publication of one in Connecticut. Before the commencement of the revolutionary war, four newspapers were published in this colony.

NEWHAVEN.

The Connecticut Gazette.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

MADE its appearance January 1, 1755. It was printed on a half sheet of foolscap, in quarto ; but, occasionally, on a whole sheet of pot, folio, by James Parker and Company ; and was published, weekly, on Friday.

John Holt was the editor, and the junior partner of the firm ; he conducted the Journal till

1760, when he removed to Newyork, and Thomas Green was employed by the company to conduct the Gazette.

By the establishment of postriders to the seat of the war at the northward, and to several parts of the colony, the Gazette had, for that time, a considerable circulation.

The publication was continued by Parker and Company till 1764, when it was for a short time suspended, but afterward revived by Benjamin Mecom.

Mecom continued the Gazette, and added a cut to the title—one which he had used in the title page of “*The New-England Magazine*,” published by him three or four months in Boston. The device was a hand clasping a bunch of flowers. He, afterward, exchanged this for another, which represented a globe placed on the head of a seraph; an eagle, with extended wings lighting with one claw on the globe, holding in the other a book encircled by a glory; from the book was suspended a pair of dividers. Motto—“*Honor Virtute Paratur*.” Another motto, extending the whole width of the page, was added after the title, viz.—“Those who would give up *Essential Liberty*, to purchase a little *Temporary Safety*, deserve neither *Liberty* nor *Safety*.” Imprint—“Printed by *Benjamin Mecom*, at the Post-Office in New-Haven.” There were two columns in a page of this paper, which was printed from long primer and pica types.

Holt and Mecom appear to have been attentive in making selections for the Gazette, which was sometimes supplied with original essays on various subjects. It was discontinued in 1767.

The Connecticut Journal, and New-Haven Post-Boy.

THIS paper was first published in October, 1767, soon after the Gazette was discontinued.

It was printed on a pot sheet, folio, three columns in a page; types, long primer and pica. A cut of a postman on horseback, copied from The Boston Post-Boy, but badly engraved, divided the title. It was published weekly, on Friday. Imprint, generally—"Printed by Thomas and Samuel Green, near the College." Some years after, the title was, "Connecticut Journal" only, the cut omitted, and the size of the paper enlarged to a crown sheet; but, it was occasionally varied.

The Journal gained an establishment, and maintained its ground against several other papers, which have from time to time appeared in Newhaven. It continued to be published by Thomas and Samuel Green, until February, 1799; Samuel then died, and the Journal was continued till January, 1809, by Thomas Green and Son. It has lately been enlarged to a sheet of royal, and the title is altered to The Connecticut Journal and Advertiser. In January, 1809, it was printed by Thomas Green & Co.* In July of the same year, Thoms Green retiring from business, the new firm was dissolved, and the

* The company were Thomas Green, jun. and Thomas Collier. Collier served his apprenticeship with his uncle Richard Draper, at Boston, and was the publisher of a newspaper at Litchfield, in 1785, entitled, "The Weekly Monitor; and American Advertiser."

Journal is now published, on Thursdays, "by Eli Hudson, successor to T. Green & Co." Thomas Green was one of the principal proprietors for more than forty years.

NEWLONDON.

The New-London Summary.

THE Summary was the second newspaper established in this colony, and was first published August 8, 1758, by the second Timothy Green. It was printed on a small half sheet, and, occasionally on a whole sheet, weekly; at first on Tuesday and, afterward, on Friday. A small cut of the colony arms was in the title.

Green continued the Summary until his death, which happened in October 1763, and three weeks after his demise it was discontinued.

The New-London Gazette.

With the latest *Advices*, Foreign and Domestick.

THIS Gazette was substituted for the Summary, which it immediately succeeded. It had a cut of the King's arms in the title, and was first published November 1, 1763, by Timothy Green, the third printer of this name in Newlondon. This paper was issued weekly, on Friday, on a sheet of fools-cap folio, principally from a long primer type.

On the 17th of December, 1773, the title was altered to The Connecticut Gazette; and this title it

still bears. The Gazette was enlarged to a sheet of royal, and is now published by Samuel Green.

This paper has outlived several which, since 1775, have been published in the same place; it uniformly defended the rights of the country before our revolution, and has supported federal republican principles since the adoption of the present constitution.

Timothy Green, the first printer of the Gazette, in May 1793, resigned his right in the paper to his son, who is now the publisher of it.



HARTFORD.

“The Connecticut Courant.”

WAS the third newspaper established in the colony. It was first published in December 1764, by Thomas Green, on a sheet of pot size, and continued weekly on Tuesday until 1767. Green then took as a partner Ebenezer Watson, and removed to Newhaven. Watson managed the Courant for two years, under the firm of Green and Watson, after which Watson became its proprietor. The paper was for a number of years printed with a much worn long primer type, occasionally intermixed with columns and half columns of old pica. About the year 1773, it was enlarged to a crown sheet; a coarse cut of the king's arms was inserted in the title, to which was added, “Containing the freshest and most important Advices, both Foreign and

Domestic." The *Courant* was, afterward, printed on a new type, when it made a more respectable appearance. The king's arms were discarded, and the arms of Connecticut took their place in the title, which was now altered to "The Connecticut *Courant* and *Hartford Weekly Intelligencer* : Containing, &c. Imprint—"Printed and published by Ebenezer Watson, near the Great-Bridge."

After the British troops gained possession of Newyork, and the newspapers on the side of the country in that place were discontinued, and the printers of them dispersed, the *Courant* became of much consequence ; its circulation rapidly increased ; and, for some time, the number of copies printed weekly was equal to, if not greater, than that of any other paper then printed on the continent.

Watson, the publisher, died in September, 1777, and the *Courant* was continued by his widow and George Goodwin, under the firm of *Watson and Goodwin*, until March 1779.

Barzillai Hudson married the widow of Watson, and became the partner of Goodwin in March 1779 ; and, from that time to the present, the *Courant* has been published by the well established firm of Hudson and Goodwin ; the latter of whom has the management of the press. From the commencement of the war in 1775, many respectable writers occasionally furnished this paper with political essays, in favor of measures adopted by the country in the time of the great contest ; and, in defence of those since pursued by the federal administration. This paper is well conducted, and has a very extensive circulation.

NORWICH.

The Norwich Packet.

And, the Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode-Island Advertiser.

THE publication of the Packet began in October 1773. It was handsomely printed with a new long primer type, on a sheet of crown paper, weekly, on Thursday. "Norwich Packet" was engraved in large German text, and the title was divided by a large cut of a ship under sail. Imprint—"Norwich; Printed by Alexander Robertson, James Robertson and John Trumbull, at the Printing-Office near the Court-House, at Six Shillings and Eight Pence per Annum. Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper, and all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care, Fidelity, and Expedition."

The Packet was continued by this company until June 1776; Trumbull then became the sole publisher, and continued it with various alterations in the title, size, and appearance until he died in 1802. After his decease, it was printed for his widow, Lucy Trumbull, but under a new title, viz. "The Connecticut Centinel." The Centinel in fact was a new paper, established on the foundation of the Packet.

NEWHAMPSHIRE.

NO newspaper was printed in this colony until the year 1756.

PORTSMOUTH.

A PRESS having been established in Portsmouth by Daniel Fowle from Boston, he, in August 1756, began the publication of a public journal entitled,

FRIDAY, August, 1756.

New-Hampshire

Containing the Freshest Advices,

THE

Crow and
the Fox,

NUMB. 1.

GAZETTE.

Foreign and Domestick.

IT was first printed from a long primer type, on half a sheet foolscap, in quarto; but was soon enlarged to half a sheet crown, folio; and, it sometimes appeared on a whole sheet crown. Imprint—“Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, Printed by Daniel Fowle, where this Paper may be had at one Dollar per Annum; or Equivalent in Bills of Credit, computing a Dollar this year at Four Pounds Old Tenor.”

Fowle had several type metal cuts, which had been engraved and used for an abridgment of Crockall's Esop ; and, as he thought that there should be something ornamental in the title of the Gazette, and not finding an artist to engrave any thing appropriate, he introduced one of these cuts, designed for the fable of the crow and the fox. This cut was, in a short time, broken by some accident, and, he supplied its place by one engraved for the fable of Jupiter and the peacock. This was used until worn down, when another cut from the fables was substituted ; eventually, the royal arms, badly engraved, appeared ; and, at the same time, " Historical Chronicle" was added to the title ; a cut of the king's arms well executed, afterward took the place of the other.

In September 1764, Robert Fowle became the partner of Daniel, in the publication of the Gazette, and in 1774, they separated. In 1775, there was a little irregularity in the publication of this paper, occasioned by the war ; but D. Fowle in a short time continued it as usual. The Gazette was not remarkable in its political features ; but its general complexion was favorable to the cause of the country.

In May 1776, Benjamin Dearborne, to whom Fowle taught printing, became the publisher of this paper, and altered its title to, " The Freeman's Journal, or New-Hampshire Gazette." Dearborne continued the paper a few years, after which it was again published by Fowle who made several alterations in the title. In 1785, Fowle relinquished it to Melchor and Osborne, who published it for a

number of years ; and it is, at the present time, issued from the press of their successors with its original title. The New-Hampshire Gazette is the oldest newspaper printed in Newengland ; and only two of those which preceded it are now published in the United States.



The Portsmouth Mercury and Weekly Advertiser.

Containing the freshest and most important Advices, both Foreign and Domestick.

THIS was the second newspaper published in Newhampshire. Its first appearance was on the 21st of January 1765. It was introduced with an address to the public, which states that,

“ The Publisher proposes to print Nothing that may have the least Tendency to subvert good Order in publick or private Societies, and to steer clear of litigious, ill natured and trifling Disputes in Individuals ; yet neither opposition, arbitrary Power, or publick Injuries may be expected to be screen'd from the Knowledge of the People, whose Liberties are dearer to them than their Lives.”

The Mercury was published weekly on Monday, on a crown sheet folio, from a new large faced small pica from Cottrell's foundry in London.* —Imprint—“ Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, Printed by Thomas Furber at the New Printing-Office near the Parade, where this Paper may be had for one Dollar or Six Pounds O. T. per year ; One Half to be paid at Entrance.”

* Not celebrated for producing the best types.

The Mercury a few weeks after its first appearance, was very irregular as to its size. It was most commonly comprised in a sheet of pot or foolscap, printed "broadsides," but occasionally on half a sheet of medium or demy, as paper could be purchased at the stores the moment it was wanted.

The typography of the Mercury, the new type excepted, did not exceed that of the Gazette. The collection of intelligence was inferior; and, this paper was not supported by any number of respectable writers more than the Gazette.

Before the first year of the publication of the Mercury ended, Furber took as a partner, Ezekiel Russell, and his name appeared after Furber's in the imprint.

They who, in the greatest degree, encouraged the Mercury, very warmly opposed the stamp act, laid on the colonies at this time by the British parliament; indeed, the spirit of the country rose in opposition to this act; and, although some publishers of newspapers made a faint stand, yet few among those more immediately attached to the British administration, were hardy enough to afford this measure even a feeble support. The New-Hampshire Gazette, which some thought would not appear in opposition to the stamp act, came forward against it; and, on the day preceding that on which it was designed the act should take place, appeared in full mourning; contained some very spirited observations against this measure of government; and, continued to be published as usual without stamps.

The Mercury did not gain that circulation, which it might have obtained had its editors taken a more decided part; and, either defended government with energy, or made the paper generally interesting to the public by a zealous support of the rights and liberties of the colonies.

In consequence of the neglect of the publishers to render the Mercury worthy of public attention, the customers withdrew, and the paper, after having been published about three years, was discontinued.

From this time to the commencement of the war, the Gazette was the only newspaper published in the province of Newhampshire.



EXETER.

THE third newspaper which appeared in Newhampshire, was issued from the press in Exeter, near the close of the year 1775, and published, irregularly, by Robert Fowle, under various titles, in 1776 and part of 1777, until discontinued. It was printed on a large type, small paper, and often on half a sheet.

It was first entitled, "A New-Hampshire Gazette." Afterward, "The New-Hampshire Gazette."—"The New-Hampshire Gazette, or, Exeter Morning Chronicle."—"The New-Hampshire [State] Gazette, or, Exeter Circulating Morning

Chronicle.”—“ The State-Journal, or, The New-Hampshire Gazette and Tuesday’s Liberty Advertiser.” These and other alterations, with changes of the day of publication, took place within one year. It was published, generally, without an imprint.

In the last alteration of the title, a large cut, coarsely engraved, was introduced ; it was a copy of that, which had for several years been used in The Pennsylvania Journal,* and the same which Rogers, some time before, had introduced into the Salem Gazette and Advertiser.

Several other newspapers since 1777, have had a beginning and ending in Exeter.

* See account of The Pennsylvania Journal—Salem Gazette, &c.

NEWYORK.



WHEN treating of the introduction of printing into Newyork, I should have mentioned, that in 1668, governor Lovelace was desirous of having a press established in this province; and, it appears by a record made at the time, that he sent to Boston to procure a printer, but did not succeed in his application.

In 1686, among other articles of instruction sent by king James to governor Dongan, one was, that he should “allow no printing press in the province.” And, consequently, the pamphlets which appeared in the famous dispute respecting the unfortunate colonel Leisler in 1689 and 1690, are supposed to have been printed in Boston. [1]

NEWYORK.

THE first newspaper published in the city was printed by William Bradford. It made its appearance October 16, 1725, and was entitled,

Newyork Arms.	<div style="text-align: center;">THE Numb. 2.</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">New-York Gazette.</div> <div style="text-align: center;">From Monday Oct. 16, to Oct. 23, 1725.</div>	Post-Man.
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THIS paper was published weekly, on Monday. I have a few numbers of this Gazette, published in 1736. They are printed on a foolscap sheet, from a type of the size of english, much worn. In the title are two oval cuts, badly executed; the one on the left is the arms of Newyork, supported by an Indian on each side; the crest is a crown. The cut on the right is a postman, on an animal somewhat resembling a horse, on full speed. The imprint—"Printed and Sold by William Bradford, in New-York."

Bradford must have been near seventy years of age when he began the publication of the Gazette; he continued to publish it about sixteen or seventeen years, and then retired from business. James Parker began The New-York Gazette anew in January, 1742-3.

THE
Numb. 1.

New-York Weekly JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MUNDAY, October 5, 1733.*

THIS was the second newspaper established in this province. It made its appearance November 5, 1733.

* Zenger, by some mistake, dated his first paper *October* 5, 1733, instead of *November* 5. In the account of his trial,

The Journal was of the small size usually printed at that time, that is foolscap ; generally a whole sheet, printed chiefly on pica. It was published every "*Munday*." Imprint—"New York : Printed and Sold by John Peter Zenger : By whom Subscriptions for this Paper are taken in at Three Shillings per Quarter."

The Journal was established for a political purpose. For three years it was in a state of warfare with the administration of governor Crosby and his successor lieutenant governor Clarke. It was supposed to be published under the patronage of the honourable Rip Van Dam, who had been president of the council, and opposed the governor and his successor. The New-York Gazette, printed by Bradford, was then under the control of the governor.

Newspapers were not at that time burthened with advertisements. I have seen several numbers printed after the paper had been established seven or eight years, with only one or two advertisements. It was well printed. Zenger appears to have understood his business, and to have been a scholar, but he was not correct in the English language, especially in orthography.

On Sunday, the 17th of November, 1734, Zenger was arrested and imprisoned by virtue of a warrant from the governor and council, "for printing and publishing several seditious libels," in The New-

he mentions that he began the Journal Nov. 5, 1733, and so it appears from the numbers. No. 2, is dated November 12, 1733.—*Munday*, was so spelled by Zenger.

York Weekly Journal, viz. in Numbers 7, 47, 48, and 49. The governor and council by message requested the concurrence of the house of representatives in prosecuting Zenger, and a committee of conference on the subject was chosen by the house and by the council. The house finally ordered the request of the governor and council to lie on the table, and would not concur. The governor and council then ordered the mayor and magistrates, at their quarter session in November, 1734, to attend to the "burning by the common hangman, or whipper, near the pillory, the libellous papers." The mayor's court would not attend to the order; the papers were therefore burnt by the order of the governor, not by the hangman or whipper, who were officers of the corporation, but by the sheriff's servant. At the next term of the supreme court, the grand jury found the presentment against Zenger *Ignoramus*. The attorney general was then directed to file an *Information* against him for printing the said libels, and he remained in prison until another term. His counsel offered exceptions to the commissions of the judges, and prayed to have them filed. The judges would not allow, or even hear the exceptions, and they excluded Zenger's counsel, mr. Alexander and mr. Smith, from the bar. Zenger obtained other counsel, viz. mr. John Chambers of Newyork, and Andrew Hamilton, esq. of Philadelphia. Mr. Hamilton made the journey from Philadelphia to Newyork for the sole purpose of defending Zenger. Zenger being put to trial pleaded "not guilty." The printing and publishing the papers were acknowledged by Zenger's counsel, who offered to

give the truth in evidence. This the court would not admit. Mr. Hamilton argued the cause in a most able manner, before the court and a numerous and respectable assemblage of people. The judges observed, that the jury might find that Zenger printed and published the papers in question, and leave it to the court to determine whether they were libellous. Mr. Hamilton remarked, that they *might* do so, but they had a right, beyond all dispute, to judge of the *law* as well as the *fact*, &c. The jury having retired a short time, returned with a verdict, "Not Guilty," to the great mortification of the court, and of all Zenger's prosecutors; but which was received by the audience with loud bursts of applause, concluding with three cheers. The next day Zenger was released from prison, after having been confined eight months.

At the common council of the city of Newyork, holden on the 29th of September following, the mayor, aldermen and assistants, presented mr. Hamilton with the Freedom of the City, and the Thanks of the Corporation, expressed in the following manner.

"*City of New-York*, ss. Paul Richards, Esq; Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen, and Assistants of the City of *New-York*, convened in Common Council, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas, Honour is the just Reward of Virtue, and publick Benefits demand a publick Acknowledgment. We, therefore, under a grateful Sense of the remarkable Service done to the Inhabitants of this City and Colony, by *Andrew Hamilton*, Esq; of Pennsylvania, Barrister at Law, by his

learned and generous Defence of the Rights of Mankind, and the Liberty of the Press, in the Case of John-Peter *Zenger*, lately tried on an Information exhibited in the Supreme Court of this Colony, do by these Presents, bear to the said Andrew Hamilton, Esq; the publick Thanks of the Freemen of this Corporation, for that signal Service, which he cheerfully undertook, under great Indisposition of Body, and generously performed, refusing any Fee or Reward; and in Testimony of our great Esteem for his Person, and Sense of his Merit, do hereby present him with the Freedom of this Corporation. These are, therefore, to certify and declare, that the said *Andrew Hamilton*, Esq; is hereby admitted and received and allowed a Freeman and Citizen of said City; To Have, Hold, Enjoy and Partake of all the Benefits, Liberties, Privileges, Freedoms and Immunities whatsoever granted or belonging to a Freeman and Citizen of the same City. *In Testimony* whereof the Common Council of the said City, in Common Council assembled, have Caused the Seal of the said City to be hereunto affixed this Twenty-Ninth Day of *September, Anno Domini*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Five.

“ By order of the Common Council,

“ *William Sharpas*, Clerk.”

The foregoing grant of the freedom of the city was, by order of the corporation, sent to mr. Hamilton by Stephen Bayard, esq. one of the aldermen, in a gold box weighing five and a half ounces, made for the occasion. On the lid of the box was engraved the arms of the city, with this motto—

“ *Demersæ Leges-timefacta Libertas-hæc tandem*

emergunt.”* On the inner side of the lid—“*Non nummis—Virtute paratur.*”† On the front of the rim of the box, a part of Tully’s wish—“*Ita Cuique Eveniat, ut de Respublica Meruit.*‡”

Zenger published the Journal on Mondays, till he died in the summer of 1746.

It was continued by his widow, Catharine Zenger, till December, 1748, when she resigned the publication to her son John Zenger. Her imprint was—“Newyork: Printed by the Widow *Catharine Zenger*, at the Printing-Office in Stone-Street. Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.” She spelled her name *Cathrine* in all her imprints and advertisements.

John Zenger, in January, 1748–9, new modelled the title of the Journal, and added a cut, coarsely executed, of a section of the royal arms, containing three lions gardant, encircled with the usual motto, “*Honi soit qve mal y pense;*” surmounted by a crown. The imprint—“New-York: Printed by John Zenger, in Stone-Street, near Fort George; Where Advertisements are taken in at a moderate rate.”

The following lines give the sense of the Latin mottos.

* “The Laws suppress’d, and Freedom gasping lay;
But shot at length a more refulgent ray.”

† “Unmov’d by filthy lucre’s golden store,
Instant he flew, at virtue’s awful lore.”

‡ “Thus may each patriot gain the high applause,
Earn’d by each patriot in his country’s cause.”

[See Zenger’s Trial.]

John Zenger published this paper until about 1752, when it was discontinued, but in 1766, the title was revived by John Holt.

In *The New-York Journal*, of February 25, 1751, is the following advertisement.

“ My country subscribers are earnestly desired to pay their arrearages for this Journal, which if they don’t speedily, I shall leave off sending, and seek my money another way. Some of these kind customers are in arrears upwards of seven years ! Now as I have served them so long, I think it is time, ay, and high time too, that they give me my outset ; for they may verily believe that my everyday cloathes are almost worn out. N. B. Gentlemen, If you have not ready money with you, still think of the Printer, and when you have read this Advertisement, and considered it, you cannot but say, Come Dame, (especially you inquisitive wedded men, let the Batchelors take it to themselves) let us send the poor Printer a few Gammons or some Meal, some Butter, Cheese, Poultry, &c. In the mean time I am yours, &c.

J. Zenger.”

The New-York Gazette, or, Weekly Post-Boy.

WAS established by James Parker, in January, 1742–3, about the time that Bradford discontinued his *Gazette*, and he probably retained the subscribers for that paper.

I have a few numbers of this Gazette published several months after its establishment, the title of which reads thus, “ *The New-York Gazette, Revived in the Weekly Post-Boy.* Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.” It was printed on Thursdays, on a foolscap sheet, folio. Imprint—“New-York: Printed by James Parker, at the New Printing-Office in Beaver-Street, where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.”

Two letters appeared in the Gazette of February, 1748, reflecting upon some respectable quakers in Philadelphia. These letters were not genuine, and gave offence to some of Parker’s readers. He, therefore, the 29th of that month, thus addressed the public,

“Poor Printers are often under a very unhappy dilemma, of either displeasing one Part of their Benefactors, or giving Offence to others; and sometimes get the Ill-will of both Sides: It has indeed been much against my Will to print any Thing, that savour’d of Forgery, Invective, or Partyism; but being too dependent, can’t always avoid it: The Press is look’d on as the grand Bulwark of *Liberty, Light, Truth and Religion*; and if at any Time the Innocent is attack’d unjustly, the Gospel pronounces such *Blessed*; and common Sense tells us *their Innocence will shine the more conspicuously thereby*: But on the other Hand, it often is noted that Persons are too apt to be touch’d at having any of their Faults exposed. However, if I have openly injur’d any, I am willing as openly to vindicate them, or to give them all the Satisfaction that Rea-

son requires without being sway'd with either their high Words or low Promises ;

“ But let the stricken Deer go weep, the Hart
Ungall'd, go play. *Shakespear.*”

In 1753, William Weyman became the partner of Parker, and the principal manager of the paper. It was enlarged to a crown sheet, and bore this title, “ *The New-York Gazette ; or, The Weekly Post-Boy.*” A cut of the colony arms divided the title.

A stamp act was passed by the legislature of Newyork, December 1, 1756, which was continued until January, 1760, but during that period this paper was some times published with a stamp, and other times without ; and, it often appeared without an imprint.

Parker and Weyman having published in the Post-Boy some “ Observations on the Circumstances and Conduct of the People in the Counties of Ulster and Orange in the Province of New-York,” which gave offence to the assembly, they were taken into custody by the sergeant at arms ; Weyman on the 18th, and Parker, on his return from Woodbridge to the city, on the 23d of March, 1756 ; they were discharged on the 30th of the same month, after acknowledging their fault, begging pardon of the house, giving up the name of the writer, and paying fees. The writer was the reverend Hezekiah Watkins, missionary from the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. He lived at Newburg, in Ulster county, and, by order of the house, at their next session, he was taken into custody by the sergeant at arms, brought to Newyork, and voted “ guilty of a high misdemean-

or, and contempt of the authority of the house." In a petition presented to the house, he asked pardon, and promised to be more circumspect in future. He was, in consequence, brought to the bar, and there received a severe reprimand from the speaker; and, after paying the fees, was discharged.*

This paper was ably conducted. It often contained original, well written essays, moral and political; and, the circulation of it was, for many years, very extensive.

The partnership between Parker and Weyman expired in February, 1759, at which time Weyman began another paper. Parker, having assigned his paper to his nephew Samuel Parker, resided principally in Newjersey after his connexion with Weyman ceased. The nephew printed *The Post-Boy* until July, 1760, when his uncle returned to Newyork, and resumed the publication. The imprint—"Printed by James Parker and Co." John Holt was the partner; but his name was not mentioned in the firm. This partnership ended in April, 1762, and Holt then printed *The Post-Boy*, on his own account, till October, 1766, when he relinquished it to Parker, who again resumed its publication on the 27th of November, 1766, and continued it, with some intermissions, on a demy sheet well printed, until near the time of his death in 1770. [*m*]

The *Gazette* and *Post-Boy*, like many other American newspapers published at that time, ap-

* See Journal of the assembly of Newyork for 1756.

peared in mourning on the 31st of October, 1765, on account of the stamp act; it was, however, carried on as usual, without any suspension, and without stamps. The Gazette dated November 7, 1765, contained an anonymous letter, directed to the publisher Holt, which he informed the public, was thrown into his printing house, and a copy of it set up at the coffeehouse. The contents of the letter were as follows,

“ *Dulce et decorum, est pro Patria mori.*

“ Mr. Holt, As you have hitherto prov'd yourself a Friend to Liberty, by publishing such Compositions as had a Tendency to promote the Cause, we are encouraged to hope you will not be deterred from continuing your useful Paper, by groundless Fear of the detestable Stamp-Act. However, should you at this critical Time, shut up the Press, and basely desert us, depend upon it, your House, Person and Effects, will be in imminent Danger: We shall, therefore, expect your Paper on Thursday as usual; if not, on Thursday Evening——take CARE. Signed in the Names and by Order of a great Number of the Free-born Sons of New-York.

“ JOHN HAMPDEN.

“ On the Turf, the 2d of November, 1765.”

To the title of the Gazette of November 7, 1765, was added in a large type this motto—“ The United Voice of all His Majesty's *free* and *loyal* Subjects in America—LIBERTY, PROPERTY, and *no* STAMPS.”

On August 27, 1770, Samuel Inslee and Anthony Carr, published this paper, and continued it two years. The publication was then suspended for

several months ; but, in August, 1773, it was renewed by Samuel F. Parker and John Anderson. They printed the Post-Boy but a short time, when it was discontinued ; having completed a period of thirty years from its first appearance before the public.

The New-York Evening Post.

THIS was the fourth newspaper established in this city, and it was printed by Henry De Foreest. It appeared before the year 1746, and was continued until 1747. Thus far I speak with certainty ; but how long before 1746, and how long after 1747, it was published, I have not been able to ascertain. It was printed weekly, on Monday.

If we may judge of the editorial abilities, and the correctness of the printer, by the following extract from the Evening-Post of October 13, 1746, we shall not be led to rank him with the editor of the present Newyork Evening Post,* who is one of the most able and celebrated conductors of a public journal in the United States.

“ Last Friday arrived here Capt. Griffin from Boston, who informs, that as soon as they heard of the French Fleet, the Bostoneers was in the greatest hurrey imaginable to Fortifie the Place, which they have done in a very strong manner ; that there *wat* 30,000 fighting men, wereof was 700 Horse ; they are very well provided with all manner of war like

* William Coleman, esq.

stores, and ready if *Monsieur* should pay them a Visit, to give him a very warm Reception.”*

Fleet, who republished the above paragraph in the Boston Evening Post of October 20, 1746, thus commented upon it. “Here’s *Veracity, Orthography* and *Grammar*, all in the Compass of a few Lines ; and Brother Type may well expect the Thanks of *some* Gentlemen, for the great Honour he has done *them* in his inimitable Piece.”

After this paper was discontinued, there were only two published in this city until 1759, viz. Parker’s Gazette, and Gaine’s Mercury.

The Newyork Mercury.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

THE Mercury was first introduced to the public on the 3d of August, 1752.† It was published weekly, on Monday, on a crown sheet, folio ; a cut of the king’s arms was early introduced into and divided the title ; this cut, in the year 1763, was exchanged for a figure of Mercury ; some years after, the arms of the province took the place of Mercury, when the title was altered to “The New-York Gazette, and the Weekly Mercury ;” and, in 1777,

* A fleet from Brest was then on the coast, destined, as supposed, to attack Boston or Newyork.

† If the numbers of Gaine’s paper in 1763 and 1764, are correct, the Mercury must have been first published in October, 1752 ; but the above date is from a record, and, I believe, is as it should be.

the king's arms again appeared in the title. The usual imprint for many years was, "Printed by Hugh Gaine, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square."

For a few years the collection of intelligence in this paper was not inferior to that of any paper published in the city. Its circulation became extensive, and it gained many advertising customers.

On the 12th of May, 1753, Gaine published in the Mercury, a part of the proceedings of the assembly of Newyork, and the king's instructions to governor Osborne, I believe without permission, and not correctly; for which he was called to the bar of the house on the Wednesday following. On asking pardon, he was merely reprimanded by the speaker, and dismissed.

In 1775, a series of well written essays, under the title of "The Watch-Tower," were published in this paper.

During the political contest with Greatbritain, the Mercury appeared rather as a neutral paper. Gaine seemed desirous to side with the successful party; but, not knowing which would eventually prevail, he seems to have been unstable in his politics. After the war commenced, he leaned toward the country. When the British army approached Newyork in 1776, Gaine removed to Newark, in Newjersey, and there, during a few weeks, published the Mercury. Soon after the British gained possession of the city of Newyork, he returned, and printed under the protection of the king's army; and, like Rivington, devoted his paper to the royal cause.

During the war both Gaine and Rivington were taken notice of by a poet to whom the muses were auspicious. Several poetical essays, of which Gaine and Rivington were the heroes, appeared in the newspapers, and afforded no small degree of amusement to those who were acquainted with these noted typographers, particularly a versification of Gaine's petition to the republican government of the state, at the close of the war. [n]

Gaine published the Mercury until peace was established, and it was then discontinued, after an existence of about thirty one years.

The Newyork Gazette.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

THIS paper made its first appearance February 16, 1759. It was printed on a crown sheet, folio, every Monday, with the king's arms in the title; and, the typography was not inferior to that of the other newspapers published in this city.

Weyman, who had been many years the partner of Parker, and manager of the Gazette and Post-Boy, was encouraged and handsomely supported by subscribers; and, for some time he had a share of advertising customers. After publishing this paper several years, his subscribers dropped off, his advertising customers decreased, and the publication of the Gazette was several times suspended.

Weyman, who was printer to the colony, in November, 1766, published in his Gazette, the ad-

dress of the house of representatives to his excellency the governor, in answer to his speech at the opening of the session of the general assembly ; in doing which, he neglected, contrary to the rules of his profession, to read by copy, and to revise his proof sheet ; in consequence of this neglect two gross errors escaped from his press. One was, the insertion of the word *never* instead of *ever* ; the other was the omission of the word *no*. The sentence in which this word was omitted, should have read thus—" Your excellency has done us *no* more than strict justice in supposing that we will cheerfully cooperate with you." Two days after the publication of this address in the Gazette, the printer was ordered to attend the house, and he attended accordingly. Being asked by the speaker, " Whether he printed The New-York Gazette," which was shewn to him, and answering in the affirmative ; he was asked, " Why he had in his said Gazette, reprinted the address to his excellency sir Henry Moore, in a manner injurious to the honor and dignity of the house?" He replied, that " he was very innocent of the alteration made in the said address, till a number of the Gazettes had been distributed ; that upon discovering the mistakes he immediately corrected the press, and endeavored to get back all the erroneous copies ; that he had charged one of his journeymen with making the alterations, but could not prove the fact upon him ; and, that as the same had not been printed with any design by him, he hoped the house would pardon his inadvertency." Weyman was directed to withdraw ; and, the house proceeded to the consideration of the excuse

he had offered; after which he was ordered to attend the house, with his journeyman, William Finn, the next morning at ten o'clock. Weyman and his journeyman attended according to order, and being placed at the bar of the house, Weyman was further examined; the house then resolved, that the errors made in reprinting the address, "appeared to be done through the carelessness and inadvertency of the said Weyman, without any design in him of reflecting on the house." Weyman "thereupon made an acknowledgment of his fault, asked pardon of the house, and promising to behave more circumspectly for the future, was discharged from further attendance."*

Weyman made several severe attacks on Parker, his late partner, who was comptroller of the

* Extract from the journals of the general assembly of Newyork, 1766.

Weyman, in his next New-York Gazette, apologized to the public for the errors he had committed when "reprinting" the address; and, in his apology inserted the story of the blunder made in an edition of The Book of Common Prayer, as follows.

"A printer in England, who printed The Book of Common Prayer, unluckily omitted the letter *c* in the word changed, in the following sentence—"We shall all be CHANGED in the twinkling of an eye." A clergyman, not so attentive to his duty as he should have been, read it to his congregation as it was printed, thus—"We shall all be HANGED in the twinkling of an eye."—"Hence," said Weyman, "must appear what a most significant alteration is made in the sense when only a single letter is either added or omitted in a word in printing or reading; and evinces the great necessity of the utmost care being taken in both."

postoffice, and indirectly accused him of giving orders to postriders not to circulate *The New-York Gazette*; but it does not appear that the comptroller of the postoffice did any thing more, at that time, than to require the publishers of newspapers to furnish saddlebags for postriders, in which newspapers might be carried separate from the mail, the contents of which, it was said, often received injury from the dampness of newspapers. By several of Weyman's remarks, it is evident he was not on good terms with Parker after they separated; and, Weyman, in some of his addresses to the public, mentioned that he had "to struggle hard against many inconveniences, joined to his incumbrance occasioned by the *short circulation of cash*, and the arrearages of his customers." We do not often discover liberality toward those of the same profession with ourselves, who, as we imagine, enjoy a degree of prosperity superior to that which falls to our lot, nor consider whether the cause of our inferiority results from negligence or misfortune. Parker, by a long course of business, and good management of his affairs, possessed a very handsome property. Weyman, from various causes, was not so fortunate, and therefore, probably, did not feel that cordiality toward his former partner, as he otherwise might. However this may have been, Weyman actually brought the following charge against one of the postmasters general, and the comptroller of the postoffice, both of whom were publishers of newspapers, viz. of "endeavoring to stop the circulation, by post, of any newspapers, but their own, under a base conclusion,

that *every government ought to take its own newspapers.*"

Weyman's valedictory gives us an idea of his circumstances, his feelings, and his editorial abilities. It is as follows.

"The Subscriber having lately given a Hint of his Intention to Stop this Gazette, from a *base* we may say *villainous* Attempt to suppress the Distribution of News-Papers, from one Government to another, made by a P. Master General 10 or 12 years ago, and lately put into Execution by one of his Servants, (who with his Colleague first Schem'd the Matter.) This egregious Attack on the Usefulness of the Press (which seems to be prosecuted) joined with the Printer's private Affairs, obliges him to inform the Publick of a *total stop* this Day. All other Work will still be performed with that Dispatch and Care the Nature of the Business will admit of.—He gives Thanks from his *Heart* and not from his *Tongue* to all his good Encouragers, at times, hitherto.—A singular Paper may appear at Times, with the best Intelligences, to be sold cheap without Subscription, *English Method*. Advertisements whose Times are not expired, their Money shall be returned, if demanded, after a proper Allowance. From such an unparalleled Oppression, as mentioned at first, and my innate Concerns, I am obliged to subscribe myself, The Publick's Most Thankful and Most Obedient Humble Servant,

W. Weyman."

This Gazette terminated December 28, 1767, after it had been published about nine years. The publisher died in July following.

The American Chronicle.

WAS published, if I recollect aright, rather short of two years. I cannot be certain that I am altogether correct as to the title. I once owned a file of this paper, but lost it many years since. It was handsomely printed, on a crown sheet, folio. The title was in German text, well engraved on a block. S. Farley, the printer and publisher of it, was an Englishman. Before the Chronicle had fully gained an establishment, the house in which it was printed took fire and was consumed. The paper was first printed in 1761, and was discontinued, in consequence of the fire, in 1762.

The New-York Pacquet.

A PAPER with this title was published in New-York in the year 1763—how long before this period the paper was in circulation, or how long after, I am unable to say. I cannot discover any one who is able to give me information respecting it. It was published only a short time.

The New-York Journal, or General Advertiser.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

HOLT, the editor of this Journal, began the publication of it May 29, 1766, with new types, &c. but issued only "Numb. 1," when it was sus-

pended, and he resumed printing Parker's New-York Gazette, which he had relinquished the preceding week.* He continued to publish the Gazette till the 9th of October following, when he again resigned the Gazette to the proprietor, and on the 16th of that month recommenced publishing the Journal, which he did not again lay aside ; he, however, began this second publication of the Journal with " Numb. 1241," following that of Parker's Gazette ; of course Parker's Gazette, and Holt's Journal had the same number weekly at the head of their respective papers, and both were published on Thursday. The imprint to the Journal was—"New-York : Printed and Published by John Holt, near the Exchange, (For six years last past, publisher of the New-York Thursday's Gazette and Weekly Post-Boy.)" At first the title was without a cut, but in a short time, it appeared with the king's arms ; which, until 1775, decorated the titles of many of the newspapers on the continent of North America, as well as those of the Westindia islands.

In 1774, Holt discarded the cut of the king's arms from the title of the Journal, and in its place introduced that of a snake divided into parts, with the motto " Unite or die." In January 1775, the snake was united, and coiled with the tail in its mouth, forming a double ring ; within the coil was a pillar standing on Magna Charta, and surmounted with the cap of liberty ; the pillar on each side was supported by six arms and hands, figurative of the

* See New-York Gazette ; and Weekly Post-Boy.

colonies. On the body of the snake, beginning at the head were the following lines.

“ United now, alive and free,
Firm on this basis Liberty shall stand,
And, thus supported, ever bless our land
Till Time becomes Eternity.”

Holt had published Parker's Gazette, first in company with Parker and, afterward on his own account, from 1760 to 1766. As I have before observed, he began the second publication of the Journal with No. 1241, following in order the number of The Gazette, which he published the preceding week. For this he assigned as a reason, that he should be able the more readily to settle with his customers. He seemed to consider the subscribers to Parker's Gazette as his customers, and the Journal as a continuation of the Gazette, which he had lately published. He mentioned his “having occasion to *alter* the title of *his* paper,” meaning Parker's Gazette; “and, that he had altered it, first for the sake of distinction, as he was informed Parker intended publishing a paper under the former title; and, secondly because, as Parker formerly published a paper under that title, he, Holt, would not avail himself of any advantages from a *name* originally assumed by Parker.” The fact was, Parker ever had been the proprietor of the Gazette and Post-Boy, and had taken Holt as a partner; and, two years after, when the copartnership ended, leased to him his paper and establishment. Holt could not command any property when he became the partner of Parker, who had been many years in business, and had acquired much ce-

lebrity as a printer of which Holt, as his partner, was a partaker, and derived much benefit from it; but after his partnership and the subsequent lease of Parker's establishment had expired, and he began business for himself, he appeared disposed to retain both Parker's Gazette, and the purchasers of it without due compensation.

Holt procured a new printing apparatus at the time he began the Journal. This paper soon had a very extensive circulation; it was sent to all who had been customers to the Gazette; and was generally received.

The Journal was a zealous advocate for the cause of America; it was supported by many able writers, beside the editor; and it maintained its ground until the British army took possession of the city of Newyork in 1776, when the publisher of it removed to Kingston, [Esopus] and the Journal was discontinued several months; but it was revived at that place in July 1777. Esopus was burned by the British in October of that year, and Holt removed to Poughkeepsie, where he published the Journal until the termination of the war.

In the Autumn of 1783, it was again printed, in the city of Newyork, with an alteration in the title, viz. "The Independent Gazette; or The New-York Journal Revived." In January, 1784, it was printed, from a new and handsome burgeois type, "at No. 47, opposite the Upper Corner of the Old-Slip, Hanover-Square;" and, was published twice a week on Thursdays and Saturdays; but before the close of that month the editor, Holt, died.

Elizabeth Holt continued the Journal, after her husband's decease, until 1785, but it appeared only on Thursdays.

Eleazar Oswald, a kinsman of Elizabeth Holt, who had been a colonel in the American army, conducted the Journal for her, from 1785 to 1786. After that period Oswald printed it in his own name; Mrs. Holt, as proprietor, receiving a certain proportion of the profits.

In January 1787, Elizabeth Holt and Oswald* sold their right in the Journal, and their establishment, comprising the whole of their printing materials, to Thomas Greenleaf.

Greenleaf, soon after he came into possession of the Journal, printed it daily, or rather, he made the establishment the foundation of two papers. One he published with the same title, weekly, on Thursday, for the country; the other, intended for circulation in the city, bore the title of "The New-York Journal, and Daily Patriotic Register. The titles of these papers were afterward altered. That printed daily was called The Argus, or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser; and the weekly paper was published twice a week, and entitled, Greenleaf's New-York Journal, and Patriotic Register.

When the two great political parties were forming, subsequent to the organization of the Federal government, that which opposed the administration, attacked the measures of the venerable Washington with a great degree of virulence, in Greenleaf's paper.

* Oswald died September 1795.

Greenleaf was born at Abington, in Massachusetts, and was taught printing in Boston, by Isaiah Thomas. He was the son of Joseph Greenleaf, who, at an advanced age, in 1774, engaged in the printing business at Boston.

He continued the papers abovementioned until 1798 ; at which time the yellow fever raged in Newyork, and great numbers left the city to escape that pestilence ; but Greenleaf remained at his post, took the disease, and fell a victim to it at the age of forty two years. He was well acquainted with his business, enterprising, and amiable in his manners.

After his decease, his widow Ann Greenleaf published both the semiweekly and daily paper for a time ; but, eventually sold her establishment to James Cheetham, who altered the title of both papers. The one published semiweekly is now called, “ The American Watch-Tower,” and the daily paper bears the title of “ The American Citizen.” Cheetham was born and brought up in England. He was not bred to printing, but he is a very able editor, and a distinguished writer. Occasionally the vigor and pungency of his style remind his readers of the productions of the renowned Junius.

The New-York Chronicle.

I HAVE not been able to ascertain, accurately, when this paper first made its appearance, or when it was discontinued ; but, it was published by Alexander and James Robertson, and commenced either in 1768 or 1769.

Not long after the close of the year 1770, the printers of the Chronicle removed to Albany, and the publication of it ceased.

Rivington's New-York Gazetteer ; or, The Connecticut, New-Jersey, Hudson's River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser.

THIS Gazette commenced its career April 22, 1773, on a large medium sheet folio. It was printed, weekly, on Thursday; and when it had been established one year, this imprint followed the title, "Printed at his EVER OPEN and uninfluenced press, fronting Hanover-Square." A large cut of a ship under sail was at first introduced into the title, under which were the words "New York Packet." This cut soon gave place to one of a smaller size. In November 1774, the ship was removed, and the king's arms took the place of it. In August 1775, the words "*Ever open and uninfluenced*" were omitted in the imprint.

The Gazetteer was patronized in all the principal towns by the advocates of the British administration who approved the measures adopted toward the colonies; and it undoubtedly had some support from "his Majesty's government." The paper obtained an extensive circulation, but eventually paid very little respect to "the majesty of the people;" and, in consequence, the paper and its publisher soon became obnoxious to the whigs.

Rivington continued the Gazetteer until November 27, 1775, on which day a number of armed

men from Connecticut entered the city, on horseback, and beset his habitation, broke into his printing house, destroyed his press, threw his types into heaps and carried away a large quantity of them, which they melted and formed into bullets. A stop was thus put to the Gazetteer.

Soon after this event, Rivington went to England, where he supplied himself with a new printing apparatus, and was appointed king's printer for Newyork. After the British gained possession of the city, he returned; and, on October 4, 1777, recommenced the publication of his Gazette under the original title, but in two weeks, he exchanged that title, for the following, "Rivington's New-York Loyal Gazette," and on the 13th of December following, he called his paper "The Royal Gazette." Imprint—"Published by James Rivington, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty." The Royal Gazette was numbered as a continuation of the Gazetteer, and Loyal Gazette, and was published on Wednesdays and Saturdays; printed on a sheet of *royal* size, with the *royal* arms in the title.

Rivington could not consistently have given The Royal Gazette the motto, selected by our brethren, the printers of the [Boston] Independent Chronicle—"Truth its Guide, and Liberty its Object." This Gazette was, by some, called "The *Brussel's Gazette** of America;" but, it commonly went by the name of Rivington's lying Ga-

* A paper published at Brussels many years since, which was notorious for falsehood.

zette.” Even the royalists censured Rivington for his disregard to truth. During the war, a captain of militia, at Horseneck, with about thirty men, marched to Kingsbridge, and there attacked a house within the British lines, which was garrisoned by refugees, and took most of them prisoners—Rivington published an account of this transaction which greatly exaggerated the affair in favor of the refugees; he observed, that a large detachment of rebels attacked the house, which was bravely defended by a refugee colonel, a major, a quartermaster, and fifteen privates—and, that after they were taken and carried off, another party of refugee dragoons, seventy three in number, pursued the rebels, killed twenty three of them, took *forty* prisoners, and would have taken the whole rebel force, had not the refugee horse “*been jaded to a stand still.*” Several times did Rivington apologize for *mistakes* made in paragraphs, which he himself had manufactured for his Gazette.

The following appeared in the Royal Gazette of July 10, 1782, when there was a prospect of peace.

“*To the Public.*—The publisher of this paper, sensible that his zeal for the success of his Majesty’s arms, his sanguine wishes for the good of his country, and his friendship for individuals, have at times, led him to credit and circulate paragraphs, without investigating the facts so closely as his duty to the Public demanded; trusting to their feelings, and depending on their generosity, he begs them to look over past errors, and depend on future correctness. From henceforth he will neither expect nor solicit their favors longer than his endeavors shall

stamp the same degree of authenticity and credit on the Royal Gazette (of New-York) as all Europe allow to the Royal Gazette of London." [o]

During the war, a newspaper was published daily in the city of Newyork under the following arrangement, Rivington's Royal Gazette on Wednesday and Saturday ; Gaine's Gazette or Mercury on Monday, Robertson's, Mills and Hick's Royal American Gazette, on Thursday—and Lewis's New-York Mercury and General Advertiser on Friday. These papers were all published under the sanction of the British commander in chief, but none of the printers assumed the title of " Printers to the King" except Rivington, who had an appointment.

When the war ended, Rivington discarded from his paper the appendages of royalty. The arms of Greatbritain no longer appeared. It was no more The Royal, or a Loyal Gazette, but a plain republican newspaper, entitled " Rivington's New-York Gazette and Universal Advertiser. It was, however, considered as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and not meeting with support, the publication of it terminated, and the editorial labors of Rivington ended in the year 1783. Few men, perhaps, were better qualified than the editor of The Royal Gazette to publish a newspaper.

It has been remarked* that, for some time Rivington conducted his paper with as much impartiality as most of the editors of that period ; and, it may be added, that no newspaper in the colonies

* Page 113.

was better printed, or was more copiously furnished with foreign intelligence. In October 1773, Rivington informed his readers that each impression of his weekly *Gazetter*, amounted to 3600 copies.

The Constitutional Gazette.

WAS first issued from the press of John Anderson, in August, 1775; the publication of which was on Mondays and Thursdays, and continued but a few months. It was printed on a half sheet, quarto, of crown paper. It seems to have borrowed its title from a political paper published in Newjersey ten years before; but it resembled that paper in the name only.

The New-York Packet, and the American Advertiser.

THE publication of this paper commenced the first week in January, 1776. It was printed on Thursdays, on a sheet of royal, folio, with a new long primer type. Imprint—"Printed by Samuel Loudon, in Water-Street, between the Coffee-House and the Old Slip."

I take notice of this paper, although it originated after the war began, because it was the last established in the city, before the declaration of independence.

During the war it was published at Fishkill; after the return of peace it was again printed in the city; it was finally changed to a daily paper, and continued several years.



OTHER PERIODICAL WORKS.

PUBLISHED IN NEWYORK BEFORE 1775.



The Independent Reflector.

THIS was a neatly printed paper, published weekly on Thursday, on a sheet of foolscap writing, folio, by James Parker. It contained moral and political essays, but no news. It first appeared on November 30, 1752, and the publication of it was supported two years. The pieces in it were written by a society of literary gentlemen, in and near Newyork; several of whom were afterward highly distinguished in public life. The late governor Livingston, the reverend Aaron Burr, president of New-jersey college, John M. Scott, esq. William Alexander, known afterward as lord Stirling, and William Smith, esq. who died chief justice of Canada, were reputed to be writers for the Reflector.

This work, it has been said, ultimately gave much offence to men in power, by whom the writers for it were silenced. Parker appeared to be intimidated, and declined being further concerned in the publication. The authors applied to him to

publish, by way of supplement, a vindication of the work, with an account of its origin and design, and the cause of its being discontinued. He refused, and some suspected that he was *drawn off* by those in office, instead of being alarmed into a relinquishment of the work. After Parker declined, De Foreest was applied to, who consented to print the supplement ; and, in an advertisement said, or was made to say, that “ the writers of the Reflector, on this occasion, were obliged to employ the worst printer in the city.” These were not, I believe, the identical words used on the occasion, but it is the import of them.

—II.—

John Englishman, in Defence of the English Constitution.

PRINTED on a half sheet, foolscap, and published weekly, on Friday, by Parker and Weyman. It was continued about three months.



ALBANY.

A NEWSPAPER was published in this city by Alexander and James Robertson, about the year 1772.

I have applied to several gentlemen in Albany, for particular information relative to this paper ; but

have not succeeded in procuring it. At this period, very little intelligence respecting it can be obtained. I am, however, told that it was called,

The Albany Post-Boy.

And, that the publication of it ended in 1775 or 1776. The Robertsons, as has been observed under the head Connecticut, &c. were in 1773, concerned in printing The Norwich Packet; and, it is not improbable, that at the same time, one of them resided in Albany and conducted the Post-Boy. In 1776, they joined the royalists in the city of New-york; and before, or at that time, this paper was discontinued.

NEWJERSEY.



NEWSPAPERS were not published in this colony before the declaration of independence.

The New-Jersey Gazette.

WAS first published at Burlington, December 3, 1777. It was printed weekly, on Wednesday, with a good long primer type, and on a sheet of crown paper, folio. Imprint—"Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins. All Persons may be supplied with this Gazette for Twenty Six Shillings per Annum. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Seven Shillings and Six Pence the first Week, and Two Shillings and Six Pence for every continuance ; and long Ones in Proportion." This paper was neatly printed, and well conducted. Its publisher, although of the society of friends, was a firm supporter of the rights of his country ; and, he carefully avoided publishing any thing which tended to injure the religious, civil, or political interests of his fellow citizens.

It was discontinued in 1786.

MAGAZINE, &c.

PUBLISHED IN NEWJERSEY BEFORE 1775.

*New American Magazine.*

THIS work was begun at Woodbridge by James Parker, in January, 1758, and was continued monthly more than two years. Each number contained forty pages, octavo. Although this was a valuable literary work, and but one of the kind was then published in the colonies,* there was not a sufficient number of copies sold, to defray the expense of printing, &c. It was, therefore, discontinued after being published twenty seven months. Ten years after a large number of the copies were sold by the printer for waste paper.

The editor was the honorable Samuel Nevil, under the signature of "*Sylvanus Americanus*." Judge Nevil was from England, and had been editor of The London Evening Post. He had received a liberal education, his knowledge was extensive, and his writings commanded considerable attention. He was a judge of the supreme court of Newjersey, speaker of the house of assembly, and mayor of the city of Amboy. He died at Perthamboy in November, 1764, aged sixty seven years.

* The American Magazine, or Monthly Chronicle, printed at Philadelphia; but which was discontinued soon after the appearance of this from the press at Woodbridge.

—II.—

The Constitutional Gazette.

AFTER the American stamp act was passed by the British parliament, and near the time it was to be put in operation, a political paper was privately printed at Burlington, which attracted much notice. It was entitled "*The Constitutional Gazette*, containing Matters interesting to Liberty—but no wise repugnant to Loyalty." Imprint—"Printed by Andrew Marvel, at the Sign of the Bribe refused, on Constitution-Hill, North-America." In the centre of the title was a device of a snake, cut into parts, to represent the colonies. Motto—"Join or Die." After the title, followed an address to the public from the fictitious printer and publisher Andrew Marvel. This paper was without date, but was printed in September, 1765. It contained several well written and spirited essays against the obnoxious stamp act, which were so highly colored, that the editors of newspapers in Newyork, even Holt, declined to publish them. [*p*]

A large edition was printed, secretly forwarded to Newyork, and there sold by hawkers selected for the purpose. It had a rapid sale, and was, I believe, reprinted there, and at Boston. It excited some commotion in Newyork, and was taken notice of by government. A council was called, and holden at the fort in that city, but as no discovery was made of the author or printer, nothing was done. One of the council demanded of a hawker named Samuel Sweeney, "where that incendiary

paper was printed?" Sweeney, as he had been instructed, answered, "At Peter Hassenclever's iron-works, please your honor." Peter Hassenclever was a wealthy German, well known as the owner of extensive iron works in Newjersey. Afterward, other publications of a like kind frequently appeared with an imprint—"Printed at Peter Hassenclever's iron-works."

Only one number of the Constitutional Gazette was published; a continuance of it was never intended. It was printed by William Goddard, at Parker's printing house at Burlington—Goddard having previously obtained Parker's permission occasionally to use his press.

This political paper was handsomely commended in some of the periodical works published in England, after the repeal of the stamp act.

PENNSYLVANIA.



BEFORE the year 1719, only one newspaper was printed in the British North American colonies. It was published at Boston; and, on the 21st of December, in that year, the second American journal appeared at the same place.* On the following day the third paper was brought forward in the capital of this province.

PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTY years ago, there were only three newspapers published in this city, viz. two in English, and one in the German language. In 1762, two English and two German papers existed, one of the latter was afterward discontinued; and, from that time until the year 1773, only three papers, two English and one German, were printed in Philadelphia.

* The Boston Gazette.

The first newspaper in Pennsylvania was entitled,

No. 1.

The A M E R I C A N
Weekly Mercury.

TUESDAY, December 22, 1719.

It was printed on a half sheet of pot. Imprint—"Philadelphia: Printed by *Andrew Bradford*, and Sold by him and *John Copson*." May 25, 1721,* Copson's name was omitted in the imprint, which was altered thus—"Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by *Andrew Bradford*, at the BIBLE in Second Street; and also by *William Bradford* in *New-York*, where Advertisements are taken in." William Bradford's name as a vender of the Mercury in Newyork, was omitted in December, 1725. In January, 1730, an addition was made to the imprint, viz. "Price 10 s. per Annum. All sorts of Printing Work done cheap, and old Books neatly bound." In 1738, it was printed in "Front-Street," to which he transferred his sign of the Bible.

The Mercury occasionally appeared on a whole sheet of pot, from types of various sizes, as small pica, pica and english. It was published weekly, generally on Tuesday, but the day of publication was varied. In January, 174 $\frac{2}{3}$, the day of the week is omitted; and, it is dated from January 18, to January 27; after this time it was conducted with more stability.

* Copson at this time opened the first insurance office in Philadelphia.

In No. 22, two cuts, coarsely engraved, were introduced, one on the right, and the other on the left of the title; the one on the left, was a small figure of Mercury, bearing his caduceus; he is represented walking, with extended wings; the other, is a postman riding full speed. The cuts were sometimes shifted, and Mercury and the postman exchanged places.

The Mercury of December 13, 1739, was "Printed by Andrew and William Bradford," and September 11, 1740, it had a new head, with three figures, well executed; on the left was Mercury; in the centre a town, intended, I suppose, to represent Philadelphia; and, on the right, the postman on horseback; the whole formed a parallelogram, and extended across the page from margin to margin. This partnership continued only eleven months, when the Mercury was again printed by Andrew Bradford alone. The typography of the Mercury was equal to that of Franklin's Gazette.

Andrew Bradford died November 23, 1742, and the next Mercury, dated December 2, appeared in mourning. The paper was suspended one week, on account of the death of Bradford; therefore, the first paper "published by the widow Bradford,"* contained an extra half sheet. The tokens of mourning were continued six weeks.

The widow entered into partnership with Isaiah Warner, and the Mercury of March 1, 174 $\frac{2}{3}$, bears this imprint—"Printed by Isaiah Warner and Cornelia Bradford." Warner, in an introductory ad-

* Andrew Bradford's widow, Cornelia.

vertisement, informed the public, that the paper would be conducted by him.

Cornelia Bradford resumed the publication, October 18, 1744, and carried it on in her own name till the end of 1746. It was, I believe, soon after discontinued. The Mercury was well printed on a good type, during the whole time she had the management of it.

*The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences :
And Pennsylvania Gazette.*

THIS was the second newspaper established in the province ; it has been continued under the title of The Pennsylvania Gazette to the present time, and is now the oldest newspaper in the United States.

No. 1, was published December 24, 1728, by Samuel Keimer, on a small sheet, pot size, folio. In No. 2, the publisher adopted the style of the quakers, and dated it "The 2d of the 11th mo. 1728." The first and second pages of each sheet were generally occupied with extracts from Chambers's Dictionary ; this practice was continued until the 25th of the 7th mo. 1729, in which the article *Air* concludes the extracts.

When the paper had been published nine months, the printer had not procured one hundred subscribers.

Franklin, soon after he began business, formed the design of publishing a newspaper, but was prevented by the sudden appearance of this Gazette : he was greatly disappointed ; and, as he observes,

used his endeavors to bring it into contempt. He was successful, and the publisher, being obliged to relinquish it, for a trifling consideration resigned it to Franklin. At this time Franklin was in partnership with Hugh Meredith ; they began printing this paper with No. 40, and published it a few weeks on Mondays and Thursdays, on a whole or half sheet, pot, as occasion required. The price "ten shillings per annum." The first part of the title they expunged, and called their paper "The Pennsylvania Gazette. Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick." The Gazette, under their management, gained reputation, but until Franklin obtained the appointment of postmaster, Bradford's Mercury had the largest circulation ; after this event, the Gazette had a full proportion of subscribers and of advertising custom, and it became very profitable.

Meredith and Franklin separated in May 1732. Franklin continued the Gazette, but published it only once a week. In 1733, he printed it on a crown half sheet in quarto.—Imprint, "Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin, Post-Master, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. Price 10 s. a year. Where Advertisements are taken in, and Book-Binding is done reasonably in the best manner." In 1741, he enlarged the size to a demy, quarto half sheet, and added a cut of the Pennsylvania arms in the title. In 1745, he reverted to foolscap folio. In 1747 the Gazette was published "By B. Franklin Postmaster, and D. Hall ;" it was enlarged to a whole sheet, crown, folio ; and afterward, by a great increase of advertisements to a sheet, and often to a sheet and a half demy. On

the 9th of May, 1754, the device of a snake, divided into parts, with the motto—"Join or die," I believe, first appeared in this paper. It accompanied an account of the French and Indians having killed and scalped many of the inhabitants in the frontier counties of Virginia and Pennsylvania. The account was published with this device, with a view to rouse the British colonies, and cause them to unite in effectual measures for their defence and security, against the common enemy. The snake was divided into eight parts, to represent, first, Newengland; second, Newyork; third, Newjersey; fourth, Pennsylvania; fifth, Maryland; sixth, Virginia; seventh, Northcarolina; and, eighth, Southcarolina. The account and the figures appeared in several other papers, and had a good effect.

The Gazette was put into mourning October 31, 1765, on account of the stamp act, passed by the British parliament, which was to take effect the next day. From that time until the 21st of November following, the publication of it was suspended. In the interim, large handbills, as substitutes, were published, headed "Remarkable Occurrences."—"No Stamped paper to be had," &c. When revived, it was published without an imprint until February 6, 1766, it then appeared with the name of David Hall only, who now became the proprietor and the printer of it.* In May following, it was published by Hall and Sellers, who continued it until 1777; but, on the approach of the British army, the publishers retired from Philadelphia, and the publication was suspended while the

* See account of Franklin and Hall, p. 41.

British possessed the city. On the evacuation of Philadelphia, the Gazette was again revived, and published once a week until the death of Sellers in 1804. After this event, it was printed by William and David Hall, and is now published by Hall and Pierrie every Wednesday. Hall the present partner is grandson of David, and the son of William Hall.

The Pennsylvania Journal, and the Weekly Advertiser.

THIS paper was first published on Tuesday, December 2, 1742. It was printed on a foolscap sheet. The day of publication was changed to Wednesday. Imprint—"Philadelphia; Printed by William Bradford, on the West side of Second Street, between Market and Chesnut Streets." But soon after, "at the Corner of Black-Horse-alley."

About the year 1766, the imprint was, "Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by William and Thomas Bradford, at the corner of Front and Market-Streets, where all persons may be supplied with this Paper at Ten Shillings a year.—And where Advertisements are taken in." In 1774, it had in the title, a large cut, the device, an open volume, on which the word "JOURNAL" is very conspicuous; underneath the volume appears a ship under sail, enclosed in an ornamented border; the volume is supported by two large figures; the one on the right represents Fame, that on the left one of the aborigines properly equipped. This device remained as long as

the Journal was published, excepting from July 1774 to October 1775, during which time the device of the divided snake, with the motto—"UNITE OR DIE," was substituted in its room.

This paper was devoted to the cause of the country; but it was suspended during the period that the British army was in possession of Philadelphia.

William Bradford died in 1791; the Journal was continued by the surviving partner subsequent to 1800; it was finally discontinued, and the True American, a daily paper, was published in its stead.



The Pennsylvania Chronicle, and Universal Advertiser.

Containing the freshest Advices both Foreign and Domestic; with a Variety of other matters, useful, instructive and entertaining.

"Rara Temporum Felicitas, ubi sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentias dicere licet!"—Tacitus.

IN the middle of the title was placed a handsome cut of the king's arms.

The Chronicle was published weekly, on Monday. The first number appeared January 6, 1767, well printed from a new bourgeois type, on a large medium sheet, folio. Imprint—"Philadelphia: Printed by William Goddard, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-Street, near the Post-Office. Price Ten Shillings per Annum."

This was the fourth newspaper in the English language established in Philadelphia, and the first with four columns to a page, printed in the colonies. The second and third years, the Chronicle was printed in quarto, and the fourth year again in

folio, but on a smaller sheet. It was ably edited ; in all respects well executed ; and it soon gained an extensive circulation. Joseph Galloway, a celebrated character at the commencement of the American revolution, and a delegate to the continental congress from Pennsylvania, before the declaration of independence, and Thomas Wharton, a wealthy merchant, but neither of them in the whig interest, were silent partners with Goddard. The Chronicle was established under their influence, and subjected to their control, until 1770. Benjamin Towne, afterward printer of The Pennsylvania Evening-Post, was also, for a short time, a partner in the Chronicle establishment ; he was introduced to this concern by Galloway and Wharton, who sold him their right in it. In 1770, Goddard separated from his partners, and the politics of the Chronicle became more decidedly in favor of the country. A portion of it was, however, for a long time, devoted by Goddard to the management of a literary warfare which took place between him and his late partners.

The Chronicle was published until February, 1773. It was then discontinued, and the publisher of it removed to Baltimore.

The Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser.

THE Packet was first issued from the press in November, 1771. It was well printed on a sheet of demy, by John Dunlap, in Market street, Philadelphia. The day of publication was Monday. A well executed cut of a ship divided the title.

From September 1777, to July 1778, when the British army was in possession of Philadelphia, the Packet was printed at Lancaster. On the return of the proprietor to this city, it was published twice a week. For some time it was printed three times a week; but, it was again reduced to twice a week in 1780. In 1783, Dunlap, for a very valuable consideration, sold this establishment to D. C. Claypoole, who had previously been a partner. Claypoole again printed the Packet three times a week; and, about 1784, he published it daily. This was the first daily paper printed in the United States. Several years elapsed after Claypoole became the proprietor of the Packet, before the city was crowded with newspapers which gained permanent establishments. He soon acquired a competence, sold his right in the Packet to Zechariah Poulson, and retired from business. Poulson continues the publication of this paper.

The Pennsylvania Ledger; or, The Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Weekly Advertiser.

THIS Ledger was first published January 28, 1775. It had a cut of the king's arms in the title. It was printed on a demy sheet, folio, with new types; the workmanship was neat and correct, and it appeared on Saturdays. Imprint—"☞ Philadelphia: Printed by James Humphreys, Jun. in Front-Street, at the Corner of Black-horse Alley;—

where Subscriptions are taken in for this Paper, at Ten Shillings per Year."

The publisher announced his intention to conduct his paper with political impartiality ; and, perhaps, in times more tranquil than those in which it appeared, he might have succeeded in his plan. He had, as has been stated, taken the oath of allegiance to the king of England ; he pleaded the obligations of his oath, and refused to bear arms against the British government ;* in consequence of which, he was deemed a tory, and his paper denounced as being under corrupt influence. The impartiality of the Ledger did not comport with the temper of the times ; and, in November, 1776, Humphreys was obliged to discontinue it, and leave the city.

A few weeks before the British troops took possession of Philadelphia, in September, 1777, Humphreys returned, remained in the city whilst it was in their possession, and renewed the publication of the Ledger ; but, when the royal army evacuated the place, it was again discontinued, and never afterward revived. Whilst the British remained in Philadelphia, the Ledger was published twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday. The last number was published May 23, 1778, and the British army quitted the city about the middle of the following month.

The Pennsylvania Evening Post.

WAS first published January 24, 1775, by Benjamin Towne. It was well printed on half a sheet

* See page 72.

of crown paper, in quarto, and published three times in a week, viz. on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; "price two pennies each paper, or three Shillings the quarter." This was the third evening paper which made its appearance in the colonies; the first was The Boston Evening-Post, and the second The New-York Evening-Post. The reverend doctor Witherspoon, member of Congress, and some other distinguished characters of that day, it has been said, furnished the Evening-Post occasionally, with intelligence and essays. Although the printer of this paper had been the agent of Galloway and Wharton, he was on the side of the country until the British army entered the city in 1777. He remained in Philadelphia after this event, and continued the Evening-Post under the auspices of the British general, until the city was evacuated. Towne was proscribed by a law of the state of Pennsylvania; he did not, however, leave Philadelphia, but again changed his ground; and, without molestation, continued his paper until 1782, about which time the publication of it terminated.*

Story and Humphreys's Pennsylvania Mercury, and Universal Advertiser.

THE Mercury first came before the public, in April 1775; and, was published weekly, on Friday, printed on a demy sheet, folio, with types said to be

* See Towne's Recantation, note [b].

manufactured in the country. A large cut decorated the title; Britain and America were represented by two figures, facing each other, and in the act of shaking hands; underneath the figures was this motto—"Affection and Interest dictate the Union." Imprint—"Philadelphia; Printed by Story and Humphreys, in Norris's-Alley, near Front-Street, where Subscriptions, (at Ten Shillings per Annum) Advertisements, Articles and Letters of Intelligence, &c. are gratefully received."

The Mercury was short lived. The printing house whence it was issued, with all the printing materials therein contained, were destroyed by fire in December, 1775; and, in consequence of that event, the paper was discontinued.

This was the last attempt to establish a newspaper in the city before the American revolution. At the conclusion of the war another paper by the same title was published by D. Humphreys, handsomely and correctly executed, and was continued for several years.



German Newspapers,

PRINTED IN PHILADELPHIA PREVIOUSLY TO THE
YEAR 1775.

A NEWSPAPER in the German language was published, weekly, in Philadelphia, as early as May, 1743. The printer of it was Joseph Crellius, who

first lived in Market street, but during this year removed to Arch street, where the paper was, probably, printed and published several years. In November, 1743, Crellius advertised in the *Pennsylvania Journal*, that he had opened his “ Winter Evening German School, and continued to print his *Weekly German Newspaper*,” the title of which, I am informed, was *The High Dutch Pennsylvania Journal*. I have not been able to procure a copy of this newspaper, but I believe it was the first that was printed in Philadelphia in the German language.

By an advertisement in *The Pennsylvania Gazette* of September, 1751, I find there was at that time, “ A *Dutch and English Gazette*, containing the freshest Advices, foreign and domestick, with other entertaining and useful Matters in *both Languages*, adapted to the Convenience of such as incline to learn *either*,” printed “ at the *German Printing-Office*, in Arch-street; price five shillings per annum.”—“ At the same place Copper-plate Printing was performed in the best Manner.” The name of the publisher of this paper is not mentioned; but, it is supposed to have been Gotthan Armbruster,

A press for the German language was established in this city as early as 1755, and probably before this time, at the expense of a society in London, formed for the benevolent purpose of “ promoting

religious knowledge among the German emigrants in Pennsylvania." School books and religious tracts in the German language, were printed at this press; and, in order to convey, with the greater facility, political and other information to the German citizens, a newspaper was published at this establishment. The title of this paper I have not been able to ascertain; nor whether it was the paper before mentioned. I am, however, inclined to think, that the old paper was discontinued, and that this was a new establishment. It was printed by Anthony Armbruster.

The reverend doctor William Smith, provost of the college at Philadelphia, was agent for the English society, and had the direction of the press, and of the newspaper.

Formal complaints having been made to the house of assembly respecting the official conduct of William Moore, esq. president of the court of common pleas for the county of Chester, the assembly applied to the governor to remove him from office. Moore, in his vindication, presented "a humble address" to the governor, which was expressed in terms that proved offensive to the assembly. It was published both in the Gazette and in the Journal; and, application was made to doctor Smith to publish a German translation of it in the German newspaper, with which he complied. The house of assembly considered this address as a high reflection on the proceedings of their body, and resolved that "it was a libel."

The assembly were desirous of discovering the author of the German translation. They were sus-

picious of doctor Smith ; the three printers of newspapers, and several other persons, were summoned to give their testimony before the assembly. Hall and Bradford, printers of the English newspapers knew nothing of the German translation, and were dismissed. Armbruster was interrogated, and committed to the custody of the sergeant at arms, for a contempt to the house in prevaricating in his testimony, and refusing to answer a question put to him ; but he was the next day discharged, on his asking pardon, giving direct answers, and paying fees.

The reverend doctor Smith, the editor of the German paper, and judge Moore, were on the 6th of January, 1758, apprehended and brought before the house. Moore was charged by the assembly with maladministration in his office as a magistrate, and with writing and publishing the address. In respect to the first charge, he denied the jurisdiction of the house ; at the same time declaring his desire to obtain an impartial hearing before the governor, the usual tribunal in such cases ; or, before a court of justice, where he could be acquitted or condemned by his peers. To the second charge he acknowledged that he wrote and published the address to the governor, and claimed a right to do it. He was imprisoned for refusing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the house, and for writing the address. Doctor Smith was also committed for printing and publishing the address, although he pleaded “ that the same thing had been done four weeks before by Franklin and Hall printers to the house, in the Pennsylvania Gazette ; and, afterward, by Brad-

ford, printer of the Pennsylvania Journal; neither of whom had been molested."

The house, by two resolves, fixed the nature of the crime, and their own authority to try it. Smith, before he left the house, offered to appeal to the king in council; but this was not taken notice of by the assembly. It was intimated to Smith, that he could escape confinement only by making satisfactory acknowledgment to the house; to this he replied, "that he thought it his duty to keep the Dutch press as *free* as any other press in the province; and, as he was conscious of no offence against the house, his lips should never give his heart the lie; there being no punishment, which they could inflict, half so terrible to him as the thought of forfeiting his veracity and good name with the world." He spoke more to the same purpose, which was so highly approved by a large audience, that on this occasion had crowded into the hall of the assembly, as to produce a burst of applause. Some gentlemen who gave this token of their approbation, were taken into custody, examined, reprimanded and discharged. Smith and Moore determined to petition the king for redress.*

Another German paper was established about the year 1759, by Miller and Weiss, conveyancers, the others being discontinued. It was printed for them about two years by Armbruster, and then discontinued.

* See American Magazine for January, 1758.—See also, Journals of the house of assembly of Pennsylvania for 1757 and 1758.

Anthony Armbruster in 1762, began a new German paper, and published it weekly several years in Arch street.

H. Miller's German paper was commenced also in 1762. And for some time there were two German and two English newspapers published in Philadelphia.

Der Wochentliche Philadelphische Staatsbote.

THIS newspaper was first published in the German language at Philadelphia, in January, 1762, printed by Henry Miller, with German types, very similar to, though handsomer than English **blacks**. It was, as occasion required, printed on a whole or half sheet of foolscap; the size of the paper was, afterward, enlarged to a crown sheet. The day of publication, at first, was Monday, but it was frequently changed.

In 1775, the paper was enlarged to a demy size, and published twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday. In 1776, only once a week, on Tuesdays, at 6 s. per annum.

In 1765, a cut of a postman on horseback, was introduced into the title; the postman was on a gallop, and held in his left hand a newspaper, on which appeared the word "*Novæ*."

In 1768, the title was altered to "**Pennsylvanische Staatsbote**," in English, Pennsylvania Postboy.

In 1775, the cut was omitted, and the paper entitled, **Henrich Miller's Pennsylvanischer**

Staatsbote. With this alteration in the title, it was printed until the British army took possession of the city in 1777; the publication of it was then suspended, but was revived soon after that army evacuated Philadelphia, and continued till May, 1779, when the publisher retired from business, and the Postboy was no longer issued from the press.

[*See Philadelphia—Henry Miller.*

Beside these, I believe there were one or two other German newspapers published for a short time in Philadelphia, before 1775; but, my most diligent inquiries after an account of them have been unsuccessful.

Styner and Cist began a German paper in 1775, but for want of proper encouragement it was soon relinquished.

James Robertson, who before 1775, printed at Albany; and, afterward, at Norwich and Newyork, published in Philadelphia, whilst the British army occupied the city, a paper entitled, “The Royal Gazette.”

MAGAZINES, &c.

PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

—I.—

*The General Magazine, and Historical Chronicle,
for all the British Plantations in America.—*
12 s. per annum. 12mo.

THIS was published monthly. No. 1, appeared in January, 1741. It has for a frontispiece, the prince of Wales's coronet and feather, with the motto, *Ich Dien*. It was published only six months.

Imprint—"Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin."

—II.—

*The American Magazine, or a Monthly View of
the British Colonies.*

FIRST published January, 1741. Foolscape 8vo. forty eight pages. 12 s. per annum.

Imprint—"Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Andrew Bradford."

This work was edited by, and published for, John Webbe, who having issued the prospectus from the American Mercury of November 6, 1740, gave offence to Benjamin Franklin, and produced a short, but smart paper war between Franklin, Webbe and Bradford. Webbe had employed Bradford to print the work. Franklin asserted that it had previously been engaged to him. This was contra-

dicted by Webbe; but he acknowledged he had conversed with Franklin on the subject, who had given to him in writing the terms on which he would print and publish it. The consequence was, that Franklin began the Magazine above mentioned, and published it a month sooner than Webbe could bring his forward.

I cannot find that Bradford and Webbe printed more than two numbers of this work.

—III.—

The American Magazine, or Monthly Chronicle for the British Colonies. By a Society of Gentlemen. Veritatis Cultores Fraudis Inimici. Price 12 s. per annum.

THIS Magazine was first published October, 1757. Imprint—"Philadelphia: Printed by William Bradford."

It was discontinued soon after the appearance of The New American Magazine, printed January, 1758, by Parker, and edited by Nevil, at Woodbridge. I cannot find that Bradford published more than three numbers.

—IV.—

The Penny Post.

THIS was a small work of a few pages 12mo. published for a short time by Benjamin Mecom, in 1769. I have not seen a copy of it. His design was to print it weekly; but it came from the press in an irregular manner.

—V.—

The American Magazine.

WAS published monthly, through the year 1769, for its author Lewis Nichola; each number contained forty eight pages. To this Magazine were subjoined the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, of which Nicola was a member. The work was begun and ended with the year. It was printed in octavo, price 13 s. per annum.

Nicola was born at Rochelle, in France, and educated in Ireland. He had some appointment in the British army, but quitted it. He was the author of one or more small military treatises, written about the commencement of our revolution, to which he was friendly. He obtained military rank in Pennsylvania, and eventually became a general officer in the militia.

—VI.—

The Royal Spiritual Magazine, or the Christian's Grand Treasury.

THIS work was begun in 1771, and published monthly, for a few months only, by John Mac Gibbons, in Front street, between Arch and Race streets.

—VII.—

The Pennsylvania Magazine, or American Monthly Museum.

THIS Magazine was first published in January, 1775, by Robert Aitken. The celebrated Thomas Paine, author of Common Sense, &c. was one of the principal compilers and writers of the Museum. It was a work of merit; each number contained

forty eight pages, octavo, with an engraving. The war put a period to it.

Aitken contracted with Paine to furnish, monthly, for this work, a certain quantity of original matter; but he often found it difficult to prevail on Paine to comply with his engagement.

On one of the occasions, when Paine had neglected to supply the materials for the Magazine, within a short time of the day of publication, Aitken went to his lodgings, and complained of his neglecting to fulfil his contract. Paine heard him patiently, and coolly answered, "You shall have them in time." Aitken expressed some doubts on the subject, and insisted on Paine's accompanying him and proceeding immediately to business, as the workmen were waiting for copy. He accordingly went home with Aitken, and was soon seated at the table with the necessary apparatus, which always included a glass, and a decanter of brandy. Aitken observed, "he would never write without *that*." The first glass put him in a train of thinking; Aitken feared the second would disqualify him, or render him untractable; but it only illuminated his intellectual system; and when he had swallowed the third glass, he wrote with great rapidity, intelligence and precision; and his ideas appeared to flow faster than he could commit them to paper. What he penned from the inspiration of the brandy, was perfectly fit for the press without any alteration, or correction.*

* Aitken was a man of truth, and of an irreproachable character. This anecdote came from him some years before his death.

GERMANTOWN.

A PUBLIC Journal was printed in the German language, at Germantown, as early as the summer of 1739, by Christopher Sower. The title of it Englished, was,

The Pennsylvania German Recorder of Events.

At first this paper was printed quarterly at three shillings per annum ; it was, afterward, published monthly, and was continued till about the year 1744. This was, undoubtedly, the first newspaper printed in the German language in America.

Germantanner Zeitung.

Germantown Gazette.

THIS Gazette was printed by Christopher Sower, jun. and, probably, as a substitute for the Germantown Recorder, which had been published by his father. It was a weekly paper, and commenced about 1744. As an appendage to it, Sower for some time published, every fortnight, a small Magazine of eight 8vo. pages, containing, chiefly, moral and religious essays ; with which, it is said, he supplied his newspaper customers gratis. The **Zeitung** was, I believe, continued until the troubles occasioned by the war obliged the publisher to drop it. It had an extensive circulation among the Germans settled in Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER.

A NEWSPAPER in the English and German languages was published in Lancaster by Miller and Holland, in January 1751. What the title of it was, I cannot learn, nor the time at which it was discontinued.*

Lahn, Albright and Stumer published a newspaper in English and German, before the revolutionary war, and for a short time after its commencement.

Francis Bailey published a paper in English soon after the beginning of the war. He, afterward, removed to Philadelphia, and published the Freeman's Journal.

* I have with very great pleasure rendered my acknowledgments for information on typographical subjects, to those who were justly entitled to them; and I regret having occasion to mention that two or three of my remote brethren, who had it in their power to furnish me with materials which would have rendered some parts of this work more perfect, have been applied to without effect.

DELAWARE.



THE district of country which composes the state of Delaware, was, previously to the revolution, distinguished as “ The Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.”

WILMINGTON.

THE first and only newspaper published before 1775, in what is now the state of Delaware, made its appearance in Wilmington about the year 1761, entitled, if my information is correct,

The Wilmington Courant.

Printed and published by James Adams, for the short period of six months; when, for want of encouragement, it was discontinued.

MARYLAND.



A NEWSPAPER was published at Annapolis, in this colony, as early as 1728. Three papers only had been printed before the revolutionary war, and two of them were published when it commenced.

The Maryland Gazette.

I CANNOT determine the exact time when this paper was first introduced to the public ; but, the best information I can obtain, dates its origin from 1727. I have ascertained that it was published in June 1728, by the following record of the vestry of the parish church in Annapolis, dated in June 1728, directing “ the register of the vestry to apply to the printer to have an advertisement inserted in the Maryland Gazette ;” and, by a subsequent record of an account “ rendered by the Printer for publishing an advertisement in the Gazette, and, printing handbills.” These and other facts indicate that it was established the preceding year ; and, I have reason to believe it was published irregularly until 1736. I have seen extracts from it dated in August 1729.

It was printed by William Parks.

The Maryland Gazette.

THIS was the second newspaper published in the colony. The first had been discontinued about nine years, when the second of the same title came before the public in April, 1745, printed by Jonas Green. It was published weekly, on Thursday, on paper of foolscap size, folio, but some years after it was enlarged to a crown sheet. The typographical features of this Gazette were equal to those of any paper then printed on the continent. It has been regularly and uniformly published from 1745, to the present time, with the exception of a short suspension in 1765, on account of the stamp act; and, there is only one paper printed in the United States, which is of prior date.

After it had been published several years, the imprint was as follows—"Annapolis: Printed by Jonas Green, at his Printing-Office in Charles-Street; Where all Persons may be supplied with this Gazette, at 12/6. a year; and Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for 5s. the First Week, and 1s. each Time after: And long ones in Proportion."

When the publication of this Gazette was suspended on account of the stamp act in 1765, its printer occasionally issued a paper called "The Apparition of the Maryland Gazette, which is not Dead but Sleepeth;" at one corner of the sheet of "The Apparition" was, as a substitute for a stamp, the figure of a death's head, about which the words following were thus arranged,



The publication of The Maryland Gazette was resumed January 30th, 1766, and it was printed until 1767; completing a period of twenty two years by Green the first publisher. From April 1767 to December of that year, it was issued from the press by his widow, Anne Catharine Green; and from January 1768, to August 1770, by Anne Catharine Green and William her son. William died in 1770; and Anne Catharine published it until her death, in March 1775. It was then continued, and is now, 1810, published by her sons Frederick and Samuel Green.

BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Journal; and Baltimore Advertiser.

Containing the freshest Advices both Foreign and Domestick.

*" Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,
Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo." Hor.*

THIS was the third newspaper published in Maryland, and first appeared in August 1773. It was handsomely printed on a demy sheet, and had a cut of the arms of the colony, or those of lord Baltimore, in the title. At first it was published on Saturdays, afterward on Thursdays. Imprint—"Baltimore: Printed by William Goddard, at the Printing-Office in Market-street, opposite the Coffee-House,

where Subscriptions, at Ten Shillings per Annum, Advertisements and Letters of Intelligence, are gratefully received for this paper; and where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition. Blanks and Hand-Bills in *particular* are done on the shortest Notice in a neat and correct Manner."

From 1775, to 1784, Mary Katharine Goddard, in the absence of her brother, published the Journal in her own name.

In the year 1784, William Goddard resumed the publication.

During several years Goddard was in habits of intimacy and friendship with the celebrated but eccentric general Charles Lee, who, in one stage of the American war, was the second in command of the American army; and, it is supposed, contemplated the removal of general Washington from the chief command, with an expectation of occupying his place. Lee having failed in the execution of his orders at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, was disgraced, and spent the remainder of his days in retirement. He died at Philadelphia, October 2, 1782; and, in his last will and testament, as a token of his esteem, left Goddard, as has been mentioned, some real estate in Virginia.

Lee's papers were deposited in the hands of Goddard with a view to the publication of them; and, in June 1785, a proposal for printing them by subscription, in three volumes octavo, at the price of one guinea, was issued in *The Maryland Journal*. The papers consisted first, of letters to Lee from persons of distinction, both in Europe and Amer-

ica ; secondly, letters from the general to his friends in Europe, previous to the war, likewise to the principal characters in America, civil and military, during his command in the American army ; and, thirdly, essays on various subjects, political and military ; to which it was proposed to prefix memoirs of his life.* In the prospectus, the publishers

* Major general Charles Lee, was the son of colonel John Lee, and a native of Wales. He was allied to several of the most noble, ancient and respectable families in England ; and could trace his genealogy from the Norman conquest. As he possessed a military spirit, he entered the army early in life ; but the profession of arms did not damp his ardor in the pursuits of literature. He possessed a competent knowledge of Greek and Latin ; and, in his travels, formed an acquaintance with the Italian, Spanish, German and French languages. He served against the French in America, anno 1756 ; and, when general Abercrombie was defeated at the French lines of Ticonderoga in July 1758, Lee was severely wounded at the head of his grenadiers. He served with great reputation under general Burgoyne in Portugal ; and was a volunteer against the Turks in the Russian army commanded by general Romanzow, where he had some “ hair breadth ’scapes.” He was made a major general in the army of the king of Poland ; after which he returned to England, but meeting with disappointments, he retired with some disgust to America, where he became an enthusiast in the cause of liberty. In the contest which ensued between England and her colonies, he took up arms in favor of the latter ; by which proceeding he risked his very considerable estate in England, which was seized and forfeited to the crown. He lost also his rank of a major general in the British army, with a very fair chance of becoming a lieutenant general and, perhaps, of being made a peer of the realm. He was eminently useful in forming and disciplining the American armies, and rendered essential service on many other important occasions. He “ adventured his

observed, " That the greatest task they met with in collecting and arranging these posthumous papers, arose from their desire of not giving offence to such characters as had been the objects of the general's aversion and resentment. Unhappily his disappointments had soured his temper; the affair of Monmouth, several pieces of scurrility from the press, and numerous instances of private slander and

life far" in " many a well fought field ;" and, did much toward infusing a martial spirit into the American troops. If general Washington was considered as the Fabius, he was called the Marcellus, of the American army ; and, as he exchanged a life of opulence, wealth and ease, for the toils, dangers and privations of war, we cannot doubt that the affections of his soul were honestly and nobly engaged in the cause of freedom, distinctly and independently of all the principles and motives of ambition.

The principal part of the estate which he possessed at the time of his death, he bequeathed to his sister Miss Sidney Lee, who was a lady of exquisite accomplishments, and treated the Americans who were captured, and imprisoned by the British in England, with great humanity. She remitted four thousand five hundred pounds sterling to America, in order to discharge her brother's debts, lest his legatees in this country should be deprived of what his friendship and gratitude induced him to bequeath to them.

[*For other particulars, see Memoirs of general Lee—Allen's American Biography—Historical Collections, &c.*]

Goddard did not publish the work he had projected; as a person whom he had engaged as an associate in the publication, and who was entrusted with the manuscripts, betrayed his trust; for instead of preparing them for the press, he sent them to England, where they were printed and sold for his sole benefit; and, formed the imperfect work, which is entitled "Memoirs of the Life of the late Charles Lee."

defamation, so far got the better of his philosophy, as to provoke him in the highest degree, and he became as it were, angry with all mankind.

“To this exasperated disposition we may impute the origin of his *Political Queries*, and a number of satirical hints, thrown out both in his conversation and writing, against the commander in chief. Humanity will draw a veil over the involuntary errors of sensibility, and pardon the sallies of a suffering mind, as its presages did not meet with an accomplishment. General Washington, by his retirement, demonstrated to the world that power was not his object; that America had nothing to fear from his ambition; but that she was honored with a specimen of such exalted patriotism, as could not fail to attract the attention and admiration of the most distant nations.

“The reader then will not wonder that general Lee, disappointed in his career of glory, should be continually inculcating an idea of the extreme danger of trusting too much to the wisdom of *one*, for the safety of the *whole*; that he should consider it as repugnant to the principles of freedom and republicanism to continue for years one man as commander in chief; that there should be a rotation of office, military as well as civil; and though the commander of an army possessed all the virtues of Cato, and the talents of Julius Cesar, it could not alter the nature of the thing, since by habituating the people to look up to one man, all true republican spirit became enervated, and a visible propensity to monarchical government was created and fostered; that there was a charm in the long possession

of high office, and in the pomp and influence that attended it, which might corrupt the best dispositions.

“ Indeed, it was the opinion of Marcus Aurelius, whose virtues not only honored the throne, but human nature, that to have the power of doing much, and to confine that power to doing good, was a prodigy in nature. Such sentiments of this divine prince, who was not only trained up in the schools of austere philosophy, but whose elevated situation rendered him the most able judge of the difficulty there is in not abusing extensive power, when we have it in our hands, furnish substantial arguments for not entrusting it to any mortal whatsoever. But while we are convinced of the justness of these sentiments, we are led the more to respect and reverence our most disinterested commander in chief, who stands conspicuous with unrivalled glory, superior to the fascinations which have overthrown many a great and noble mind.”

Before any further steps were taken toward the publication of this work, Goddard addressed general Washington, in the most respectful manner, giving him the outline of the plan, with assurances that every possible precaution would be taken to avoid injuring either his reputation, or his feelings. To this letter the general returned the following answer, which, I believe, has not before been published.

“ *Mount-Vernon, 11th June, 1785.*

“ SIR,

“ On the 8th inst. I received the favour of your letter of the 30th of May. In answer to it I can on-

ly say, that your own good judgment must direct you in the publication of the manuscript papers of general Lee. I can have no request to make concerning the work.

“ I never had a difference with that gentleman, but on public ground ; and my conduct towards him upon this occasion, was only such as I conceived myself indispensably bound to adopt in discharge of the public trust reposed in me. If this produced in him unfavorable sentiments of me, I yet can never consider the conduct I pursued with respect to him, either wrong or improper, however I may regret that it may have been differently viewed by him, and that it excited his censure and animadversions.

“ Should there appear in general Lee’s writings any thing injurious or unfriendly to me, the impartial and dispassionate world must decide how far I deserved it from the general tenor of my conduct. I am gliding down the stream of life, and wish as is natural, that my remaining days may be undisturbed and tranquil ; and, conscious of my integrity, I would willingly hope that nothing will occur to give me anxiety ; but should any thing present itself in this or in any other publication, I shall never undertake the painful task of recrimination, nor do I know that I shall even enter upon my justification.

“ I consider the communication you have made, as a mark of great attention, and the whole of your letter as a proof of your esteem.

“ I am, Sir, Your most obed^t humble servant,
“ *Mr. Goddard.* G^o WASHINGTON.”

Goddard continued the Journal, and published it twice a week until August 1792, and then sold his right to James Angell, who for three years had been his partner. Angell did not publish the Journal a long time, but sold the establishment to Philip Edwards, and soon after died of the yellow fever at Philadelphia.

Before 1786, Edward Langworthy was, for a few months, a partner with Goddard in the Journal.

VIRGINIA.

ONLY two newspapers were published in Virginia before 1775. They were both printed at Williamsburg. The first, which was under the influence of the governor, commenced about 1736. The second in 1766.

In answer to an enquiry on this subject, Mr. Jefferson, late president of the United States, observes, "till the beginning of our revolutionary disputes, we had but one press ; and that, having the whole business of the government, and no competitor for public favor, nothing disagreeable to the governor could find its way into it. We procured Rind to come from Maryland to publish a free paper."

The first public journal printed in the colony was entitled,

The Virginia Gazette.

It appeared as early as the year 1736, on a half sheet foolscap, and, occasionally, on a whole sheet, printed by William Parks, who continued it until he died, in 1750. Some months after his death the paper was discontinued.

The Virginia Gazette.

With the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

THIS in fact was but a renewal of the first Gazette, which had been a short time suspended, but it commenced with No. 1. It was published weekly, on Monday, on a crown sheet, folio, neatly printed, and had a cut of the Virginia arms in the title. The first number was published in February, 1751. Imprint—"Williamsburg : Printed by William Hunter, at the Post-Office, by whom persons may be supplied with this paper. Advertisements of a moderate length for *Three shillings* the first week, and *Two Shillings* each week after." In this Gazette were published in 1757, many well written essays, under the signature of "The Virginia Centinel."

Hunter died in 1761. The Gazette was enlarged to a demy size, and published by Joseph Royle ; after whose death it was carried on by Purdie and Dixon ; who continued it until the commencement of the war ; and, Purdie alone published it several years during the revolutionary contest.

The Virginia Gazette.

Published by Authority.

Open to all Parties, but influenced by none.

THIS paper was first published in May, 1766, and continued, weekly, on Thursday. A cut of the arms of the colony was in the title. It was well printed with new types, on a demy sheet, folio.

Imprint—"Williamsburg : Printed by William Rind, at the New Printing-Office, on the Main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this Gazette at 12/6. per Year." At the end of the first year, "Published by Authority" was omitted in the head of the Gazette.

This paper was published by Rind until his death, which happened on the 19th of August, 1773. Clementina Rind, who was his widow, continued it after he died ; and to her succeeded John Pinckney.

Virginia Gazette.

THIS Gazette was first published in April, 1775, and continued weekly, on Saturday, by John Clarkson, and Augustine Davis, at Williamsburg, several years.

NORTH CAROLINA.



THE establishment of three newspapers had been attempted in North Carolina before the revolution. One of these, after the first trial, was discontinued for several years, and then revived. Another was published only three years, between 1763 and 1768, and dropped. The third was begun about 1770, and this, as well as the first, was published when the war commenced.

NEWBERN.

THE first paper published in the colony was printed at Newbern, under the title of

The North Carolina Gazette.

With the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

No. 1, appeared in December, 1755, printed on a sheet of pot size, folio, but often on half a sheet. It was published weekly, on Thursday. Imprint—"Newbern: Printed by James Davis, at

the Printing-Office in Front-Street; where all persons may be supplied with this paper at Sixteen Shillings per Annum: And where Advertisements of a moderate length are inserted for Three Shillings the first Week, and Two Shillings for every week after. And where also Book-Binding is done reasonably.”

This paper was published about six years, after which it was discontinued.

On the 27th of May, 1768, it again appeared, numbered one, and enlarged to a crown sheet, folio; the imprint, after the title, was—“Printed by James Davis, at the Post-Office in Newbern.” The price of Advertisements, and the paper per annum, the same as in 1755. It was continued after the commencement of the war.



WILMINGTON.

A NEWSPAPER was published in this place about the year 1764. I am not certain respecting the title of it, but if I recollect aright, it was

The Cape-Fear Gazette, and Wilmington Advertiser.

A SMALL cut of the king's arms was in the title. This Gazette was printed on a sheet of pot, on pica and long primer types, by Andrew Steuart, who styled himself “Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.” It was discontinued before or during the year 1767.

The Cape-Fear Mercury.

“*Quod verum atque decens curo et rogo, et Omnis in hoc Sum.*”

THE Mercury was first published October 13, 1769. It was printed, weekly, on Friday, on paper of crown size, with pica and long primer types. A cut of the king's arms was in the title. The imprint was long and singular, viz.—“Boyd's Printing-Office in Wilmington, Cape-Fear, where this Paper may be had every Friday at the Rate of 16 s. a year, one half to be paid at the time of Subscribing, or at 8 s. every six months. Subscriptions for this Paper are taken in by Gentlemen in most of the adjacent Counties, and by A. Boyd, who has for sale sundry Pamphlets and Blanks; Also: Epsom and Glauber Salts by the lb. or larger quantity. N. B. Advertisements of a moderate Length will be inserted at 4 s. Entrance, and 1 s. a Week Continuance: Those of an immoderate Length to pay in proportion.”

This paper was badly printed; and, although destitute of system in the arrangement of its contents, it was, I believe, continued until 1775.

SOUTHCAROLINA.



THE publication of a newspaper was not attempted in this colony till the year 1732.

CHARLESTON.

THE first newspaper published in the Carolinas, made its appearance in this city January 8, 1731-2, printed by Thomas Whitmarsh. It bears the title of

The South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

*"Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,
Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo."* HOR.

It was published on Saturdays, through that year, and, as circumstances required, on a sheet or half sheet of paper, pot size, but soon after was discontinued, occasioned by the sickness and death of its publisher. [q]

Imprint—"Charles-Town: Printed by T. Whitmarsh, at the Sign of the Table Clock on the

Bay. Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper at *Three Pounds** a Year.

The South-Carolina Gazette.

AFTER the Gazette published by Whitmarsh had been discontinued some months, another paper with the same title was in February, 1734, begun by Lewis Timothy. This gained a permanency. It was published weekly, on Saturdays, printed on a half sheet of paper of pot size, but sometimes on a whole sheet, and often on a type as large as english, and at other times on long primer. Price 15 s. currency per quarter.

Timothy died about the year 1738, and the paper was continued by his widow for a short time, with the aid of her son. The son, in 1740, published it on his own account. His imprint was—"Charles-Town : Printed by Peter Timothy, in King-Street, where Advertisements are taken in. Price 15 s. a Quarter." Some years after, it was printed "in Broad-Street."

The size of this Gazette was enlarged from time to time, until the year 1760, when it was printed on a sheet of the size of medium, four columns in a page; and a cut of the king's arms was added to the title. The day of publication was changed to Monday; but, it seldom made its appearance on that day. No mail was then established between

* Equal to two dollars.

the southern and northern colonies, and the Gazette depended on the arrival of vessels from distant ports for supplies of intelligence. The publisher often waited several days for arrivals ; but the Gazette dated Monday, was always issued within the week.

The publication was interrupted a few weeks in 1765, at the time the British stamp act was to take place. The Gazette had a large number of advertising customers; and it was ably conducted. It supported the cause of the country, and energetically opposed the measures of the British administration.

In 1772, this Gazette was printed by Thomas Powell, who continued it two or three years, at Timothy's printing house. Powell, during this time, accounted to Timothy the proprietor, for a certain proportion of the proceeds.

About May, 1775, the Gazette was discontinued; but it was revived by Timothy in April, 1777, when the title was altered to "The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina." Timothy conducted this paper until the city was about to be surrendered to the British in 1780, when it was again suspended, and the publisher became a prisoner of war.

After the restoration of the city, Timothy being dead, his widow, Anne Timothy, revived the Gazette, and, from December 1782, published it twice a week, on Monday and Thursday, until her death, which took place in 1792.

On the death of Anne Timothy, the Gazette was published by her son, Benjamin Franklin Timothy, who soon took a partner, and the Gazette

appeared under the title of "The South-Carolina State Gazette, and Timothy and Mason's Daily Advertiser." "Printed at the corner of Bay and Broad Streets." When the partnership of Timothy and Mason was dissolved, the Gazette was printed by B. F. Timothy until 1800. In that year the publication of it finally ceased. B. F. Timothy died in 1804.*

[See *Peter Timothy*, p. 156—*Thomas Powell*, p. 161.]

The South-Carolina and American General Gazette.

THIS paper was first published in 1758, by Robert Wells. It was printed on a medium sheet, four columns in a page; the day assigned for the publication was Friday, but although so dated, it did not regularly appear, but was at times delayed several days; it was published, however, without intermission once in a week. It had a cut of the king's arms in the title; and, some time after its first publication, the following motto from Horace was adopted—"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri." Imprint—"Charlestown: Printed by R. Wells and G. Bruce, for Robert Wells at the Great Stationery and Book-Store, on the Bay."

After this Gazette had been printed a few years by Wells and Bruce, the connexion between them

* Peter Timothy Marchant, great grandson of Lewis Timothy, was in 1807 and 1808, one of the members of the house of Marchant, Willington & Co. editors of "The Charleston Courier."

was dissolved, and Wells printed and published the paper in his own name, a short intermission excepted when the stamp act of 1765 was to have taken effect, until 1775. Wells being a royalist, he went to England soon after the war commenced, and this Gazette was continued by his son John Wells until 1780, when the city fell into the possession of the British; on which event this paper was discontinued, and John printed a "Royal Gazette." Very few original essays appeared in The South-Carolina and American General Gazette; but while it was published by the senior Wells, the intelligence it contained was judiciously selected, and methodically arranged; and, it had a large share of advertisements, for which reason it was often accompanied with an additional half sheet.

After the younger Wells became the editor, it supported the cause of the country until about the period when it was discontinued.

The South-Carolina Gazette, and Country Journal.

Containing the freshest Advices, both Foreign and Domestic.

THIS paper was established in opposition to the British American stamp act, November, 1765, and was published without stamps about the time the act was to have taken effect. The title bore a cut of the king's arms. Tuesday was the day of publication, and it was printed on a sheet of demy, folio, from a new bourgeois type. It was often accompanied with a half sheet supplement. Imprint — "Charles-Town: Printed by Charles Crouch at

his Office in Elliott-Street, Corner of Gadsden's-Alley."

The general opposition of the colonies to the stamp act, induced the public to patronize this Gazette. It immediately gained a large list of respectable subscribers, and a full proportion of advertising customers.

Of the three newspapers printed at that time in Charlestown, this only appeared, regularly, on the day it was dated. These papers were all entitled Gazettes, in order to secure certain advertisements, directed by law to be "inserted in the South-Carolina Gazette."

Crouch published his Gazette till he died in 1775. His widow continued it a short time, but it finally expired.

GEORGIA.



SAVANNAH.

The Georgia Gazette.

WAS first published on the 17th of April, 1763, printed on a new long primer type, on a foolscap sheet, folio, two columns in a page, and continued, weekly, on Wednesday. Imprint—"Savannah: Printed by *James Johnston*, at the Printing-Office in Broughton-Street, where Advertisements, Letters of Intelligence, and Subscriptions for this Paper, are taken in.—Hand-Bills, Advertisements, &c. printed on the shortest Notice."

After a few years, it was enlarged and printed on a sheet of crown size.

The publication of this Gazette was for some time suspended, like that of several others on the continent, when the British American stamp act was to take place in 1765; but it was, at the end of seven months, revived. It reappeared in May, 1766; and, in September of that year, a cut of the king's arms was introduced into the title. It was again suspended for some time during the war.

The Gazette was published twenty seven years by Johnston, and continued by his successors. It was the first and only newspaper published in the colony, before the revolution.

NEW STATES, &c.



VERMONT.

IN April, 1781, the first newspaper printed in Vermont was published at Westminster; it was entitled, *The Vermont Gazette, or, Green Mountain Post-Boy.*” Motto—

“ Pliant as Reeds, where streams of Freedom glide;
Firm as the Hills, to stem Oppression’s Tide.”

It was printed on a sheet of pot size, and published weekly, on Monday, by Judah Paddock Spooner and Timothy Green. Green resided in Newlondon, and Spooner conducted the Gazette, which was continued only two or three years.

At this time there are not less than fourteen newspapers in this state, which, forty years since, was an uncultivated wilderness.

After the establishment of peace, the country encreased with a rapidity unparalleled, perhaps, in history. The press seems to have followed the axe of the husbandman; forests were cleared, settlements made, new states were formed, and gazettes were published.

KENTUCKY.

A GAZETTE was first published in this state in September, 1786, by *John Bradford*, in Lexington. Another newspaper was soon after printed at Frankfort. Others speedily followed in various towns.

TENNESSEE.

IN 1793, *R. Roulstone*, from Massachusetts, settled at Knoxville; and, in that year, first published *The Knoxville Gazette*.

OHIO.

PRINTING was introduced into this state at Cincinnati in 1795, by *S. Freeman and Son*; and they published a newspaper. A second newspaper was published at this place in 1799. Since that time a press has been established at Marietta, from which has issued *The Ohio Gazette*; and, there are other newspapers published in this state; particularly two or three at Chillicothe.

It is only about twenty years since a settlement was first effected in Ohio, which is now said to contain more than 200,000 inhabitants, and in which it is stated there are thirteen newspaper establishments.*

* Late Ohio Gazette.—The Ohio Patriot, established a few months since, contains the following remark, “The prog-

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

A PRESS has lately been established at Natchez, and a newspaper published.

LOUISIANA.

SEVERAL newspapers were immediately published in the city of Neworleans, after this country was purchased by the government of the United States.

There is now a press at St. Louis, in Upper Louisiana, at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, at which a newspaper is printed.

ress of population in the state of Ohio is truly astonishing. Large districts of country, extending hundreds of miles, over which one of the editors wandered thirteen years ago, amid the gloom of the groves, without viewing ‘the human face divine,’ except in the persons of his military companions, or the solitary Indian hunter, are now covered with populous towns, in several of which newspapers are published.”

BRITISH COLONIES, ON THE CONTINENT.



NOVASCOTIA.

THIS colony continues to be a part of British America. It is fifty nine years since the first public journal was issued from a press in this part of the continent.



HALIFAX.

Soon after the commencement of the settlement of this town, printing was introduced, and a newspaper published with the title of

The Halifax Gazette.

It first appeared in January, 1751, and was printed weekly, on half a sheet of foolscap paper, by John Bushell. The circulation of the Gazette was in a great measure confined to the town, which was then a mere garrison. After a trial of some months the publication of it was for a long time suspended ;

at length it was revived, but not issued at regular periods till about the autumn of 1760; which was soon after Bushell died.

Anthony Henry commenced the republication of this Gazette in 1761. His first paper was marked No. 1, and a cut was placed at each end of the title; the one on the right appeared to be designed for a fowler pursuing game; that on the left was a ship. He continued to print it weekly, on Thursday, in a very indifferent manner, and with few customers, until 1765, when the British stamp act was executed in this colony.* It was then printed on stamped paper. Not more than seventy copies were issued weekly from the press. The subscribers did not amount to that number. The Gazette had been printed on a half sheet; but after the stamp act went into operation, it appeared on a whole one, because there was only one stamp on a sheet. Not more than six or eight reams of stamped paper, of the sort appropriated to newspapers, had been sent from England for the colony; the whole of which came into the possession of Henry, and in a few weeks it was expended; or rather, the stamps were, unknown to him, by the assistance of a binder's press and plough, cut from the paper; and, the Gazette appeared without the obnoxious stamp, and was again reduced to half a sheet. The imprint, when printed on a stamped sheet, was—"Halifax, (in Nova-Scotia) Printed and Sold by A. Henry,

* The stamp act took effect in Novascotia, Canada and the Floridas, on the continent; and, in the islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua and Grenada.

at his Printing-Office in Sackville-Street, where all Persons may be supplied with a whole Sheet Gazette, at Eighteen Shillings [three dollars and sixty cents] a year, until the Publisher has 150 Subscribers, when it will be no more than Twelve Shillings, Advertisements are taken in and inserted as cheap as the Stamp-Act will allow."

In 1766, another newspaper was published in this place, handsomely printed and well edited; but Henry, after a short suspension, continued his Gazette. In 1770, the other paper was discontinued; and, in consequence thereof, Henry obtained an accession of customers. He placed the king's arms in the title of the Gazette, which he altered to "The Nova-Scotia Gazette, and the Weekly Chronicle." The size of the paper was enlarged, and the typography was much improved. The publication ceased in 1800, on the death of the printer.

The Nova-Scotia Gazette.

THIS paper was first published August 15, 1766. It was handsomely printed, weekly, on a crown sheet, folio, on a new long primer type. The day of publication was Thursday. Imprint—"Halifax: Printed by Robert Fletcher, and Sold by him at his Shop near the Parade; where all Sorts of Printing is executed neatly, correctly and expeditiously. Subscriptions received at Twelve Shillings a Year, or Three Pence a Paper. Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at Three Shillings each."

This Gazette was printed until 1770, when the publisher, who came from England, returned to that country, and the paper was discontinued.

No other newspaper was published in Novascotia till after the war commenced.

CANADA.

ONLY one newspaper was published in Canada before 1775. In 1791, this territory was divided, and another province formed, which is distinguished by the name of Uppercanada. There are now several newspapers printed in that part which is called Lowercanada, and one or more in the new province.

QUEBEC.

The Quebec Gazette.

“ La Gazette de Quebec.”

WAS first published in January, 1765, printed in English and French, on a sheet of foolscap, folio, but afterward, enlarged to a crown size, two columns to a page, the first in English, the second, containing the same matter, in French. A very handsome cut of the king's arms appeared in the title. It was published weekly, on Thursday. Imprint—“ Quebec : Printed by Brown and Gilmore, at the Printing-Office in Parlour-Street, in the Upper Town, a little above the Bishop's Palace. Ad-

vertisements of a moderate Length (in one Language) inserted at five Shillings Halifax the first Week, and one Shilling each Week after ; if in both Languages, Seven Shillings and Six Pence Halifax the first Week, and half a Dollar each Week after.” Then followed an imprint in French of the same import.

The Gazette was discontinued a short time on account of the stamp act, in 1765.

In 1774, this paper was published by William Brown only, the senior partner, at his printing house “behind the Cathedral Church.” After the death of Brown, it was continued by his nephew Samuel Neilson, who died a few years since, and was succeeded by John Neilson, “in Mountain-street,” who now continues the Gazette.

MONTREAL.

A NEWSPAPER was first published in Montreal about the year 1775, by Charles Berger and Fleury Mesplet, in company. The partnership did not long exist, and Mesplet continued the *Montreal Gazette* until he died. Le Roi succeeded him, and published the paper a short time. Edward Edwards, after the death of Le Roi, conducted it until the year 1808, when it was discontinued.

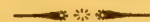
Other newspapers have been published since 1775, in Quebec and in Montreal ; some of which were of short continuance.

A Gazette has been established at Yorke, in Upper-canada.

NEWBRUNSWICK.

NEWSPAPERS were not printed in this province until the year 1783 ; two or three were then issued from the presses of those printers who, during the war, were with the British army in Newyork, &c. but who, when peace was established, left the United States and settled at Saintjohn, the chief town of Newbrunswick. I do not know of more than one Gazette now published in the province.

BRITISH ISLANDS.



JAMAICA.

A PRINTING press was established on this island about 1720; and, within one or two years after a newspaper was published at Kingston.

*The Weekly Jamaica Courant.*

THIS paper was published at *Kingston* as early as August, 1722, and as late as 1755, on a sheet of demy, folio; but the exact time at which the publication commenced or closed, I cannot ascertain.

*The Kingston Journal.*

THE Journal was published weekly, on Saturday. In 1756, it was printed on a sheet of medium, folio, by *Woolhead*; and, in 1761, by *Woolhead, Gad* and *Bennett*, "Printers to the Hon. Council in Harbour-Street."

The Jamaica Gazette.

THIS Gazette made its appearance as early as 1745. In 1760, it was printed weekly, on Saturday, on medium, folio. *John Walker*, one of the proprietors, died in 1786.

The Saint Jago Intelligencer.

THE Intelligencer was first “printed at *Saint Jago de la Vega*,”* about 1756, and was published weekly, on Saturday. In 1768, *Lawry and Sherlock* were the printers of it, the size medium, folio, “Price per annum Thirty Shillings, currency, and Two Pistoles sent by post to any part of the island.”

The Cornwall Chronicle, and Jamaica General Advertiser.

THE Chronicle was first issued from the press in 1773; and published, weekly, on Saturday, “at *Montego-Bay*.” The size was medium, folio. In 1781, and from that time to 1788, it was printed by *James Fannin*.

* Columbus was created duke of Saintjago, and marquis of the island of Jamaica.

Saint Mery's Hist. of St. Domingo.

The Royal Gazette.

THIS paper first came before the public in 1778. In 1787, it was "Printed by *Alexander Aikman*, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, at the King's Printing-Office in Harbour-Street, *Kings-ton*." The royal arms were in the centre of the title, and it was very handsomely printed on a medium sheet, quarto.

I have mentioned this paper although the publication commenced after 1775, in order to mark the devotion of it to royalty; the printer was no republican. In May, 1786, he advertised in "The Royal Gazette," "The Royal Almanack"—"The Royal Register," and "The Royal Sheet Almanack;" all printed at the royal press, and sold at the "King's Printing-Office in Kingston."

David Douglas, a Scotchman, was manager of the American theatre before the revolution;* and, after the commencement of hostilities, he came to Jamaica. He was a scholar, and a man of talents

* The revolutionary war closed the theatres on this part of the continent. The players were few in number, and formed only two companies under the management of *Douglas* and *Hallam*. *Douglas* was for some years the principal manager both on the continent, and in the Westindies. In 1758, he, with his company, called "The American Company of Comedians," performed for the first time at Newyork in a sail loft, on *Cruger's* wharf, to an audience, said to have been very brilliant. The theatres before 1775, were temporary, wooden buildings, little better than barns. The first play publicly performed in Newengland, was by *Douglas* and his company at Providence, Rhodeisland, in 1762.

and integrality. Here I am informed he was patronized by the governor, and appointed with Aikman, printer to the king, in Jamaica, a lucrative office; he was also appointed master in chancery, and commissioned as a magistrate. It has been said, that in a few years he acquired, with reputation, by these offices, a fortune of twenty five thousand pounds sterling. He died several years since.

BARBADOS.

PRINTING was introduced to this island as early as 1730, and a newspaper was first published in 1731. There was no other press in the Caribbee islands for several years subsequent to this period.

DAVID HARRY.

It is supposed that Harry was the first who opened a printing house on this island. He served his apprenticeship, as we have already mentioned, with Keimer at Philadelphia, and succeeded him in business; but he left that city, and removed to Barbados with his press about the year 1730. At Bridgetown, Harry found Keimer, and obtained his assistance in the printing house; so that, as doctor

Franklin observes, “ the master became the journeyman of his former apprentice.”

Business, it seems, did not suit Harry better in Barbados than in Philadelphia; on the contrary, he became more dissipated, and his profits from printing were not equal to his expenditures. In a few months he sold his printing materials, and returned to Philadelphia.

[See *Printers—Philadelphia.*]

SAMUEL KEIMER.

KEIMER, to whom B. Franklin was several years a journeyman in Philadelphia, removed from that city to this island. He sold his press and types to Harry before he left Philadelphia. Harry now sold them to Keimer, as has been observed, who resumed business, and published a newspaper at *Bridgetown*, entitled,

The Barbados Gazette.

This was the first newspaper published in the Caribbee islands, and the first known to have been published twice a week, for any considerable time, in any part of America. This, however, finally became a weekly journal. It was continued by Keimer until the end of 1738; and, he soon after died. The Gazette was published many years after his death by those who succeeded to his business.

A work was published in London in 1741, in two volumes, quarto, chiefly selected from this Gazette, entitled, "Caribbeana; a Collection of Essays, &c. from a paper carried on several years at Barbados."

Franklin has informed us that Keimer was a poet. I have met with one of his poetical essays in the Barbados Mercury, and insert it as a specimen of his poetical talents, and for the information it contains respecting the encouragement given, in his time, to the typographic art by the colonial government on this continent. It is as follows,

From the Barbados Gazette of May 4, 1734.

"TO THOSE WOU'D-BE THOUGHT GENTLEMEN, WHO HAVE LONG TAKEN THIS PAPER, AND NEVER PAID FOR IT, AND SEEM NEVER TO DESIGN TO PAY FOR IT.

"The Sorrowful Lamentation of SAMUEL KEIMER, Printer of the Barbados Gazette.

WHAT a Pity it is that *some* modern Bravadoes,
 Who dub themselves Gentlemen here in Barbadoes,
 Should Time after Time, run in Debt to their Printer,
 And care not to pay him in Summer or Winter !
 A Saint by the Hairs of his Beard, had he got 'em,
 Might be tempted to swear [instead of P—x rot 'em.]
 He ne'er found before, such a Parcel of Wretches,
 With their Flams, and such Shuffles, Put-offs and odd Fetches.
 If *This* is their *Honesty*, *That* be their *Honour*,
Amendment seize *One* ; for the *Last*,—*Fie upon her*.
 In *Penn's** *Wooden Country*, *Type* feels no Disaster,
 Their Printer is rich, and is made their Post-master ; †
 His Father, ‡ a Printer, is paid for his Work,
 And wallows in Plenty, just now at *New-York*,

* Pennsylvania.

† Andrew Bradford, of Philadelphia.

‡ William Bradford, of New-York.

Tho' quite past his Labour, and old as my Grannum,
 The Government pays him Pounds Sixty *per Annum*.
 In Maryland's Province, as well as Virginia
 To Justice and Honour, I am, Sirs to win ye,
 Their Printer* I'm sure can make it appear,
 Each Province allows two Hundred a Year,
 By Laws they have made for *Typhograph's* Use,
 He's paid 50 'Thousand Weight Country Produce.
 And if you inquire but at *South-Carolina*,†
 [O! *Methinks in that Name, there is something-Divine-Ah !*]
 Like Patriots they've done what to Honor redounds,
 They gave him (their Currency) 50 Score Pounds.
 E'en *Type* at *Jamaica*, our Island's reproach,
 Is able to ride in her Chariot or Coach:‡
 But alas your poor *Type* prints no Figure;—like *Nullo*,
 Curs'd, cheated, abus'd by each pitiful Fellow.
 Tho' working like Slave, with Zeal and true Courage,
 He can scarce get as yet ev'n Salt to his Porridge.
The Reason is plain ;—Those act by just Rules—
But here knaves have bit him, all MAC-abite Fools.

GEORGE ESMAND, and COMPANY.

THIS firm in 1762, opened a second Printing house at *Bridgetown*, and began the publication of

The Barbados Mercury.

It was published weekly, on Saturday ; printed with long primer types, on a crown sheet, folio. Imprint—" Bridge-Town, Printed by George Es-

* William Parks, who printed for both colonies.

† Lewis Timothy then printed for the government of South Carolina.

‡ This expression seems to imply that the Printer in Jamaica, at that time, was a female.

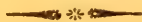
mand and Comp. at the new Printing-Office, in Back-Church-Street. Price one Pistole per Annum."

The memorable stamp act took place in this island in 1765, and the Mercury was printed on stamped paper.

In 1771, the firm was *Esmand and Walker*.

George Esmand died in November 1771, and William Walker in February 1773.

The Mercury was continued after the year 1775.



SAINTCHRISTOPHER.

PRINTING was brought to this island as early as 1746, and may have been introduced two or three years sooner. There were two printing houses established before 1775.

THOMAS HOWE.

HE, probably, was the first printer, and settled at *Basseterre*. Howe printed the laws, and did other work for government; and, in 1747, published

The St. Christopher Gazette.

This paper was continued until after the year 1775. Howe was a native of Ireland, and lived to old age.

SAMUEL JONES.

Samuel Jones was a printer and postmaster at *Basseterre* before 1757, and published a newspaper. He died in London in 1762, after an illness of eight days, by an inflammation of the lungs.

EDWARD DUBSON:

PRINTED after Jones, and was in business after 1767, at *Basseterre*.

DANIEL THIBOU.

HAD a printing house on this island in 1769, and in that year printed the acts of assembly, from 1711 to 1769. He printed several other works.

The St. Christopher Gazette.

A SECOND newspaper bearing this title was published at *Basseterre*. The Gazette printed November 19, 1785, is numbered 693. VOL. VII. It then had this imprint—"Basseterre, Saint Christopher, Printed by Edward L. Low in Cayon-Street, No. 84."

ANTIGUA.

I cannot determine the year when printing was introduced to Antigua, but believe it was about 1748.

BENJAMIN MECOM.

I HAVE not discovered that any press was erected on this island prior to the time when Mecom opened a printing house, about 1748, as mentioned above. He has been taken notice of in the course of this work, as a printer in Boston, Newhaven and Philadelphia. It was at *Saintjohn* that he first began business, and published a newspaper, entitled

The Antigua Gazette.

Mecom continued this publication six or seven years, and then removed to Boston, Massachusetts, his native place.

ALEXANDER SHIPTON.

PUBLISHED the Gazette, before and after 1767, which was by him printed weekly, on Wednesday, on a crown sheet, folio, chiefly with small pica types; and had, in the title, a small cut of a basket of flowers.

The Antigua Mercury.

A newspaper with this title was published in 1769 ; but, how long it was printed before or after that time, I am not able to say.



DOMINICA.

The Freeport Gazette ; or, the Dominica Advertiser.

WAS first published in 1765, at *Roseau*, by William Smith. It had the king's arms in the title ; and was printed weekly, on Saturday, on a foolscap sheet, and with new long primer and small pica types.

In 1767, Smith printed the “ Shipwreck, a poem in three parts : By a Sailor, addressed to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. Price Two Dollars.”

In 1774, a newspaper was published in English and French, by Jones.

GRANADA.

The Royal Granada Gazette.

This paper first appeared at *Georgetown* in January 1765, on a crown sheet, folio, printed with new small pica and long primer types, by William Weyland, "at the New Printing-Office." It was published on Saturday and had a cut of the king's arms in the title.

There were two printing houses on this island, and one of them was established some years before Weyland's.



SAINTCROIX.

The Royal Danish American Gazette.

WAS issued from the press at *Christiansted* before 1770. Printing was not introduced into this island long before the publication of this paper.



BERMUDA.

The Bermuda Gazette,

WAS not published until July 1784; but a printing house had a short time before been established at *Saintgeorge*, by *J. Stockdale*.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

The Royal Bahama Gazette.

I HAVE introduced this paper, although it was not established, till after peace took place on the American continent, in 1783, in order to conclude the account of John Wells, the editor of it, who has been mentioned as a printer in Southcarolina, and fled from Charleston when the British army evacuated that city.

This paper was printed at *Nassau*, Newprovidence.

Wells was not contented to remain on this island; but had a strong desire to return to the continent, and had attempted several schemes to effect this purpose which proved unsuccessful; he was still endeavoring to arrange his business in such a manner as to permit him to revisit his native country, when he was summoned to the world of spirits.

He married at Nassau, and was highly esteemed for his many amiable qualities.

[*See Southcarolina.*]

FRENCH ISLANDS.



PRINTING was some years since introduced to the French part of the island of Saintdomingo, the island of Martinico, and, I am told, into other French islands; but the presses were wholly for the use and under the control of government. A Gazette has for several years past been published at Martinico.

Since the first volume of this work went to the press, I have ascertained that there was a press at Portauprince as early as 1750, at which in 1751, was printed an account of a great earthquake, which happened at that time in the island.

SPANISH AMERICA.



THE number of Gazettes printed in the Spanish provinces cannot be ascertained. It has been mentioned that a Gazette was printed at Mexico early in the eighteenth century ;* another was established at Lima, at an early period ; and, it has likewise been observed that a press was long since set up in the Spanish part of Saintdomingo,† &c.

In May 1807, a printing house was opened, with much ceremony, at Montevideo, on the river La Plata, in South America when it was in the possession of the British fleet and army. The first printing performed at the press in this place was the prospectus of a Gazette. The commander in chief, the admiral, and other principal officers of the province were present. The first sheet from this press was presented to the governor, the second to the admiral, and so on according to their rank. William Scollay, a young gentleman from Boston, educated at the university of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was appointed conductor of the press, and the editor of the Gazette, for which he received a very liberal salary.

A Gazette has lately been established at Caraccus.

* Vol. i. page 192.

† Vol. i. page 198.



FROM the foregoing statement it appears that, from the time when the first public journal was published in the country, viz. in April, 1704, to April 1775, comprising a period of seventy one years, seventy eight different newspapers were printed in the British American continental colonies ; that during this period, thirty nine, exactly one half of that number, had been, occasionally, discontinued ; and, that thirty nine continued to be issued from the several establishments at the commencement of the revolution. The papers published in the Westindies, are not included in this computation.

In the course of thirty five years, newspapers have, as previously remarked, been multiplied in a surprising degree ; insomuch, that the number of those printed in the United States on the first day of January, 1810, amounted to upwards of two hundred and seventy, as will appear by a list of them in the appendix.

A large proportion of the public papers now printed, have been established, and are supported, by the two great contending political parties, into which the people of these states are unhappily divided ; and, whose numbers produce nearly an equipollence ; consequently, a great augmentation of vehicles for carrying on the political warfare have been found necessary.

I will here take leave to remark, that my statement of facts respecting the origin of newspapers,

was taken from writers whose authority I considered as unquestionable. Among the works I consulted, was the British Encyclopedia; but, further researches have convinced me, that the encyclopedists made some erroneous statements on this occasion.

I find the Venetian *Gazetta* was first published in 1531; and, that the opinion of the encyclopedists, that the first newspaper published in England commenced in 1642;* and, that the London Gazette had been continued on Saturdays, from the year 1665 to the present time, is erroneous. From an examination of London Gazettes, now in my possession, it appears that as early as the year 1701, that work was published twice a week, on Monday and Thursday; and, it is now issued on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

I have discovered from several late and respectable authorities, that the first newspaper produced by the English press, was entitled *The English Mercurie*, printed and published on the 28th day of July, 1588, in London, by Christopher Barker, who was printer to queen Elizabeth. A copy of this paper is preserved in the British Museum.

I have further ascertained that another paper was printed in London, anno 1622, the title of which was *The Weekly Courant*; that in 1639, a paper was printed at Newcastle, upon Tyne, by Robert Baker; and, that the *Mercuries* succeeded, being first published August 22, 1642, and continued occasionally through the protectorate of Cromwell,

* Vol. ii, p. 184.

and after his death. One was entitled “The *Mercurius Rusticus*, or, The Countrie’s Complaint of the Barbarous Outrages began in the Yeare 1642, by the Sectaries of this once Flourishing Kingdome;” edited by Bruno Ryves. These papers were, generally, in quarto, and sometimes contained two sheets; but neither of them attained a permanent establishment.

To this correction of my former statement I shall add, that, in 1696, The Athenian Gazette was published in London, by John Dunton, whom I have had frequent occasion to mention. In that work Dunton states, that only nine newspapers, the Athenian Gazette included, were then published in England.

Newspapers were not published in Scotland till after the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England.

In the year 1808, the newspaper establishments in England amounted to one hundred and forty five. Of this number forty seven were published in London, viz. nine morning, and seven evening, daily papers; nine were printed three times, and one twice a week; and there were nineteen weekly, including eleven Sunday papers. Ninety eight were printed in all other parts of England. The same year nineteen were printed in Scotland, and thirty five in Ireland—making the whole number published in the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, one hundred and ninety seven.

The celebrated Horace Walpole observes, that a Gazette was published in France, anno 1631, by

Renaudot, a physician at Paris. This was prior to the appearance of the *Journal des Sçavans*.

That kind of literary journals, called Reviews and Magazines, appears to have originated in France. The first production, of this description, was the *Journal des Sçavans*, which, according to D'Israeli, made its *debut* on the 30th of May, 1665. It was published by Dennis de Sallo, an ecclesiastical counsellor, in the parliament of Paris, in the name of the sieur de Hedouville, his lacquey. Some suppose de Sallo adopted this method of sending it abroad in the world, because he thought so humble an author as his servant, would disarm criticism of its severity; or, that the scurrility of the critics would produce less effect than if directed against himself.

The *Journal des Sçavans* comprehended a variety of subjects. It contained an account of all books published in Europe; panegyrics on deceased persons of celebrity; it announced all useful inventions; and such discoveries as were beneficial to the arts, or curious in science; chymical experiments, celestial and meteorological observations, discoveries in anatomy, and in the practice of physic; decisions of the ecclesiastical and secular tribunals; and the author intended to publish an account of the censures of the Sorbonne, &c. In the course of a few years many imitations of this journal were published in different parts of Europe.

Dr. Miller, of Newyork, in his valuable work entitled, *A Brief Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century*, mentions that "in 1671, appeared the *Acta Medica Hafnensia*, published by M. Bartholin. To

which succeeded, in 1672, *Memoires des Arts et des Sciences*, established in France; by M. Dennis—in 1682, the *Acta Eruditorum*, of Leipsic, by Menkenius—in 1684, *Les Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres*, by M. Bayle, and the *Bibliothèque Universel Choisie, Ancienne et Moderne*, by Le Clerc—in 1689, the *Monathlichen Unterredungen*, of Germany—in 1692, the *Boockzal van Europe*, by P. Rabbus, in Holland—and in 1698, the *Nova Literaria Maris Balthici*—together with several others in Germany, France and Italy.” These were all of that class of periodical works which are called Reviews. The first publication of this kind in England, was *The History of the Works of the Learned*, printed in London in 1699; which was soon followed by *Memoirs of Literature*—*The Present State of the Republick of Letters*—*The Censura Temporum*; and the *Bibliotheca Curiosa*. These were published in England the beginning of the eighteenth century, but they were soon discontinued.

The first English literary work bearing the name of a Magazine, was published in London, in the year 1731, by Edward Cave,* and is continued

* Edward Cave, the founder and editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which has been

“ The fruitful mother of a thousand more.”

was the son of a shoemaker at Rugby, in Warwickshire, England; at which place he received his education in the free school. His apprenticeship he served with Collins, a printer and an alderman's deputy, in London. When he was of age he wrote for *Mist's Journal*; and, became the editor of a country newspaper. Through the interest of his wife he ob-

under the title of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, at this time. It has acquired credit not only from its long establishment, but from its usefulness; and, a considerable addition was made to its reputation by the labors of the learned doctor Samuel Johnson.

The second performance of this description, was *The London Magazine*, a valuable publication, which was continued fifty years. *The Scot's Magazine*, which probably continues its monthly career, is said to have been the third Magazine published in Great-britain. *The European Magazine* has been established about thirty years.

There are, at this time, upwards of forty periodical works, denominated *Reviews* and *Magazines*, published in Greatbritain and Ireland.

A list of the works of this description, which are published in the United States, will be found in the appendix. To them might have been added, doctor Rees' *Cyclopedia*, which Samuel F. Bradford, of Philadelphia, is now republishing quarter yearly, in half volumes, quarto.

The British Encyclopedia, with large additions, was reprinted several years ago, by Thomas Dobson, of Philadelphia. It was published in half volumes, two of which came from the press annually.

tained a small place in the postoffice; and, some time after, was promoted to the office of clerk of the franks. At length he was enabled to purchase a small printing apparatus, with which he commenced the publication of a Magazine; and, to this undertaking he was indebted for the affluence which attended the last twenty years of his life, and the large fortune he left behind him.

I cannot conclude what I have written on the subject of public journals, better than by extracting the following pertinent observations on newspapers, from the reverend doctor Miller's Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century.

“ It is worthy of remark that newspapers have almost entirely changed their form and character within the period under review.* For a long time after they were first adopted as a medium of communication to the public, they were confined, in general, to the mere statement of *facts*. But they have gradually assumed an office more extensive, and risen to a more important station in society. They have become the vehicles of discussion, in which the principles of government, the interests of nations, the spirit and tendency of public measures, and the public and private characters of individuals are all arraigned, tried, and decided. Instead, therefore, of being considered now, as they once were, of small moment in society, they have become immense moral and political engines, closely connected with the welfare of the state, and deeply involving both its peace and prosperity.

“ Newspapers have also become important in a literary view. There are few of them, within the last twenty years, which have not added to their political details some curious and useful information, on the various subjects of literature, science and art. They have thus become the means of conveying to every class in society, innumerable scraps of knowledge, which have at once increased the public

* The eighteenth century.

intelligence, and extended the taste for perusing periodical publications. The *advertisements*, moreover, which they daily contain, respecting new books, projects, inventions, discoveries and improvements, are well calculated to enlarge and enlighten the public mind, and are worthy of being enumerated among the many methods of awakening and maintaining the popular attention, with which more modern times, beyond all preceding example, abound.

“ In ancient times, to sow the seeds of civil discord, or to produce a spirit of union and cooperation through an extensive community, required time, patience, and a constant series of exertions. The art of printing being unknown, and many of the modern methods of communicating intelligence to distant places, not having come into use, the difficulty of conducting public affairs must have been frequently great and embarrassing. The general circulation of *Gazettes* forms an important era, not only in the moral and literary, but also in the political world. By means of this powerful instrument, impressions on the public mind may be made with a celerity, and to an extent, of which our remote ancestors had no conception, and which cannot but give rise to the most important consequences in society. Never was there given to man a political engine of greater power ; and never, assuredly, did this engine before operate upon so large a scale as in the eighteenth century.

“ Our own country in particular, and especially for the last twelve or fifteen years, has exhibited a spectacle never before displayed among men, and even yet without a parallel on earth. It is the spec-

tacle, not of the learned and the wealthy only, but of the great body of the people ; even a large portion of that class of the community which is destined to daily labor, having free and constant access to public prints, receiving regular information of every occurrence, attending to the course of political affairs, discussing public measures, and having thus presented to them constant excitements to the acquisition of knowledge, and continual means of obtaining it. Never, it may be safely asserted, was the number of political journals so great in proportion to the population of a country as at present in ours. Never were they, all things considered, so cheap, so universally diffused, and so easy of access.”* And never were they actually perused by so large a majority of all classes since the art of printing was discovered.

“ The general effects of this unprecedented multiplication and diffusion of public prints, form a subject of most interesting and complex calculation. On the one hand, when well conducted, they have a tendency to disseminate useful information ; to keep the public mind awake and active ; to confirm and extend the love of freedom ; to correct the mistakes of the ignorant, and the impositions of the crafty ; to tear off the mask from corrupt and designing pol-

“ * The extreme cheapness with which newspapers are conveyed by the mail, in the United States, added to the circumstance of their being altogether unincumbered with a stamp duty, or any other public restriction, renders their circulation more convenient and general than in any other country.”

iticians ; and, finally, to promote union of spirit and of action among the most distant members of an extended community. But to pursue a path calculated to produce these effects, the conductors of public prints ought to be men of talents, learning, and virtue. Under the guidance of such characters, every Gazette would be a source of moral and political instruction, and, of course, a public blessing.

“ On the other hand, when an instrument so potent is committed to the weak, the ignorant, and the vicious, the most baneful consequences must be anticipated. When men of small talents, of little information, and of less virtue, undertake to be (as the editors of public gazettes, however contemptible their character may, in a degree, be considered) the directors of public opinion, what must be the result ? We may expect to see the frivolities of weakness, the errors and malignity of prejudice, the misrepresentations of party zeal, the most corrupt doctrines in politics and morals, the lacerations of private character, and the polluting language of obscenity and impiety, daily issuing from the press, poisoning the principles, and disturbing the repose of society ; giving to the natural and salutary collisions of parties the most brutal violence and ferocity ; and, at length, consuming the best feelings and noblest charities of life, in the flame of civil discord.

“ In the former part of the eighteenth century, talents and learning, at least, if not virtue, were thought necessary in the conductors of political

journals.* Few ventured to intrude into this arduous office, but those who had some claims to literature. Towards the close of the century, however, persons of less character, and of humbler qualifications, began, without scruple, to undertake the high task of enlightening the public mind. This remark applies, in some degree, to Europe; but it applies with particular force to our own country, where every judicious observer must perceive, that too many of our Gazettes are in the hands of persons, destitute at once of the urbanity of gentlemen, the information of scholars, and the principles of virtue. To this source, rather than to any peculiar depravity of national character, we may ascribe the faults of

“ * This has not been, generally, so much the case in America as in Europe. From the earliest period too many of our Gazettes have been in the hands of persons who were destitute both of talents and literature. But in later times, the number of editors who fall under this description has become even greater than formerly.”

OBSERVATION.

There are few instances in which I would presume to differ with the ingenious author of these remarks, in opinion; but, on this occasion, I must be allowed to observe, that I conceive there are among the men who conduct the public journals of America, many, whose literary acquirements are not inferior to those of their predecessors. The great difficulty proceeds from the rage of party spirit, which is kept alive by the frequency of elections, in which the conductors of newspapers engage as partizans; and some of them, it is true, as is also the case in Greatbritain, display a greater degree of asperity and opprobriousness than can be justified, which must be a subject of regret to those who are truly interested in the welfare of the country.

American newspapers, which have been pronounced by travellers, the most profligate and scurrilous public prints in the civilized world.*

“ If the foregoing remarks be just, then the friend of rational freedom, and of social happiness, cannot but contemplate with the utmost solicitude, the future influence of political journals on the welfare of society. As they form one of the great safeguards of free government, so they also form one of its most threatening assailants. And unless public opinion (the best remedy that can be applied) should administer an adequate correction of the growing evil, we may anticipate the arrival of that crisis in which we must yield either to an abridgment of the liberty of the press, or to a disruption of every social bond.”

* “ These considerations, it is conceived, are abundantly sufficient to account for the disagreeable character of American newspapers. In every country the selfish principle prompts men to defame their personal and political enemies; and where the supposed provocations to this are numerous, and no restraints are imposed on the indulgence of the disposition, an inundation of filth and calumny must be expected. In the United States, the frequency of elections leads to a corresponding frequency of struggle between political parties; these struggles naturally engender mischievous passions, and every species of coarse invective; and, unhappily, too many of the conductors of our public prints have neither the discernment, the firmness, nor the virtue to reject from their pages the foul ebullitions of prejudice and malice. Had they more diligence, or greater talents, they might render their *Gazettes* interesting, by filling them with materials of a more instructive and dignified kind; but wanting these qualifications, they must give such materials, accompanied with such a seasoning, as circumstances furnish. Of what kind these are no one is ignorant.”

BOOKSELLERS.



Catalogue of Booksellers in the colonies, from the first settlement of the country to the commencement of the revolutionary war, in 1775.

The dates of the years which precede the names of the bookfellers, specify the earliest periods when they are known to have been in business. The precise time could not, in all cases, be ascertained.

BOSTON.

1652. *Hezekiah Usher*,—Was the first bookseller in English America, of whom I can find any account. Books formed a proportion of his stock in trade; and the first works which were published in this country, were printed for him. Of these an edition of the Newengland version of the psalms, small 12mo. to bind up with Bibles, claims the precedence. The imprint to that book is, "Cambridge, Printed for Hezekiah Usher, of Boston." The date and the name of the printer are omitted; but I have no doubt the book had gone through three or four editions, as early as the year 1652.

Soon after the settlement of some parts of America, a corporation was established in England for propagating the gospel among the Indians in Newengland; and Usher was agent for managing the

pecuniary concerns between the corporation and the commissioners of the United colonies in Newengland. He procured the types, paper, &c. and managed the transactions relative to printing the Bible in the Indian language which was in the press from 1660 to 1663. Beside bookselling, he conducted a commercial establishment, and acquired considerable property.*

1672. *John Usher*,—The son of Hezekiah. In 1672 an edition of the laws revised and alphabetically arranged, was printed by S. Green, in Cambridge, for John Usher in Boston. I have seen several books, printed for him since that time.

An English bookseller, who was an author, and resided some time in Boston,† wrote thus concerning John Usher. “This Trader makes the best Figure in Boston; he’s very Rich, adventures much to Sea; but has got his Estate by Book-Selling; he proposed to me the buying my whole Venture,‡ but would not agree to my Terms; and so we parted with a great deal of seeming respect.”

* In 1692, a respectable man whose name was Hezekiah Usher, was accused of witchcraft, in consequence of which accusation he was ordered to be confined in the common prison; but on account of the goodness of his character, he was, by connivance, allowed to secrete himself in the house of a friend; and, afterward, to escape out of the hands of his persecutors, until the delusion or madness of the times, in part, subsided, and reason restored the balm of tranquillity to the public mind. The person so accused was, probably, the bookseller, or one of his sons.

† John Dunton.

‡ A large collection of books brought by Dunton to sell in Boston, anno 1686.

John Usher was treasurer of the province when sir Edmund Andros was governor. He was employed by the government of Massachusetts, when he was in England, to purchase the province of Maine from the heirs of sir Ferdinando Gorges. In 1683, he became lieutenant governor of New-hampshire, which office he retained some years; but, during the time, he resided chiefly in Boston, and carried on his business as usual. "He was a man of unpolished manners, severe in the execution of his office, was but little of a statesman, and less of a courtier,* and became so odious to the people, that they prevailed on the king and council to remove him." He had a seat at Charlestown at which he resided after he retired from business, anno 1700.

1673. *Edmund Ranger*,—Was a binder; but had some small concern in bookselling.

1679. *William Avery*,—"Near the Blue-Anchor." I have found but few books printed for him.

1680. *Samuel Phillips*,—"At the Brick-Shop at the West-End of the Town-House." Considering the infant state of the settlement, he was a large dealer in books; many of which were consigned to him by Dunton, who was his factor in London. He published several books which were printed in Boston.

Dunton mentions Phillips as his "old correspondent;" and observes further, "On visiting him in Boston, he treated me with a noble Dinner, and (if I may trust my Eyes) is blest with a Pretty,

* Belknap's History of Newhampshire. Vol. i. p. 289.

obliging Wife ; I'll say that for *Sam* (after dealing with him for some Hundred Pounds) he's very just, and (as an Effect of that) very Thriving. I shall only add to his Character, that he's Young and Witty, and the *most Beautiful Man in the Town of Boston.*" He died in October 1720, aged 58 ; and was characterized in the Boston Gazette, as " an exemplary Christian, an indulgent husband, a kind father, and a true friend."

The descendants of Samuel Phillips continued the bookselling business in Cornhill, till after the revolution. They traded in English goods also, as was customary with the booksellers in Boston for a century after the town was first settled.

1682. *John Ratcliffe*,—Did but little business as a bookseller ; but I have discovered a few pamphlets which were printed for him.

1682. *Samuel Sewall*,—Was a bookseller, although not bred to the trade. He was appointed by the government to the office of a magistrate ; and, in 1681, was made conductor of the press in Boston, with permission to carry on printing in that town.

1682. *John Griffin*,—I have seen only two books printed for him, and one for him and John Ratcliffe.

1684. *Richard Wilkins*,—" Near the Town-House." He had been a bookseller at Limerick, in Ireland, but came to Newengland as an asylum from religious persecution, and settled in Boston.

Dunton gives the following description of him. " His Person is Tall, his Aspect Sweet and Smiling,

and tho' but Fifty Years old [in 1686*] his Hair is as White as Snow. He is a Person of good Sense, keeps up the Practice of Religion in his Family, and (upon a Nice Search into all his Affairs) I found it had a General Influence on all the Actions of his Life : He was deservedly chosen a Member of Mr. Willard's Church, and I think he's a Pious Man, if there's such a Thing in Boston." He died at Milton, December 10, 1704, aged 81, and was buried in Boston.

Dunton gives the characters of Wilkins's wife and daughter, who were very amiable and accomplished women. During the eight months that Dunton carried on bookselling in Boston, he boarded with Wilkins, who did considerable business. When Dunton left that place, he empowered Wilkins to collect such debts as were due to him there. [r]

1684. *Joseph Brunning*, alias *Browning*,—"At the Corner of Prison-Lane," now Court street, in Cornhill, was from Amsterdam ; he wrote his name Brunning, or Browning, at pleasure. He traded largely and published many books, the imprints in which are indifferently spelled Brunning or Browning; one of these being the Dutch, the other the English way of writing his name.

Dunton mentions him in a very handsome manner. In describing his visits to the various booksellers in Boston, after his arrival there in 1686, he thus characterizes Brunning. "I rambled next to visit *Minheer* Brunning, he's a Dutch bookseller

This statement of Dunton is not altogether correct; Wilkins was then 63 years old.

from Holland, scrupulously just, plain in his cloaths, and if we'll believe the Printers in Boston (who are notable Criticks in such cases) a most excellent Paymaster. Brunning is vers'd in the Knowledge of all sorts of Books, and may well be stil'd a Compleat Bookseller. He never decries a Book, because 'tis not of his own printing; there are some Men that will run down the most Elaborate Pieces, only because they had none of their Midwifery to bring 'em into public view, and yet shall give the greatest Encomiums to the most Nauseous Trash, when they had the hap to be concerned in it. But Brunning was none of these; for he'd promote a good Book whoever printed it; and I found him a Man of that great Interest, that I made him my Partner in printing Mr. Mather's Sermon, preached at the Execution of Morgan, who was the only person executed in that Country for near Seven years."*

1684. *Duncan Campbell*,—"At the Dock-Head over against the Conduit," was from Glasgow, and was, probably, the father of John Campbell who, in 1704, was postmaster in Boston, and the proprietor of the first newspaper which was published in the English American colonies.

Dunton mentions Campbell by name, as "the Scotch Bookseller," and says, "he is very industrious, dresses *a la mode*, and I'm told, a Young Lady of Great Fortune, is fal'n in love with him."†

1685. *Andrew Thorncomb*,--from London; he was a bookseller in that city. I believe he, like

* Dunton's *Life and Errors*. † *Ibid*.

many others for some years after the settlement of Boston, came over with a quantity of books on speculation, and having sold them, perhaps the greater part by wholesale, returned to Europe.

Dunton writes that he was acquainted with Thorncomb in Newengland, and mentions that "his Company was Coveted by the best Gentlemen in Boston, nor is he less acceptable to the Fair Sex ; for he has something in him so extremely charming, as makes 'em very fond of his Company. However he's a vertuous Person, and deserves all the respect they shew'd him."

1685. *James Cowse*,—I have seen only one book printed for him, namely, "The Church of Rome, evidently proved Heretick."

1686. *John Dunton*,—Was born at Graffham, Huntingdonshire, in England ; his father was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and rector of Graffham.

Dunton was brought up to the bookselling business in London ; where he entered extensively into the trade ; and, in the course of time, became a very considerable publishing bookseller. He had a general correspondence with the booksellers of England, Scotland, Ireland and Boston. But fortune did not always smile on Dunton. He lost a large sum through becoming surety for his brother in law ; and was a great sufferer by the troubles of England in 1685, insomuch that his circumstances became embarrassed.

On the death of Charles II, his brother, James II, ascended the throne of England ; who being a great enemy to the duke of Monmouth, natural

son of Charles II, he caused him to be expelled from Holland, by the prince of Orange ; and, was the occasion of his being persecuted in Brussels. Being a favorite with the people of England, he was stimulated by that consideration, and by a principle of revenge, to make an attempt to dethrone James, and place the crown of England on his own head. He landed in England, raised a small army, which was defeated ; and, he was beheaded in consequence of this rebellion. His adherents fled ; and, Dunton, being one of these fugitives, escaped to Boston, where the sum of five hundred pounds sterling—a considerable object in the deranged state of his circumstances—was due to him ; and, his design in going there was to collect his debts. The management of his affairs in London, he intrusted to his wife, who, according to his own account, was a most excellent woman, and he had a great affection for her. He embarked on board a ship then lying at Gravesend, and took with him books suitable for the Boston market, to a large amount. He put others to the value of five hundred pounds sterling on board another vessel, destined to the same port. The ships were overtaken by foul weather, before they cleared the British channel. That which bore the consignment was lost, but the other, in which Dunton had embarked, weathered the storm. After a tedious passage of more than four months duration, he arrived in Boston. Dunton had taken the precaution of procuring letters of recommendation to the most eminent clergymen in Massachusetts, and to the principal gentlemen in Boston ; in consequence of which, he was kindly received and politely

treated on his arrival. He procured a warehouse, where he exposed his books for sale, and found a good market for them. At the expiration of seven or eight months, he had a considerable number of books unsold; but he opened a store in Salem, where he soon disposed of the same.

During Dunton's residence in Boston, he visited the governor, lieutenant governor, the principal magistrates, &c. and dined with them in the "town-hall," on the day of election. He paid his respects to all the clergy, in and about Boston, doctor Increase Mather, the rev. Cotton Mather, messrs. Willard, Allen, Eliot, Higginson, of Salem, and many other ministers. Dr. Mather he calls the "metropolitan clergyman of the country." When he had sold off his books, he took leave of his friends, and returned to England.

On his arrival there he was apprehensive of a prosecution, for which reason, after remaining some time incognito, he went to Holland, Germany and Ireland. A revolution having been effected in England, in 1688, Dunton returned to London, and recommenced business on the very day the prince of Orange arrived in that city. Dunton again launched forth into extensive business; and, published many works, among which were four that were periodical, viz. "The Athenian Gazette," afterward denominated "The Athenian Mercury." This work was continued several years, and the editors of it, among whom Dunton was the principal, were highly complimented in poetical and prosaic essays, by Gildon, Motteux, De Foe, Richardson, and the celebrated poet laureat, N. Tate, who was concerned

in a version of the Psalms, which is well known in America. His other periodical works were "The Post-Angell," and "The Night Walker."

As a kind of drawback on Dunton's fame, I ought, perhaps, candidly to mention that he had the misfortune to be introduced into Pope's *Dunciad*,* where the present of the goddess Dulness to Curl is represented as

"A shaggy tapestry, worthy to be spread
On Codrus' old, or DUNTON's modern bed."

The note of the Scriblerus Club, on this passage, runs thus—"John Dunton was a broken bookseller, and abusive scribbler; he writ *Neck or Nothing*, a violent satire on some ministers of state; a libel on the duke of Devonshire, and the bishop of Peterborough, &c."

In justice to Dunton I must observe, that this severity was, perhaps, wholly unmerited, and produced solely by a difference of opinion; as the works, which the club calls libels, might be strictly conformable to truth, and, probably, met the applause of those who thought like Dunton.

During his second run of business, Dunton lost his wife; and, married another, whose fortune, though considerable, was not payable till a younger brother became of age. After ten years of success in business, the tide again turned, and through losses in trade, and other misfortunes, Dunton again became embarrassed. On this occasion he pressed his wife's mother to enable him to pay his debts, but

* Book II, v. 144, &c.

could not prevail, although he thought, and attempted to enforce compliance, by abstaining from the usual intercourse with his wife. To these means he added entreaty and argument; but they proved equally ineffectual; and Dunton, who formerly wrote for profit and fame, was now obliged to write for his daily subsistence. At this period, anno 1705, he published "The Life and Errors of John Dunton, late Citizen of London; Written by Himself in Solitude." He gives an account of his voyage to Boston, of his business there, and of his travels in Holland and Germany. He characterizes upwards of a thousand persons then living, among whom were the booksellers of most note in Boston, many of the clergy and other eminent persons he visited, or with whom he was acquainted, together with several of his male and female customers, in and about "the metropolis of New England;" after which he proceeds to the authors for whom he published, all the printers, binders, engravers on wood, and copper, whom he had employed, the whole company of stationers in London; and, he concludes with the most conspicuous of his London customers. He was an adept in writings of this kind, and appeared to engage in it with peculiar pleasure and ease. In this work there is a singular mixture of humor, anecdote and religion, and it is, perhaps, a true picture of the mind and disposition of the author. At the conclusion of it he observes, "could I not compose a few sheets for the press, I might now starve; but it is well known that in the course of a few years I shall be able to pay all I owe to a half farthing."

Dunton had a patent from king William and queen Mary, for the sole printing and publishing an English translation of “The History of the Edict of Nantz, in four volumes.” During the life of his first wife he made a will, and appointed her sole executrix, and desired her to bury him the *seventh day after his death, and not before*, lest he should come to life, as his mother had done on the day appointed for her funeral. This circumstance, respecting his mother, he relates at the beginning of his “Life,” &c. Having been sick, she, to all appearance, died.—“After lying three days, her friends were about to put her into a Coffin for interment, when to their astonishment she revived from the trance in which she had fallen, and was thus mercifully restored; in a year after she dy’d in earnest.”

Dunton was a man of a singular character. He appears to have been a complete, enterprising book-seller; and was sensible, humorous and religious.

1690. *Nicholas Buttolph*,—“Next to Guttridge’s Coffee-House.”

I have discovered many books which were printed for him. He carried on business about fifty years, and was a man of respectability. On the 29th of January, 1737, he died, considerably advanced in years.

1690. *Benjamin Elliot*,—“Under the Exchange, Head of King-Street.” He was largely concerned in publishing books, among which were the laws of the general court; and, he was a noted dealer in books which were printed in Boston. He

was about fifty years in business ; and died November 9, 1741, aged seventy six years.

1690. *Benjamin Harris*,—Had a bookstore “at the London Coffee-House,” two or three years ; but removed to “The Sign of the Bible over-against the Blew-Anchor, Cornhill.”

He had been both a bookseller and printer in London, and he printed and published several books during his residence in Boston ;* where he remained five or six years. He returned to England, and followed printing and bookselling in London.

1690. *Obadiah Gill*,—was but little known as a dealer in books. I have seen only two pamphlets which were printed for him.

1690. *James Wade*,—I have found a few pamphlets with the imprint, “Boston, Printed for James Wade,” which is all the intelligence I can procure concerning this person.

1695. *Michael Perry*,—“under the West-End of the Town House,”† was a publisher as well as vender of books, and did considerable business.

1695. *Vavasour Harris*,—“opposite the Old-Meeting-House, in Cornhill,” was a short time in the business.

1699. *Elkanah Pembroke*,—“near the Head of the Dock.”

1700. *Samuel Sewall*, junior,—was the son of Samuel Sewall, who was appointed conductor of

* See Printers in Boston.

† The present old statehouse was built on the site of the townhouse.

the press, and was authorized to print in Boston. I do not find that he was largely in trade.

1701. *Nicholas Boone*,—"at the Bible in Cornhill." In 1704, when "The Boston News-Letter" made its first appearance, it was printed by B. Green, and published by Boone, for John Campbell, the proprietor of it, who was postmaster.

Boone was an eminent bookseller, and many books, written in America, were published by him.

1711. *Eleazar Phillips*,—"at the Sign of the Eagle in Newbury-Street," afterward, "at the Lower-End of King-Street;" and, in 1715, he removed to Charlestown, near Boston. He was the only bookseller who had settled in that town prior to the revolution; but, never embarked largely in trade. One of his sons established the first press in Southcarolina; and, died there in 1732, soon after he began printing. Some time after the death of his son, Phillips went to Carolina; and, after remaining there a few months, he returned to his business in Massachusetts.

In 1750, Phillips published in The Boston-Evening-Post, a short address to the public, in which he recommended the raising of silk worms in Newengland. He stated that when he resided in Carolina, he was informed by a silk weaver that "only one crop" could be raised there in a year; that he had made an experiment with eggs which he brought from Philadelphia, and found that he could raise "two crops," annually, in Newengland. The advantage he attributed to the climate, which he supposed was more favorable to the growth of the mulberry, than that of Southcarolina, which he

thought too warm to produce food so nutritious and congenial to worms as that raised in more temperate regions. Where vegetation is less rapid, and the leaves longer in coming to maturity, they do not ripen and decay so speedily as in Carolina. His advice does not appear to have been regarded.

Phillips lived to the age of upwards of seventy five years.

1712. *Joanna Perry*,—"King-Street, near the Town-House." She was the widow of Michael Perry, and after his death continued the business several years. Some pamphlets were printed for her. She died September 19, 1725.

1712. *Samuel Gerrish*,—"at the Sign of the Buck in Marlborough-Street," but in 1716, "North Side of the Town-House." He published a number of small books, and seems to have carried on considerable trade.

1713. *Daniel Henchman*,—"Cornhill, Corner of King-Street, opposite to the Old Brick-Meeting-House."

Henchman was the most eminent and enterprising bookseller that appeared in Boston, or, indeed, in all British America, before the year 1775; and, since that period few have excelled him as a publisher. He furnished much employment for the presses in Boston; and, several books were printed for him in London, which were sent over in sheets. He was principally concerned in an edition of the Bible, and another of the New Testament, which were printed privately in Boston.* Henchman

* Vide Samuel Kneeland.

built the first paper mill in Newengland, in doing which he received aid from the legislature of Massachusetts. During his long connexion with the trade, he acquired a handsome estate. He was made a justice of the peace ; a lieutenant colonel of the Boston regiment of militia ; and, finally, was made a deacon of the Old South church. He died February 25, 1761, aged seventy two years.

1715. *George Brownell*,—lived at “ the North End,” and advertised that he taught “ Writing, Cyphering, Navigation, also Musick and Dancing.” And he sold books also. I have seen an Almanack which was printed for him ; but, he was very little known as a bookseller. He removed to Philadelphia.

1717. *Gillam Phillips*,—“ over against the West-End of the Town-House.” He was neither largely nor long in the trade. I have seen only two small works printed for him. A considerable fortune was left to him, and he retired from business. He died October 18, 1770, aged seventy five years.

1719. *Benjamin Gray*,—at the “ Head of Town-Dock,” published several books, among which was a pamphlet, the publication whereof brought on him a prosecution on the part of the government, as appears by the following record of the proceedings of the council, viz.

“ At a Council Held at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, on Thursday the 28th day of February, 1720 [i. e. 1721, new style.]

“ A Pamphlet, entituled, a letter to an Eminent Clergy-Man in the Massachusetts-Bay ; being produced at the Board, was Read and considered, and

Unanimously Voted, That it contains in it many Vile, Scandalous, and very Abusive Expressions, which greatly reflect on His Majesty's Government and People of this Province, and tend to disturb the Publick Peace.

"At the same time Benj. Gray of Boston, Bookseller, who Sold the said Pamphlet, being Sent for, Acknowledged that he had caused the same to be Printed, And that the Original in Manuscript was delivered to him by an unknown Hand, upon Saturday the Eighth Currant, at Nine a Clock at Night.

"*Advised*, That the Attorney-General be directed to Prosecute in the Law, the said Benj. Gray, or any other Person that may have been concerned in the making or Publishing the said Pamphlet.

"Resolved, That the foregoing Votes be Printed in the Weekly Papers.

"*J. Willard, Secr.*"

I am not perfectly acquainted with the result of this affair; but, I believe it was terminated by a compromise.

Gray, though not a very considerable book-seller, was many years in trade; and worked at book-binding. He died January 7, 1751.

1719. *John Edwards*,—"King-Street." I can learn but little respecting him, further than that he published a few books.

1720. *Robert Starkey*,—"Fleet-Street," was from London. Whilst in business in that city, he published a book containing reflections on the British government; and, fled to Holland to avoid a prosecution. After the prince of Orange ascended

the English throne, he returned to England, and continued his business in London several years; he also made a voyage to Boston; but, did not go largely into trade there. How long he remained in Newengland I cannot ascertain. It is said, he was a man who possessed much information; and, was a zealous asserter of English liberty.

1723. *Joseph Edwards*,—"Cornhill," was a very respectable, and a considerable publisher, bookseller and binder. He continued in business more than forty years.

1723. *Nathaniel Belknap*,—"Head of Scarlet's Wharf, North End." He bound books, but did not go largely into the sale of them. Some small pamphlets were published by him.

In April, 1730, he published in the Boston papers the following advertisement.—"To be Sold, Choice black Mold for Gardens, &c. at a very reasonable rate, By Mr. Nath. Belknap, Bookseller, at the North End of Boston."

1723. *Samuel Robinson*,—born in Dorchester, and served his apprenticeship with Boone. He sold some books, but his principal business was that of a binder. He died at the age of eighty five years, in February, 1771.

1724. *John Checkley*,—was, I believe, an Englishman, and of the high church party. He published and sold a pamphlet, containing 132 pages, octavo, entitled, "A Short and Easie Method with the Deists.—Wherein the certainty of the Christian Religion is demonstrated, by infallible *Proof* from Four Rules, which are *incompatible* to any *Imposture* that ever yet has been, or that can *possibly* be."

The imprint to the book was, "Printed in London, by J. Applebee, and sold by John Checkley at the Sign of the *Crown* and *Blue-Gate*, over-against the West-End of the Town-House, in Boston, 1723."

Checkley was prosecuted at the inferior court in Boston, anno 1724, for publishing and selling this pamphlet, which was called "a false and scandalous libel, tending to draw into dispute his present majesty's title to the crown—scandalizing the ministers of the gospel, established by law in this province—falsifying the Holy Scriptures—representing the church of Rome as the present mother church; and tending to raise divisions, jealousies and animosities among his majesty's loving subjects of this province." Checkley was convicted, and appealed to the superior court, in which the jury gave the following verdict.

"The Jury find Specially, viz. If the Book entitled a Short and Easy Method with the Deists, containing in it a Discourse concerning Episcopacy, (published, and many of them sold by the said Checkley) be a false and scandalous libel; Then we find the said Checkley guilty of all and every Part of the Indictment (excepting that supposed to traduce and draw into dispute the undoubted Right and Title of our Sovereign Lord, King George, to the Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the territories thereto belonging.) But if the said Book, containing a discourse concerning Episcopacy, as aforesaid, be not a false and scandalous Libel; Then we find him not guilty.

"Att^r Samuel Tyley, Clerk."

An able plea in arrest of judgment, was made by his counsel; after which Checkley addressed the court, and in the same handsome manner and style in which he had before addressed the court and jury; he maintained that the church of England, as established in England, and no other, was established in all his majesty's plantations—that no minister was lawfully appointed, but he who was ordained by a bishop—and he gave it as his opinion, that presbyterian and congregational ministers, so called, were no ministers, and that they and their congregations were schismatics, and excommunicated by the laws of the land; or rather by the canons of the church of England, which he said were a part of the laws of the land. The sentence of the court was as follows.

“The Court having maturely advised on this Special Verdict, are of Opinion that the said John Checkley is guilty of publishing and selling of a false and scandalous Libel. It's therefore considered by the Court, that the said John Checkley shall pay a Fine of Fifty Pounds to the King, and enter into Recognizance in the sum of One Hundred Pounds, with two Sureties in the Sum of Fifty Pounds each, for his good Behaviour for six Months, and also pay costs of Prosecution, standing committed until this Sentence be performed.

“Att^r. *Samuel Tyley*, Clerk.”

Checkley paid the fine and costs of court the next day, according to the sentence, and was dismissed. Whether he was a regular bookseller or not, I am not prepared to say; I have seen no book printed for him in America.

1725. *John Phillips*,—"Stationers'-Arms, Corn-Hill," was the son of Samuel Phillips, and succeeded him in business.

Beside a considerable trade as a publishing bookseller and binder, he was a dealer in English goods, according to the custom of those times.

During several years, Phillips was engaged in the service of the public, as a magistrate, a colonel of the Boston militia, a member of the general court ; and a deacon of the church in Brattle street. He died April 19, 1763, and was buried with military honors.

1726. *Bennet Love*,—"In Anne-Street, near the Bridge." His principal business appears to have been binding ; but some pamphlets were printed for him.

1727. *Samuel Kneeland*,—"In King-Street, next door to the Post-Office." He kept a bookstore four or five years at this place ; but, during the remainder of his life he attended wholly to printing.

1726. *Thomas Hancock*,—"Anne-Street, near the Draw-Bridge;" was the son of the reverend John Hancock of Lexington. After being in trade a few years as a bookseller and binder, he turned his attention to merchandize, in which pursuit he acquired a very handsome fortune, and became one of the principal commercial characters in New-england.

In process of time he became a member of the lower house of assembly, and was, afterward, a member of the council. His disposition was naturally benevolent, and his religious and political sentiments were liberal.

I believe he served his apprenticeship with Daniel Henchman, whose daughter he married. By his last will he bequeathed 1000 l. sterling to Harvard college, for the purpose of founding a professorship of the Hebrew and other oriental languages ; also, 750 l. sterling to an incorporated society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, in North America ; and 450 l. sterling to the town of Boston, toward building an hospital for the reception of lunatics. As he had no children, he bequeathed the greater part of his estate to his nephew the late governor John Hancock. He built the large stone house near the state house, where he lived ; and after his death it became the residence of his nephew the governor

On the 1st of August 1764, as he was entering the council chamber, he was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, and died in two hours, aged 62.

1727. *Nathaniel Proctor*,—"At the Bible and Dove in Anne-Street," born in Boston ; was a bookseller and binder, and published a few pamphlets.

He married a woman who was supposed to have been a widow ; but a short time after his marriage, the former husband of his wife returned after an absence of ten or twelve years, and claimed her. This event at first occasioned much embarrassment ; but the parties having left the solution of the difficulty to the wife, she decided in favor of Proctor.

He died suddenly, December 8, 1766.

1728. *John Eliot*,—"At the Great Elms,* South-End." was said to be a descendant of the

* One of these Elms stood in the yard, fronting Eliot's house, and was afterward called "The Tree of Liberty," oc-

reverend John Eliot, of Roxbury, who translated the Bible into the Indian language.

He published a few books, and was, many years, a bookseller and binder, but his concerns were not extensive. However, he acquired some property ; and, being a respectable man, was made deacon of the church in Hollis street. He died, November 1771, aged 81.

1729. *Alfred Butler*,—" Lower-End of King-Street, near the Crown Coffee-House, at the head of the Long-Wharf." He was born in Boston, and served his apprenticeship with Henchman. His principal business was binding, but he published and sold a few books. He died in 1742, aged 46.

1730. *Hopetill Foster*,—Did some business as a bookseller, but it was very inconsiderable.

1730. *Francis Skinner*,—" At his shop in Fish-Street near Halsey's-Wharf," afterward " at Pope's Head, Corner of Prince-Street," was not long in business nor much known as a bookseller.

1731. *John Pemberton*,—" School Street," was born in Boston. He was the son of the reverend mr. Pemberton the elder ; and brother to the reverend Ebenezer Pemberton, of the new brick church, formerly so called in Middle street. He was an apprentice to Robinson ; but was chiefly employed in binding. He died about 1759.

casioned by the effigy of the person appointed distributor of the stamps in Boston, and that of lord Bute, being hung thereon in 1765. This strong method adopted by the people, of expressing their dislike of the obnoxious stamp act, must have had an influence in producing that state of the public mind which brought about the revolution.

1732. *Richard Fry*,—An Englishman, resided a few years in Boston; and was probably concerned in the papermill then lately erected at Milton, which was the only one in Massachusetts. I cannot ascertain whether Fry ever had a shop of his own in Boston, or made use of that belonging to Fleet altogether. The principal discoveries I have made concerning him are comprised in the following advertisement, which was published in *The Rehearsal*, May 1732.

“Richard Fry, Stationer, Bookseller, Paper-Maker and Rag Merchant from the city of London, keeps at Mr. Tho. Fleet’s Printer, at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill, Boston; where said Fry is ready to accommodate all Gentlemen, Merchants and Tradesmen, with Setts of Accompt Books after the neatest Manner. And whereas it has been the common Method of the most curious Merchants in Boston, to procure their Books from London, This is to acquaint those Gentlemen, that I the said Fry will sell all Sorts of Accompt Books done after the most acute Manner, for Twenty per Cent cheaper than they can have them from London. I return the Public Thanks for following the Directions of my former Advertisement for gathering Rags, and hope they will Continue the like Method, having received upwards of Seven Thousand Weight already.

“For the pleasing Entertainment of the Polite part of Mankind, I have Printed the most beautiful Poems of Mr. Stephen Duck, the famous Wiltshire Poet. It is a full Demonstration to me, that the

People of New-England have a fine Taste for good Sense and polite Learning, having already Sold 1200 of those Poems. *Rich. Fry.*"

1733. *T. Cox*,—"At the Lamb, on the South-Side of the Town-House," was a bookseller from England, who kept a good supply of English editions, principally, of such books as were valuable, and suitable for the market. He generally resided in London, and his business was transacted by an agent. He discontinued his bookstore in Boston, anno 1744; and the remains of his stock in trade were sold by auction.

1733. *John Boydell*,—"In King-Street." He came from England in 1716, with governor Shute, to whom he was Secretary; and being afterward appointed postmaster, he was for many years proprietor and publisher of *The Boston Gazette*. Boydell was greatly esteemed. He died in December 1739. [*See Hist. of Newspapers.*]

1735. *John Parker*,—"Head of the Town-Dock," sold cutlery, groceries, and some books.

1736. *William Gray*,—"Milk Street."

1736. *Michael Dennis*,—"Head of Scarlet's Wharf, [afterward Hancock's] North-End," was, during several years, a respectable dealer in books and stationery; he published some works, and was concerned in the binding business. He died July 12, 1763.

1739. *Charles Harrison*,—"Over against the Brazen-Head in Cornhill," was born, and brought up a bookbinder in England. He settled in Boston as a bookseller and binder; and published *Erskine's Gospel Sonnets*, with other works of a

similar description. He joined the expedition which went from Boston, against Louisburg in 1745, and died soon after he returned.

1740. *Benjamin Eliot*,—"South End."

1740. *Samuel Eliot*,—"Corn-Hill," published a number of pamphlets, which were written in New-england; he was a considerable bookseller, and was also a binder and stationer. He died May 9, 1745, aged 32. His widow carried on the business; and his son Samuel Eliot, became an eminent merchant.

1743. *John Eliot*,—"At the Great Elms," was the son of John Eliot who for many years did business at the same place. Some books printed for John Eliot the younger have this imprint "for J. Eliot, near the South-Market.* He lived to an advanced age.

1743. *Walter MacAlpine*,—"Near the Mill-Bridge," afterward "in Union-Street near the Town-Dock." He was from Scotland, and was a bookseller and binder. He removed to Connecticut and died there.

1743. *Nathaniel Gookin*,—"Cornhill."

1743. *Joshua Blanchard*,—"Sign of the Bible and Crown in Dock-Square," was an enterprising, but not a successful bookseller.

Blanchard was one of the original proprietors and publishers of *The American Magazine*, which was first published in 1743; and was concerned in other publications. He was a dealer in English

* At this time there were three market houses in Boston; one near the Great Elms; one in Dock square, and another in Old North square. See Vol. i. p. 208.

editions, in stationery, &c. but finally he confined his trade solely to English goods.

1743. *Alexander Carlisle*,—A Scotchman; served his apprenticeship in Glasgow; he came from that place with a collection of books; sold them chiefly at auction, and returned to Scotland.

1745. *Daniel Gookin*,—"Over against the Old-South." He was a descendant of general Daniel Gookin, one of the first appointed licensers of the press, anno 1662.

Gookin was not largely in trade; he died January 3, 1752, after an illness of only two days. I am of opinion he had a son who was named after him, and succeeded him in the same shop, which is the next door north of the house built for the residence of the royal governors, and now belonging to the state.

1745. *Thomas Rand*,—"Cornhill, near the Sign of the Three Nuns," afterward, "in Anne-Street," He was by trade a binder, but sold stationery and some books.

1745. *Joshua Winter*,—"Union-Street," acquired some property as a bookseller, stationer and binder. He was a very pious, upright man; and died in December 1761.

1749. *John Amory*,—"Union Street," followed bookselling and binding a few years; and was, afterward, an eminent merchant in company with his brother, under the firm of Jonathan and John Amory.

1753. *Thomas Leverett*,—"Cornhill," was a very respectable bookseller, binder, stationer, and dealer in English goods.—He died June 28, 1778, aged 46.

1753. *William MacAlpine*,—"Marlborough-Street, brother to Walter MacAlpine, was bred to binding, &c. by his brother; and became a considerable bookseller. In 1762, he set up a press, and entered into the printing business.

As MacAlpine was a royalist, he left Boston with the British troops in 1776; soon after which he returned to Scotland, and died at Glasgow, anno 1788.

1754. *Caleb Blanchard*,—"Dock-Square," was a brother to Joshua. He was originally a dealer in books, but became an importer of English goods.

1755. *Timothy White*,—"Marshall's-Lane," and other situations in Boston; sold small books; but was chiefly employed about plain binding. He did very little business of any kind. During the siege, he remained in the town; and, afterward, removed into the country, where he died.

1757. *Samuel Webb*,—"Anne-Street," was born in Boston, where he served his apprenticeship with Henchman. He carried on bookselling and binding a number of years, but not to a very considerable extent. He died January 29, 1792.

1758. *Jeremy Condry*,—"Near Concert-Hall," afterward "in Union-Street, opposite the Sign of the Cornfield," kept a supply of valuable books, chiefly English editions, and stationery.

He received his education at Harvard College, was a man of learning and respectability; and minister of the first baptist church in Boston. He died in August 1768, aged 60.

1760. *William Lang*,—"at the Gilt Bible, Marlboro'-Street. He came from Scotland, and was brought up to binding, which business he followed in Boston, and accompanied it with book-selling. His sales were chiefly confined to Scotch editions of school and religious books. He died in Boston before the year 1775.

1761. *John Wharton*,—"Cornhill, Corner of King-Street," opposite the Old Brick Church, and

1761. *Nicholas Bowes*,—began business in company, under the firm of *Wharton* and *Bowes*, and succeeded Daniel Henchman, whose stand, which had been occupied many years as a book and stationery store, with his stock, they took possession of. Their business was not so extensive as that of their predecessor, particularly in the publishing line; very few books were printed for them, as they confined themselves, principally, to trading in English editions.

Wharton died in January 1768, aged 34.

Bowes continued the business till he died, in April 1790.

1762. *John Hodgson*,—"Marlborough-Street," was bred to bookbinding in Scotland, and became a good workman. He was chiefly employed in this business, but sold a few books. By permission of the court, he took, in short hand, the trial of the soldiers who were concerned in the massacre at Boston, on the evening of the 5th of March 1770. He gave up his shop in 1768, and was, afterward, employed by John Mein. He died about the year 1779.

1762. *Philip Freeman*,—"Union Street." He was an Englishman, who had been brought up a glover and breeches maker, which trade or trades, he followed in Boston; and, was a dealer in what is called soft leather. In the course of time he began to keep a small collection of books for sale, and had several pamphlets printed; these were on religious subjects.—He was punctual in his dealings, well respected, and was made a deacon of the first baptist church. He died in April 1789, aged 77.

1762. *James Rivington*,—"at the London Book-Store, head of King-Street." He was an Englishman, and a considerable bookseller in London. He never resided in Boston; but employed an agent, who opened a valuable collection of books, printed in England, for sale. After Rivington failed in London, he went with a large quantity of books to Philadelphia; and, afterward, settled at Newyork.

1762. *John Perkins*,—"Union-Street," served his apprenticeship with Joshua Winter, and after his death took his stand and business.

1763. *William Miller*,—was born in Scotland, and there brought up to bookselling. He went to London, whence he was sent by James Rivington, in 1762, to Boston, with a valuable collection of books. Miller acted as agent to Rivington one year; when he became his partner; and the firm was, "*Rivington and Miller*, at the London Book-Store, head of King-Street, North Side of the Court House." At this period Rivington lived in Newyork. Miller was a young man of amiable manners, and was well acquainted with the trade.

He died in November 1765, and the business was discontinued.

1763. *William Phillips*,—"Cornhill," was the son of John Phillips, and succeeded him in business. Being bred a merchant, he turned his attention to the sale of English goods. He died January 6, 1772.

1764. *Alford Butler*,—"Cornhill," was the son of Alford Butler who has already been mentioned. He was born in Boston, where he served his apprenticeship with William MacAlpine, and became a binder and sold a few books. In 1774, he removed to Portsmouth, Newhampshire, and there kept a school near twenty years, after which he returned, and again carried on business as formerly.

1764. *Andrew Barclay*,—"at the Bible in Cornhill," from Scotland, was bred to binding, and followed that business several years after he arrived in Boston. He sold a few books.

1764. *John Mein*,—was from Scotland, and began business as a bookseller, in partnership with his countryman Sandeman, "in Marlborough Street." Their sales were wholly confined to Scotch and English editions; and their partnership closed at the expiration of one year.

In 1766, Mein kept the "London Book-Store North Side of King-Street," where he opened a large and valuable collection of European books, and a handsome assortment of stationery. As he sold for a reasonable profit, his trade became extensive. He commenced printing in partnership with John Fleming; reprinted several books, and pub-

lished The Boston Chronicle, of which he was the editor.

Mein was a staunch royalist ; the publications in the Chronicle rendered him very obnoxious ; in consequence of which he returned to Europe in November 1769 ; his bookstore was then closed ; and, the Chronicle discontinued in 1770.

1764. *Sandeman*,—" Marlborough-Street," came from Scotland in 1764, in company with his uncle, the celebrated preacher and founder of the religious sect called Sandemanians. Mein, the partner of Sandeman, came in the same ship.

1766. *Cox and Berry*.—first opened a shop " opposite Brattle-Street" Church, whence they removed to " two doors above the British Coffee-House," and, afterward, to " Cornhill." Edward Cox and Edward Berry, copartners, were from London ; they were dealers in English books, and traded very largely in jewelry. After the commencement of the war, they removed to New-york.

1767. *Joseph Snelling*.—" Fish-Street, Corner of Boarded-Alley." He was a binder, and sold school books and stationery.

1767. *John Edwards*,—" Cornhill," was the son of Joseph Edwards, and had a concern in the business with his father a few years. He died March 9, 1768, aged 25.

1768. *James Foster Condry*,—" Union Street," was the son of Jeremy Condry, whom he succeeded, and kept a good supply of English editions, &c. for sale. During the war he removed to Haverhill, where he kept school ; and died in June 1809.

1770. *John Langdon*,—"Cornhill," served his apprenticeship with Wharton and Bowes ; he began business with a good assortment of books ; sold stationery, and carried on binding. He relinquished business after the beginning of the war.

1771. *Henry Knox*,—"Cornhill," served his apprenticeship with Wharton and Bowes, binders and booksellers. He opened a large store with a valuable collection of books, &c. The war changed him from a bookseller to a soldier. He joined the army, and continued in it during the war ; and, on account of his good conduct, and superior military talents, was promoted by Congress to the rank of Major general. He was also made Secretary at war before and after the adoption of the present constitution. He died at Thomastown, in the district of Maine, October 25, 1806.

1771. *A. Ellison*,—"Newbury-Street," was born in England, and brought up to binding ; which business he followed in Boston, and sold a few books in common use. After living in Boston three or four years, he removed to Newport.

The chief of the printing done in Cambridge and Boston, previously to the year 1750, was for booksellers ; printers did but little on their own account. Even the laws, acts, &c. of the government were printed for booksellers. The books printed during a century, in Newengland, were nearly all, on religion, politics, or for the use of schools.

Booksellers' meeting, 1724.

THE booksellers of Boston, in 1724, had a meeting for the purpose of augmenting the prices of sundry books; an addition to the prices was agreed on; but, I believe not generally adopted.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.

1641. *Henry Dunster*,—the first president of Harvard college, sold such books as were sent from England by Jesse Glover. [*See Glover.*]

1650. *Samuel Green*,—the second printer at Cambridge, sold school books, versions of the Psalms, and some other religious works, principally such as were printed at his press.

CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.

1715. *Eleazar Phillips*,—removed from Boston to this place. He was a dealer in books, which were printed in Newengland.

NEWBURYPORT.

1760. *Bulkeley Emerson*,—was a binder, and sold a few books. He was the only one of the trade who did business in this place before 1775. The office of postmaster was occupied by him many years.

SALEM.

1686. *John Dunton*,—opened a store, and sold a quantity of books he imported from London. He returned to England,

1761. *Mascol Williams*,—was a binder, and traded principally in school books and stationery. He was postmaster.

These are all the booksellers who lived in Massachusetts previously to the war, or at least they are all concerning whom I have been able to make any discoveries.

PORTSMOUTH. Newhampshire.

1716. *Eleazar Russell*,—sold books, principally such as were used in schools.

The Laws of Newhampshire were printed in Boston, anno 1716, “for Eleazar Russell at his shop in Portsmouth.” He died in May, 1764, aged seventy three years.

1757. *Daniel Fowle*,—kept a very small stock of books for sale, but never paid much attention to bookselling.

Before the revolution there was not a bookstore of any note in Newhampshire.

1770. *William Appleton*,—served his apprenticeship in Boston, and sold books in common use. He died a few years after he settled in Portsmouth.

NEWHAVEN. Connecticut.

1743. *J. Pomeroy*,—bookseller, and postmaster.

1749. *Samuel Cook*,—imported and sold some English books, but did not continue long in business.

1756. *James Parker & Co.*—printers, dealt, in a small way, in books and stationery.

1759. *John Hotchkiss*,—sold merchandise of various kinds ; and dealt somewhat largely in books, supplies of which he received from Newyork.

1763. *Benedict Arnold*,—well known afterward as a major general in the American army, and for deserting the cause of his country, combined the bookselling business with that of a druggist, and was in this trade from 1763 to about 1767 ; he imported books from England.

1768. *James Lockwood*,—dealt largely in books until about the year 1775.

1768. *Isaac Beers*,—now a respectable bookseller.

HARTFORD.

1763. *Solomon Smith*,—was a bookseller and druggist from 1763 to about 1775.

NEWPORT. Rhodeisland.

1726. *C. Campbell*,—bookseller, and postmaster.

NEWYORK.

1743. *Catharine Zenger*,—sold pamphlets, and some articles of stationery.

1747. *Robert Crommelin*,—" near the Meal-Market ;" he was from Scotland, and became a dealer in books, and in English and Scotch goods.

Hugh Gaine,—" at the Bible and Crown in Hanover-Square." He was from Ireland, where he had been brought up a printer. He came to Newyork about 1745, and worked as a journeyman about six years in Parker's printing house ; first, at 9 s. currency [one dollar and an eighth] per week, and found him-

self; and, afterward, he had a small allowance for board. His economy was such that from these wages he contrived to lay up money; having accumulated the sum of seventy five pounds, he found a friend who imported for him a press and a few types, the cost of which exceeded the sum he had saved about one hundred dollars. With these materials he opened a printing house, and by persevering industry and economy was soon enabled to discharge the debt he had contracted for his press and types, and to open a bookstore. Eventually he acquired a handsome fortune.

1761. *Garrať Noel*,—"near the Meal-Market," afterward, "next door to the Merchant's Coffee-House." He was a publisher, and dealt largely for a bookseller of that time, in imported books and stationery. After he had been in business a number of years, Ebenezer Hazard became his partner, under the firm of *Noel and Hazard*.

1761. *Rivington and Brown*,—"Hanover-Square." After a lapse of several years, this partnership was dissolved, and the business was continued by

James Rivington,—who dealt largely in books and stationery. He commenced printing in 1773.

1765. *John Holt*,—"Broad-Street, near the Exchange;" his principal business was printing, but he sold books several years.

1768. *Nicholas Bogart*,—"near Oswego-Market," sold Dutch books, and published a Dutch version of the Psalms, &c.

1769. *Robert MacAlpine*,—"book-binder, in Beaver-Street;" he also sold books.

1772. *Noel and Hazard*,—Garrat Noel entered into partnership with Ebenezer Hazard ; they dealt largely in books and stationery.

1773. *Samuel Loudon*,—"at his shop on Hunter's-Quay," was not brought up to bookselling ; but, about this time he commenced the business, and, afterward, that of printing.

1774. *Valentine Nutter*,—"opposite the Coffee-House Bridge," bookbinder and bookseller.

PHILADELPHIA.

1692. *William Bradford*,—sold pamphlets and other small articles.

1718. *Andrew Bradford*,—"sign of the Bible, in Second-Street." He was also a printer and binder.

1718. *John Copson*,—bookseller, but dealt chiefly in other goods ; he was concerned with Andrew Bradford in the first newspaper which was published in Pennsylvania.

1729. *Benjamin Franklin*,—"in Market-Street." He likewise was a printer and binder.

1741. *Alexander Annard*,—"in Second Street, near the Church."

1742. *William Bradford*, the younger,—"in Second-Street."

1742. *John Barkley*,—"at the Sign of the Bible in Second-Street ; from Great-Britain."

1742. *James Reed*,—"next door to the Post-Office, in Market-Street."

1742. *Joseph Goodwin*,—"in Second-Street, near Black-Horse-Alley." He, afterward, removed into Blackhorse alley. Goodwin was from Eng-

land, and was a bookseller, binder and stationer. It appears that he was a considerable dealer.

1743. *Stephen Potts*,—"at the Bible and Crown, in Front-Street."

1743. *J. Schuppey*,—"at the Sign of the Book in Strawberry-Alley ;" he was a binder, and sold a few books. It is probable that he was a German.

1743. *Cornelia Bradford*,—"in Second-Street."

1748. *David Hall*,—"in Market-Street." He was a printer, and the partner of Franklin ; he dealt largely in books and stationery.

1755. *Henry Sandy*,—"Lætitia-Court."

1757. *William Dunlap*,—"in Market-Street." Dunlap was bred to printing, which business he followed, but dealt somewhat extensively as a bookseller. About 1767 he removed to Virginia, and settled there as a minister of the church of England.

1758. *Black Harry*,—"in Lætitia-Court," was a binder, and sold small books, &c.

1759. *Andrew Steuart*,—"Lætitia-Court ;" but, removed in 1762, to "the Bible-in-Heart, in Second-Street." He was a printer and a dealer in pamphlets.

1760. *James Rivington*,—"in Second-Street," by his agent who became his partner the following year.

1761. *Rivington and Brown*,—"in Second-Street," but they some time after took another stand. They were both from England. Rivington soon after opened bookstores in Newyork and Boston ; and resided at Newyork.

1764. *William Sellers*,—"in Arch-Street, between Second and Third Streets ;" he was a printer

and bookseller, from England, and became the partner of David Hall.

1765. *Samuel Taylor*,—"Corner of Market and Water-Streets."

1766. *John Dunlap*,—"in Market-Street," succeeded to the printing and bookselling business of William Dunlap.

1766. *Robert Bell*,—"at the Union-Library, in Third-Street," in 1770. He was from Ireland; became a printer, and was celebrated as a book auctioneer.

1766. *William Woodhouse*,—"in Front-Street, near Chesnut-Street;" afterward, "in Second-Street;" he was a binder and bookseller.

1768. *John Sparhawk*,—"at the London Bookstore, Market-Street;" afterward, at "the Unicorn and Mortar, in Second-Street." He published several books.

1768. *John Anderton*,—"at the London Bookstore, in Second-Street." He was from England; and, was a binder, letter case and pocketbook maker, and, as such, first began business in New-york. He sometimes advertised books for sale in his own name; and, at other times as connected with Sparhawk.

1768. *Roger Bowman*,—merchant, sold books on consignment from Greatbritain.

1769. *Robert Aitken*,—commenced bookselling in Front-Street; he was from Scotland, to which country he returned in 1770; but, in 1771, came back to Philadelphia, and opened a bookstore and printing house "in Market-Street."

1770. *Crukshank and Collins*,—" in Third Street," were a short time partners as printers and booksellers. Afterward,

James Crukshank,--opened his printing house and a bookstore in Market street.

1770. *James Steuart*,—" in Second-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets," from Glasgow, shopkeeper, sold Scotch editions on commission.

1770. *Semple and Buchanan*,—" in Front-Street ;" shopkeepers, from Scotland, sold Scotch editions on commission. Semple, afterward, sold books and British goods.

1771. *Robert MacGill*,—" Corner of Lætitia Court," binder and bookseller.

1771. *John MacGibbons*,—" in Front-Street, between Arch and Race Streets." Not largely in trade. He republished Josephus's works in four volumes, octavo.

1771. *Samuel Dellap*,--" in Front-Street, between Market and Arch-Streets ;" he kept a book and print shop.

1773. *James Young*,—" at his Book-Store, adjoining the London Coffee-House."

1773. *Thomas Macgee, jun.*—" Second-Street, nearly opposite Christ Church."

1773. *George Reinhold*,--" in Market-Street," traded in Dutch books.

GERMANTOWN. *Pennsylvania.*

1735. *Christopher Sower*,--from Germany, printed and sold books in the German language.

1744. *Christopher Sower*, jun.—succeeded to the business of his father.

LANCASTER. Pennsylvania.

1754. *William Dunlap*,—printer and bookseller. He removed to Philadelphia in 1757.

1767. *Charles Johnson*,—"in King-Street."

ANNAPOLIS. Maryland.

1774. *William Aikman*.

CHARLESTON. Southcarolina.

1758. *Robert Wells*,—"at the Great Stationery and Book-Store, on the Bay." He was from Scotland, dealt largely in imported books, and printed a newspaper.

1764. ——— *Woods*,—binder and bookseller, from Scotland.

1771. *James Taylor*,—binder, and an inconsiderable dealer in books; he, also, was from Scotland.

SAVANNAH. Georgia.

1763. *James Johnston*,—he was from Scotland, printed a newspaper, and sold books.

Notes,

TO VOLUME II.



[a] *Page* 13.

THE following is a copy of the denunciation of George Keith, and his printed address; proclaimed by the common crier, in the Market place, Philadelphia, August 25, 1692.

“ At a Private Sessions held for the County of Philadelphia the 25th of the 6th month, 1692, before Arthur Cook, Samuel Jennings, Samuel Richardson, Humphrey Murray, Anthony Morris, Robert Ewer, Justices of the County.

“ Whereas the Government of this Province, being by the late King of England’s peculiar favor vested, and its hence continued in Governor Penn, who thought fit to make his and our worthy friend Thomas Lloyd his deputy governor, by and under whom the Magistrates do act in this Government— And whereas it hath been proved before us, that G. Keith being a resident here, did, contrary to his duty, publickly revile the said Deputy Governor, calling him an Impudent man, telling him he was not fit to be Governor, and that his name would stink, with many other slighting and abusive Expressions, both to him and the Magistrates; and he that useth such exorbitancy of speech towards the said Governor, may be supposed will easily dare to call the Members of Council and Magistrates Impudent Rascals, as he hath lately called one in an open Assembly, that was constituted by the Proprietary to be a Magistrate—and he also charges the Magistrates who

are Ministers here, with engrossing the Magistratorial Power into their hands, that they might usurp Authority over him, saying also, he hoped in God he should shortly see their Power taken from them ; and otherwise conducted in a most undecent manner. And further the said G. K. with several of his adherents, having some few days since, with an unusual insolency, by a printed sheet, called *An Appeal*, &c. Traduced, and vilely misrepresented the Industry, Care, Readiness and Vigilancy of some Magistrates and others here, in their late Proceedings against some Privateers, viz. Babit and his Crew, in order to bring them to condign punishment, whereby to discourage such attempts for the future ; and hath thereby also defamed and arraigned the Determinations of Provincial Judicatory against Murderers ; and not only so, but by a wrong insinuation, have laboured to possess the readers of their Pamphlet, that it is inconsistent for those who are Ministers of the Gospel to act as Magistrates. Now, forasmuch, as we, as well as others, have borne, and still do patiently endure from the said George Keith and his adherents many personal Reflections against us, and their Gross Revilings of our Religious Society, yet we cannot without the violation of our trust to the King and Governor, as also to the inhabitants of this Government, pass by or connive at such part of the said Pamphlet and Speeches, that have a tendency to sedition and disturbance of the peace, as also to the subversion of the present Government, or to the aspersing the Magistracy thereof.—Therefore for the undeceiving of all people by this Publick Writing, we have thought fit not only to signify that our *Procédure* against the persons now in the Sheriff's custody, as well as what we intend against others concerned, in its proper place, respects only that part of the said printed sheet, which appears to have the tendency aforesaid, and not any part relating to Differences in Religion. But also, these are to Caution such who are well affected to the Security, Peace and Legal Administration of Justice in this Place, that they give no countenance to any Revilers and Contemners of Authority, Magistrates or Magistracy ; as also, to warn all other persons, that they forbear the future publishing and spreading of the said Pamphlet, as they

will answer the contrary at their peril. Given under our Hands and County-Seal, the Day, Year and Place aforesaid.

“*Arthur Cook, Humphrey Murrey,*
Samuel Jennings, Robert Ewer,
Samuel Richardson, Anthony Morris.”

George Keith published an answer to the foregoing, in which he denies that he blamed governor Lloyd and the magistrates, for their proceedings against the privateers [pirates;] or, that he called in question their power, as magistrates, respecting that business; that their conduct, as magistrates, relating to the pirates, was commendable, &c. that he only asserted, “that as quakers and ministers, the magistrates in hiring and fitting out men to fight, had acted diametrically opposite and contrary to the often declared and known principle of the quakers, not to make any use of the carnal sword.”

[*b*] *Page 76.*

TOWNE's recantation first appeared in Loudon's “New-York Packet,” published at Fishkill, October 1, 1778; and, afterward, in the works of doctor Witherspoon, of Philadelphia, by whom it was written.

“*Recantation of Benjamin Towne.*”

“The following facts are well known—1st. That I Benjamin Towne, used to print the Pennsylvania Evening Post, under the protection of Congress, and did frequently, and earnestly solicit sundry members of the said Congress for dissertations and articles of intelligence, professing myself to be a very firm and zealous friend to American Liberty. 2d. That on the English taking possession of Philadelphia, I turned fairly round, and printed my Evening Post under the protection of General Howe and his army, calling the Congress and all their adherents, Rebels, Rascals, and Raggamuffins, and several other unsavoury names, with which the humane and Polite English are pleased to honor them—neither did I ever refuse to insert any dissertation however scurrilous, or any article of intelligence sent to me, altho' many of them I well knew to be, as a certain gentleman elegantly expresses it, *facts that never happened.* 3d. That I am now willing and

desirous to turn once more, to unsay all that I have last said, and to print and publish for the United States of America, which are likely to be uppermost, against the British Tyrant; nor will I be backward in calling him, after the example of the great and eminent author* of Common Sense, *The Royal Brute*, or giving him any other appellation still more opprobrious, if such can be found. The facts being thus stated, (I will presume to say altogether fully and fairly) I proceed to observe, that I am not only proscribed by the President and supreme executive Council of Pennsylvania, but that several other Persons are for reprobating my paper, and allege that instead of being suffered to print, I ought to be hanged as a Traitor to my Country. On this account I have thought proper to publish the following humble confession, declaration, recantation, and apology, hoping that it will assuage the wrath of my enemies, and in some degree restore me to the favor and indulgence of the Public. In the first place then, I desire it may be observed, that I never was, nor ever pretended to be a man of character, repute or dignity. I was originally an understrapper to the *famous* Galloway† in his *infamous* squabble with Goddard,‡ and did in that service contract such a habit of meanness in thinking, and scurrility in Writing, that nothing exalted, as brother Bell|| provedore to the sentimentalists would say, could ever be expected from me. Now, changing sides is not any way surprising in a person answering the above description. I remember to have read in the Roman History, that when Cato of Utica had put himself to death, being unable to survive the dissolution of the Republic, and the extinction of Liberty, another senator of inferior note, whose name I cannot recollect, did the same thing. But what thanks did he receive for this? The men of reflection only laughed at his absurd imita-

* Thomas Paine.

† Joseph Galloway, esq. formerly speaker of the house of assembly of Pennsylvania, and partner of William Goddard, &c.

‡ William Goddard, printer of *The Pennsylvania Chronicle*, to whom Towne had been a journeyman.

|| Robert Bell, a well known book auctioneer of Philadelphia.

tion of so great a personage, and said—he might have lived tho' the Republic had come to its period. Had a Hancock or an Adams* changed sides, I grant you they would have deserved no quarter, and I believe would have received none; but to pass the same judgment on the conduct of an obscure Printer is miserable reasoning indeed. After all, why so much noise about a trifle? what occasion is there for the public to pour out all its wrath upon poor Towne; are turncoats so rare? do they not walk on every side? have we not seen Dr. S——, J—— A——, T—— C——,† and many others who were first champions for Liberty; then friends to government—and now discover a laudable inclination to fall into their ranks as quiet and orderly subjects of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The rational moralists of the last age used to tell us that there was an essential difference between virtue and vice, because there was an essential difference to be observed in the nature and reason of things. Now, with all due deference to these great men, I think I am as much of a Philosopher as to know that there are no circumstances of action more important than those of time and place, therefore, if a man pay no regard to the changes that may happen in these circumstances, there will be very little Virtue, and still less *Prudence* in his behavior. Perhaps I have got rather too deep for common readers, and therefore shall ask any plain Quaker in this city, what he would say to a man who should wear the same coat in summer as in winter in this climate? He would certainly say, "Friend thy wisdom is not great." Now whether I have not had as good reason to change my conduct as my coat, since last January, I leave to every impartial person to determine. 2dly, I do hereby declare and confess, that when I printed for Congress, and on the side of Liberty, it was not by any means from principle, or a desire that the cause of Liberty should prevail, but purely and simply from the love of

* Late governors of Massachusetts, and formerly members of Congress.

† Supposed to mean doctor S—h, John A—n and T—C—e, of Philadelphia.

gain. I could have made nothing but tar and feathers by printing against them as things then stood. I make this candid acknowledgment not only as a penitent to obtain pardon, but to show that there was more consistency in my conduct than my enemies are willing to allow. They are pleased to charge me with hypocrisy in pretending to be a Whig when I was none. This charge is false; I was neither whig nor tory but a Printer. I detest and abhor hypocrisy. I had no more regard for General Howe or General Clinton,* or even for Mrs. Lowring,† or any other of the *Chaste Nymphs*,‡ that attended the fête Champêtre, alias Mischianza when I printed in their behalf, than for the congress on the day of their retreat. It is pretended that I certainly did in my heart incline to the English, because that I printed much bigger lies and in greater number for them, than for the Congress. This is a most false and unjust insinuation. It was entirely the fault of the Congress themselves, who thought fit (being but a new potentate upon the earth,) to be much more modest, and keep nearer the truth than their adversaries. Had any of them bro't me in a lie as big as a mountain it should have issued from my press. This gives me an opportunity of showing the folly as well as malignity of those who are actuated by party spirit; many of them have affirmed that I printed monstrous and *incredible* lies for General Howe. Now pray what harm could incredible lies do? the only hurt, I conceive, that any lie can do, is by obtaining belief, as a truth; but an incredible lie can obtain no belief, and therefore at least must be perfectly harmless. What will those cavillers think, if I should turn this argument against them, and say that the most effectual way to disgrace any cause is to publish monstrous and incredible lies in its favor. In this view, I have not only innocence, but some degree of merit to plead. However, take it which way you will, there never was a lie published in Philadelphia that could

* Two British generals, sent over to subjugate the colonies.

† A married lady, said to have been the mistress of the British general H—c.

‡ A public exhibition in honor of the British general Howe.

bear the least comparison with those published by James Rivington,* in Newyork. This in my opinion is to be imputed to the superiority not of the Printer, but of the Prompter or Prompters. I reckon Mr. T—† to have excelled in that branch; and he had probably many coadjutors.—What do you think of 40,000 Russians and 20,000 Moors, which Moors too were said by Mr. Rivington to be dreadful among the women? as also the boats building at the forks of the Monongahela to carry the Congress down the Ohio to New Orleans? these were swingers.—As to myself and friend H———s,‡ we contented ourselves with publishing affidavits to prove that the king of France was determined to preserve the friendship that subsisted between him and his good brother the King of England, of which he has given a *new proof* by entering into and communicating his treaty with the United States of America. Upon the whole I hope the public will attribute my conduct, not to disaffection, but to attachment to my own interest and desire of gain in my profession; a principle, if I mistake not, pretty general and pretty powerful in the present day. 3dly. I hope the public will consider that I have been a timorous man, or, if you will, a coward, from my youth, so that I cannot fight—my belly is so big that I cannot run—and I am so great a lover of eating and drinking that I cannot starve. When those three things are considered, I hope they will fully account for my past conduct, and procure me the liberty of going on in the same *uniform* tenor for the future. No just judgment can be formed of a man's character and conduct unless every circumstance is taken in and fairly attended to; I therefore hope that this justice will be done in my case. I am also verily persuaded that if all those who are cowards as well as myself, but who are better off in other respects, and therefore *can* and *do run* whenever danger is near them, would befriend me, I should have no inconsiderable body on my side. Peace

* “Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty,” in Newyork.

† Supposed to refer to a former governor of Northcarolina, and afterward governor of Newyork.

‡ James H———s, printer in Philadelphia, whilst the British troops were in possession of that city, and before that time.

be with the Congress and the army ; I mean no reflections ; but the world is a wide field, and I wish every body would do as they would be done by. Finally, I do hereby recant, draw back, eat in, and swallow down, every word that I have ever spoken, written or printed to the prejudice of the United States of America, hoping it will not only satisfy the good people in general, but also all those scatter-brained fellows, who call one another out to shoot pistols in the air, while they tremble so much they cannot hit the mark. In the mean time I will return to labor with assiduity in my lawful calling, and essays and intelligence as before shall be gratefully accepted by the Public's most obedient humble servant,

“ BENJAMIN TOWNE.”

[c] Page 91.

GREEN's Handbill, and the depositions consequent thereon, which were all published at the time, will give the reader some idea of the state of the press in Newengland in 1700. I have taken them from a copy in my possession ; they are as follow.

“ *The Printers Advertisement.*

“ WHEREAS there is Prefixed unto a late Pamphlet, Entituled, *Gospel Order Revived*, Printed at *New-York*, An Advertisement, which runs in these words, viz. *The Reader is desired to take Notice, that the Press in Boston is so much under the aw of the Reverend Author, whom we answer, and his Friends, that we could not obtain of the Printer there to Print the following Sheets, which is the only true Reason why we have sent the Copy so far for its Impression, and where it is Printed with some Difficulty.* I count my self bound in Justice unto all Persons aspers'd by that Advertisement, to Declare and Publish to the World the Truth of the matter, which briefly is this: Certain Persons bringing to the Press, the Pamphlet above mentioned, after some Discourse concerning the number of Copies and Price, I Consented to its being Published : But when they insisted upon doing it with Secresy, I considered that for ought I knew, Good men in the Country might be Offended at it : Therefore I only proposed

this Reasonable thing, That before I proceeded, I might mention to His Honour the Lieutenant Governour, what was offered to the Press; This they denied me; But when they angrily went away, some of my last words to them were, *That I did not refuse to Print it.* And neither the Reverend Præsident of the Colledge, nor any of his Friends, ever spoke one word unto me to Discourage my Printing of it.

“ *Bartholomew Green.*

“ *Boston, December 21st, 1700.*”

REMARKS.*

“THE PRINTER having by this *Advertisement* Vindicated those that were unworthily reflected on in the *Advertisement*, Prefixed to the above mentioned *Libellous Pamphlet*, (which no man is as yet so Hardy as to own himself to be the Author of) the world may Judge of other things contained therein by this. It will in due Time appear, that besides the *Profane Scoffs and Scurrilities*, (not only on particular persons, who never deserved such Treatments; but also on the Holy Churches of the Lord, and on the most Sacred Actions performed in them, which is the Spirit of their whole Pamphlet; as if they had designed to have that Scripture fulfilled upon them. 2. Tim. 2.9. *They shall proceed no further, for their folly shall be manifest to all men.* Besides all this, (it will appear) that there are other more Impudent Falsehoods than that in their *Advertisement*, which the *Printer in Boston*, has (as become an Honest and Just man) made a discovery of.

“ *Dated in Boston, December 24th. 1700.*”

“ *The Depositions of Thomas Brattle, Gent. and Zechariah Tuthill, Merchant.*

“THESE Deponents say, That on *Saturday*, the 13th of *July* last, they went to *Bartholomew Green's* to Treat with him about Printing an Answer to Old Mr. *Mather's* Book, called, *The Order of the Gospel*: Who, after he had taken said Answer into his hands, and seen both what it was, and how much there was of it, told them he reckoned Three Sheets of Paper might contain it, and seven Ream of Paper

* These remarks were written by Cotton Mather.

Print about a Thousand of them ; for which they agreed with him for *Twenty Shillings* the Sheet. He made not any Objection to them against Printing said Answer ; only said he could not go about it, till he had Printed off the Laws, which would not be till the *Tuesday* following. 'They further say, There was never any other person that brought said Answer to the Press, but the Deponents ; and they never brought it, but at this time. But neither did the said *Green* propose to them the mentioning to his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, what was offered to the Press, nor did they deny it him ; nor did they go away in any Anger from him, nor did they hear him say any such words : (*That he did not refuse to Print it,*) all which the said *Green* in his late Advertisement of the 21th Instant most unfairly Declares, That certain persons bringing to the Press the Answer above mentioned, did.

" *Tho. Brattle.*

" *Boston, December 27, 1700.*

" *Zech. Tuthill.*

" *The Subscribers offering to make Oath to what is above written, the same being several times distinctly read over in the hearing of Bartholomew Green, he owned the same to be what passed between him and them.*

" *Coram Isaac Addington, } Justices of*
Nathaniel Byfield. } the Peace."

"*The Depositions of John Mico, & Zechariah Tuthill, Merchants.*

"THESE Deponents say, That on or about the 16th of *July* last, they went to *Bartholomew Green's* to see if he were ready to Print the Answer to Old Mr. *Mather's Gospel Order*, but he was then unwilling to Print it, because (as he said) it would displease some of his Friends ; and to the best of their remembrance, he mentioned particularly the *Mathers*. They told him it was strange he would Print *any thing* for the said *Mathers*, and particularly the said *Gospel Order*, and nothing in Answer to it or them, by which means the World might think those Principles to be approved by all, which were abhorred by sundry Worthy Ministers in the Land. The unfairness of which practice they laboured to convince him of, yet he still declined to Print it ; but at length said, if they would admit the Lieutenant Governor to be askt, to give his

Approbation to it, he would Print it ; which they were unwilling to for this reason : Because they conceived it a new Method, not practised heretofore, and which the said *Green* would not have required of them now, but to put off the Printing of this Book which answered the *Mathers*, whom he seemed loth to displease. These Deponents hereupon asked said Printer, whether he had his Honours leave to Print the *Gospel Order* ? he said, he had not. They then asked him if he would Print this, if Young Mr. *Mather* would be Imprimatur to it ? he readily said, he would. Then they told him, it was a shame so Worthy a Minister as Mr. *Stoddard* must send so far as *England* to have his book printed, when young Mr. *Mather* had the Press at his pleasure ? To which he replied, he hoped Mr. *Mather* was another guess man than Mr. *Stoddard*. At length they told him, if he would not Print it, they would have it Printed elsewhere ; but did not hear him say those words in his Advertisement of the 21st Instant, namely, *That he did not refuse to print it.*

“ *John Mico*

“ *Boston, December 27, 1700.*

Zech. Tuthill.”

“ Sworn by the two persons Subscribing, Bartholomew Green being present, and excepting against those words in the Evidence ; particularly the *Mathers*, and that he would Print it, if young Mr. *Mather* would be Imprimatur to it : Also affirming he said those words, He did not refuse to Print it, and nothing further.

“ *Coram Isaac Addington,* } Justices of
Nathaniel Byfield. } the Peace.”

“ Mr. *Green* the Printer, being by these Depositions Convicted of sundry Mistakes in his late Advertisement, so that his Folly and theirs who set him on work is manifest unto all men ; there is just reason to suspect the truth of what he saith in the Fag-end of his Advertisement, that neither the Reverend President, nor any of his Friends ever spoke a word to him to discourage his Printing the Answer to the Order of the *Gospel*. But whether that be true or false, concerns not the Advertisement prefix'd to said Answer, which saith, nothing of any one speaking to the Printer, to discourage him ; but only

that his Press was so much under the aw of the Reverend Author and his friends, that we could not obtain of him to Print it; Than which nothing can be more evident from these Depositions, which say, *The said Printer after he had positively agreed for the Printing said Answer, fell off from his Bargain, and declin'd to Print it, because it would displease some of his Friends, and particularly the Mathers, who are known by all to have been his particular Friends and Employers.* So that the Reverend Author of that *Libellous Scribble*, at the tail of said *Green's Advertisement* (to which the Reverend Author was not yet so Hardy as to set his Name) had no reason to Reflect as he did on the Advertisement prefix'd to said Answer, or to Boast of the Printer's Vindication, but might be asham'd of both. As for the prophane Scoffs and Scurrilities not only on particular persons, but on the Holy Churches of the Lord, and the most Sacred Actions therein performed (by which are meant O HORRIBLE! his two dear and precious Creatures, RELATIONS and the CHURCH COVENANT,) which that infamous Scribble saith, is the Spirit of the whole Answer, and those other Falsehoods it is threatened shall appear therein; they are but *Bruta Fulmina* to fright and scare the poor deluded, bigotted people withal, which is the very Spirit and Quintessence of the Reverend Scribler. But all these little Artifices and Cavils were plainly foreseen, and so fully provided against by the Ingenious Authors of said Answer, that there's no need of taking any further notice of them here.

"I shall therefore at present say no more, but that the World may Judg what base and injurious treatment that Answer must expect from its Enraged Adversaries, by what is contained in that one little, Canting, Scandalous Libel, wherein there are far more profane Scoffs, Scurrilities and Impudent Falsehoods, than are in all that GREAT and NOBLE and EXCELLENT ANSWER. *Tho. Brattle.*"

"Boston, December 27, 1700. "Boston, printed by J. Allen."

The Deposition of Bartholomew Green, Printer.

"WHO Testifies and Says, That on Saturday, some time last Summer, Mr. Thomas Brattle, and Mr. Zech. Tuthill came to my Work House in Boston, and brought with them a

Manuscript of small Writing for me to Print ; and calling me aside to one end of the Room, desired me to be private in it, and to keep it from the *Mathers* ; informing me that it was an Answer to Old Mr. *Mathers* Book, of the *Order of the Gospel*. And after I had taken it into my hand, Mr. *Brattle* told me, it was not yet ready, he would Transcribe it. They asked me how much I thought it would make : I answered, Three Sheets, or something more, in *Octavo* ; and told them I could not do it before the Laws were Printed, which would be next *Monday* or *Tuesday*. They asked me how much Paper Three Sheets would take to Print a Thousand : I answered about Seven Ream. They asked me how much I would have a Sheet ; I answered, *Two and Twenty Shillings*. They said, I could do it cheaper. I reply'd, Mr. *Brattle* was very curious in Correcting. They told me, That would be for my Credit, or to that purpose. After some other words I consented to do it for *Twenty Shilling Per Sheet* : Whereupon they told me, they would have the Paper of Mr. *George* ; and so went away, taking the Copy with them. After they were gone, it came into my mind what great disturbance the *Manifesto* had made (which I Printed very privately at said *Tuthill's* desire) which made me the more thoughtful, lest this might give more Offence. Yet for all, I went not to the Reverend Præsident ; neither did I receive any Discouragement from him, or any of his Friends, as to my Printing of it.

“ The *Monday* or *Tuesday* following, Mr. *Zechariah Tuthill* came alone to my Printing House, where I was, and guessing at his Business, I desired him to walk out with me. Then I told him, I was much concern'd about the Book, and pray'd him to tell me who was the Author of it. What ? said he, Now you have been with Mr. *Mather*. To which I replied, I have not. Whereupon he said, There are three or four that are the Authors of it. Then I desired only that I might mention it to the Lieutenant Governour, or ask his Approbation ; which said I, I ought to do in Books of Controversy. Mr. *Tuthill*, seem'd to be willing I should ; which greatly satisfied me. And understanding His Honour was to be in Town that day, I was to wait on him for that end.

This is the substance of what pass'd between Mr. *Tuthill* and me.

“A little while after, in the same day, Mr. *John Mico*, and the said Mr. *Zechariah Tuthill* came to me to my Printing Room, and charged me by no means to go to the Lieutenant Governor, for they would not have him know of it. After this, there passed some discourse concerning Mr. *Increase Mather's* Book, the *Order of the Gospel*, and of Mr. *Stoddard's* Book, of *Instituted Churches*, as I understood. Mr. *Mico* asked me if it were not pity, or a shame, that such a man as Mr. *Stoddard* should send so far as *England* to have his Book Printed. The Answer to which I do not justly remember, nor for what reason he spake it to me: for Mr. *Stoddard's* Book was never offered me to Print; by himself or any other person. Afterward Mr. *Mico* said to me, Well! you do refuse to Print it, meaning the Manuscript that was an Answer to Mr. *Increase Mather's* *Order of the Gospel*. I answered No, I do not refuse to Print it: but am not willing to do it without the Lieutenant Governor's Leave, or to that purpose. Whereupon they said they would have it printed elsewhere; and went away in some Anger.

“*Boston Jan. 4th, 1700,—1. Bartholomew Green.*”

“*Boston Jan. 4th, 1700,—1. Sworn by Barthol. Green, Printer; Mr. Thomas Brattle, Mr. John Mico, and Mr. Zechariah Tuthill, being Notified and Present.*

“*Coram Nobis.* { Samuel Sewall } Justices
 { Peter Sergeant } of the
 { Penn Townsend. } Peace.

The Deposition of *John Allen* and *Timothy Green*, Printers.

“These Deponents can and do Testify, That being at *Bartholomew Green's* Printing house at or about the 13th of July 1700. Where Mr. *Thomas Brattle* and Mr. *Zechariah Tuthill* came, and call'd the said *Green* aside to another part of the Room, where they had some Private Discourse; which said *Green* afterwards informed us, that it was to Print an Answer to Mr. *Mather's* *Order of the Gospel*. Some few days after, the aforesaid *Zechariah Tuthill* came alone to the aforesaid Printing-House, where we also then were. And the said

Green and *Tuthill* went out together, and had some discourse together. After the said *Tuthill* was gone, the said *Green* told us that he had proposed to the said *Tuthill* the acquainting the Lieutenant Governour with it before he proceeded in doing it ; which the said *Green* said, that the said *Tuthill* was willing to : Whereat the said *Green* seem'd mightily well pleased. But some time after in the same day, came the aforesaid *Tuthill* with Mr. *John Mico* to the aforesaid Printing house ; and we do Testify that we heard the said *Mico* forbid the said *Green* acquainting the Lieutenant Governour with it ; but that he should say nothing of it. Other discourse happened, which we took not much notice of. But this we can, and do Testify to, That we heard the said Mr. *John Mico*, or *Tuthill*, one of them say, Well ! or What, then you Refuse to Print it. Unto which the said *Green* Replyed, No, I do not Refuse to Print it : but am unwilling without the Lieutenant Governour's Leave, or Approbation. Hereupon they went away seemingly Angry, saying, We will have it Printed elsewhere.

" *Boston January 4th.*

“ John Allen.

“ 1700.

Timothy Green."

“ 1701. [N. S.]

“ Boston, Jan. 4th, 1700, 1. Sworn by the Subscribers, John Allen, and Timothy Green ; Mr. Thomas Brattle, Mr. John Mico, and Mr. Zechariah Tuthill being Notified and Present.

"Coram Nobis { Samuel Sewall } Justices
 { Peter Sergeant } of the
 { Penn Townsend. } Peace."

To the Candid READER.

“ THE shortness of my Advertisement of the 21st of *December* 1700. having rendred it less intelligible, & given Occasion for some Exceptions that have been since taken against it : for this reason I have explained it in the Foregoing Depositions. As also because there being no mention made in the Deposition of Mr. *Thomas Brattle* and Mr. *Zechariah Tuthill* of the 27th of *December*, of their speaking to me to Print their Copy *privately*; some might happily think, I *Owined* that they did not speak to me to do it *privately*: Whenas I

declar'd to the contrary. And some might think and boast, that I had *Owned* that I had most untruly, or at least most unfairly declared in my said Advertisement: Which I never did *Own*; neither doth the Attestation of the Honourable Justices import I did.

“ And because what pass'd between Mr. *Zechariah Tuthill* & me singly, is wholly Omitted in both the Depositions said *Tuthill*, was concerned in.

“ The Sum is, Whenas no Name appeared in the Title Page; nor so much as the Name of any Author was told me, when I requested it; & I had no opportunity to read it over my self; the Piece being also Controversal: I concluded it would be altogether inconvenient for me to Print it upon my own head without asking advice; for which I referr'd my self to the Honourable WILLIAM STOUGHTON, Esq; our Lieutenant Governour, who became Commander in Chief of the Province before the Week was out. For His Excellency the Lord *BELLOMONT*, our Governour, began his Voyage to *New York*, upon *Wednesday* the 17th of *July*, 1700. the very next day after Mr. *Mico* and Mr. *Tuthill* were with me. Nor was it a new thing to shew Copies to the Lieutenant Governour in order to their being Printed. Mr. *Sewall's Phænomena Apocalyptica* was taken off the Press, and carried to the Lieutenant Governour for his Allowance. By the same Token, one Half Sheet being wrought off too soon: the Author was at the Charge to Print it over again, to gratify His Honour in some Alterations that could not otherwise be made. Besides other Instances that might be given. And considering the Lieut. Governours Eminent Qualification to judge of Books; the Station God has given him in the *New English Church*; and the good Offices he has done for Mr. *Benjamin Colman* and his Church in particular: Every one that is not a Stranger in *Boston* may wonder at it, that a Book Dedicated to the Churches of Christ in *N. England*, a motion to have it first view'd by his Honour, should be rejected with so much Disdain. For my own part, The obstinate Refusal of so fair an Arbiter, made me fear some foul Play: which is the principal Aw that I remember my self to have been under.

“In fine, the Maintenance of my self & Family of small Children, depending under God, upon the good will of them that please to set me on Work, I have no intent to provoke or affront any person or Order of men ; but to oblige them so far as is consistent with clearing of my Reputation ; which (as little and low as I am) ought to be more eligible to me than much gainful business. And now having truly and uprightly given an Account of my doing in this matter, I humbly submit it to the Charitable Censure of every judicious & Impartial Reader.

“*Boston, January 10, 1700,—1.*

B. Green.”

[d] Page 136.

THE following are the two addresses to the public, published in *The Maryland Journal*, mentioned in page 136.

“*To the Printer of The Maryland Journal.*

THROUGH the channel of your paper, I take the liberty to congratulate my countrymen on the important intelligence, this day received by Congress.—The terms of peace offered, by General *Howe*, to *America*, manifest the magnanimity, generosity, humanity, and virtue of the *British* nation. The offer of peace, and, in return, to require *only* our friendship, and a preference in our trade and commerce, bespeaks the ancient spirit and love of liberty, which were once the acknowledged and boasted characteristick of an *Englishman*. My soul overflows with gratitude to the patriotic virtuous King, the august incorruptible Parliament, and wise disinterested Ministry of *Britain*. I am lost in the contemplation of their private and public virtues. I disbelieve and forget, nay, will readily believe every assertion, that the monarch of *Britain* is a sullen and inexorable tyrant, the Parliament venal and corrupt, and the Ministry abandoned and bloody, as wicked and base calumnies. I am not able to express the feelings of my soul on the prospect of immediately seeing my native country blessed with peace and plenty. I am almost induced to complain of Congress for concealing one moment these

glad tidings; however, I will anticipate the pleasure, and claim thanks from all lovers of peace, for thus early communicating what may be relied on as literally true.

Yours, &c. TOM TELL-TRUTH."

"*Baltimore, Feb. 20, 1777.*"

"*To the Printer of The Maryland Journal.*

"MANY and various stratagems have been already practised by the insidious and wicked Court of *Britain*, and her artful agents, to deceive and divide the open, generous, unsuspecting *Americans*. One more attempt is made. A report is industriously circulated, that the Commissioners of *Britain*, Lord and General *Howe*, through General *Lee*, have offered to Congress honourable terms of negotiation. Be not deceived my countrymen. Expect nothing but fraud, force, rapine, murder, and desolation, from the hands of the tyrant of *Britain*, and his base and bloody partisans. Neglect not one moment to collect your forces, to drive the enemies of peace, liberty and virtue from your country. Shun any connexion with the people of *Britain* as with a common and infected prostitute. The sun beholds not a more perfidious, corrupt and wicked people. My soul detests them as the gates of hell.

I have it not in my power to communicate the letter from General *Lee* to Congress. I have seen his letters to his friends, to whom he writes, "That, by permission of Lord and General *Howe*, he has wrote to the Congress, requesting them to depute two or three gentlemen to *New-York*, to whom he wishes to communicate something, deeply interesting not only to himself, but, he thinks, the Public."

"*Timeo Danaos, et Donaferentes.*"

"I suspect the Commissioners, nay, their most conciliating OFFERS. CAVETO!"

[c] Page 195.

THE following account of the fire in Boston, in the year 1711, was written by the reverend doctor Cotton Mather.

"Beginning about seven o'clock in the evening, and finishing before two in the morning, the night between the sec-

ond and third of October, 1711, a terrible fire laid the heart of Boston, the metropolis of New-English America, in ashes. The occasion of the fire is said to have been by the carelessness of a sottish woman, who suffered a flame, which took the oakum, the picking whereof, was her business, to gain too far before it could be mastered. It was not long before it reduced Cornhill into miserable ruins, and it made its impressions into King-Street and Queen-Street, and a great part of Pudding-lane was also lost, before the violence of it could be conquered. Among these ruins, there were two spacious edifices, which, until now, made a most considerable figure, because of the public relation to our greatest solemnities in which they had stood from the days of our fathers. The one was the town-house; the other the old meeting-house. The number of houses, and some of them very capacious buildings, which went into the fire, with these, is computed near about a hundred; and the families, which inhabited these houses, cannot but be very many more. It being also, a place of much trade, and filled with well-furnished shops of goods, not a little of the wealth of the town was now consumed. But that which very much added to the horror of the dismal night, was the tragical death of many poor men who were killed by the blowing up of houses; or by venturing too far into the fire, for the rescue of what its fierce jaws were ready to prey upon. Of these the bones of seven or eight are thought to be found; and it is feared there may be some strangers, belonging to vessels, besides these, thus buried, of whose unhappy circumstances we are not yet apprised; and others have since died of their wounds. Thus the town of Boston, just going to get beyond four score years of age, and conflicting with much labour and sorrow, is, a very vital and valuable part of it, soon cut off, and flown away."

[f] Page 197.

AS this was the first skirmish between Printers of newspapers in this country, I will give the following particulars respecting it, which are extracted from the News-Letter and

the Gazette. William Brooker, who succeeded Campbell in the postoffice, had, in an advertisement, mentioned his appointment; and that Campbell was removed from office; this gave offence to Campbell, who endeavored to make it appear that he was not removed. Brooker then published, in No. 4 of the Gazette, the following to substantiate what he had asserted respecting Campbell—it was inserted in a large type and filled nearly one half of the Gazette.

“ Post Office, January 11th, 1719.

“ The good Manners and Caution that has been observed in writing this Paper, ’twas hoped would have prevented any occasion for Controversies of this kind: But finding a very particular Advertisement published by Mr. Campbell in his Boston News-Letter of the 4th Currant, lays me under an absolute Necessity of giving the following Answer thereunto. Mr. Campbell begins in saying, The Nameless Author—Intimating as if the not mentioning the Authors Name was a fault: But if he will look over the Papers wrote in England (such as the London Gazette, Post-Man, and other Papers of Reputation) he will find their Authors so. As this part of his Advertisement is not very material, I shall say no more thereon; but proceed to Matters of more Moment. Mr. Campbell seems somewhat displeased that the Author says he was removed from being Post-Master. I do hereby declare I was the Person that wrote the said Preamble, as he calls it; and think I could not have given his being turn’d out a softer Epithet. And to convince him (and all Mankind) that it was so, I shall give the following Demonstrations of it. Many Months before John Hamilton Esq; Deputy Post-Master General of North America displaced the said Mr. Campbell, he received Letters from the Secretary to the Right Honourable the Post-Master General of Great Britain, &c. that there had been several Complaints made against him, and therefore the removal of him from being Post-Master was thought necessary. Mr. Hamilton for some time delayed it, till on the 13th of September 1718, he appointed me to succeed him, with the same Salary and other just Allowances, according to the Establishment of the Office; and if Mr. Campbell had any other, they were both unjust and unwarrantable, and he ought not to mention them. As soon as I was

put in possession of the Office, Mr. Hamilton wrote a Letter to the Right Honourable the Post-Master General, acquainting them he had removed Mr. Campbell and appointed me in his room.—Mr. Campbell goes on; saying, I was superceded by Mr. Musgrave from England. To make him appear also mistaken in this Point; Mr. Hamilton not displacing him as soon as was expected, the Right Honourable the Post-Master General appointed Mr. Philip Musgrave by their Deputation dated June 27, 1718, to be their Deputy Post-Master of Boston; and in a Letter brought by him from the Right Honourable the Post-Master General to John Hamilton Esq; mention is made, that for the many Complaints that were made against Mr. Campbell, they had thought it fit to remove him, and appoint Mr. Musgrave in his stead, who was nominated Post-Master of Boston almost three months before I succeeded Mr. Campbell, which has obliged me to make it appear that he was either removed, turned out, displaced, turn'd out, or superceded Twice. The last thing I am to speak to is, Mr. Campbell says, It is amiss to represent, that People remote have been prevented from having the News-Paper. I do pray he will again read over my Introduction, and then he will find there is no words there advanced, that will admit of such an Interpretation. There is nothing herein contained but what is unquestionably True; therefore I shall take my leave of him, wishing him all desirable Success in his agreeable News-Letter, assuring him I have neither Capacity nor Inclination, to answer any more of his like Advertisements.


“ William Brooker.”

To the foregoing Campbell made this answer in the News-Letter of Jan. 18, 1719-20, viz.

“ Perhaps a long Reply may be expected from the Publisher of this Intelligence to the Introductions of his Successors News, especially No. 4, the first Page whereof is almost filled with unjust Reflections, unworthy either of his trouble to Answer, or the Candid unprejudiced Readers to hear; who only affirms he was not turn'd out, but resigned voluntarily in December 1717, two years before their first News Paper, and continued nine Months afterward, till the 13th of September,

1718, Fifteen Months before their first News, when the Deputy Post-Master General had provided another."

No. 6, of *Bos. Gaz.* contains Brooker's reply, which is as follows,

 Since against plain matter of Fact, Mr. Campbell has charged me a second time with unjust Reflections, unworthy either his Trouble to answer, or the Unprejudiced Reader to hear, I do again Affirm he was turn'd out, notwithstanding his pretended Resignation : And I hope he will not oblige me (against my Inclination) to say Things which perhaps may be a greater Reflection on his Candour, and to his Ears, than to the Unprejudic'd Reader's. *William Brooker."*

[g] Page 223.

Extracts from the Address to the Public, in the first "New England Weekly Journal." March 20, 1727.

"This may serve as a Notification that a Select number of Gentlemen, who have had the Happiness of a liberal Education, and some of them considerably improv'd by their Travels into distant Countries ; are now concerting some Regular Schemes for the Entertainment of the ingenious Reader, and the Encouragement of Wit & Politeness ; and may in a very short time, open upon the Publick a variety of pleasing and profitable Speculations."

"The whole world rings of what has been lately done and is now doing in *Poland* (where the Protestants were once perhaps Ten times as many as now they are) & He whose *Throne is in Heaven* & whose *Eyes behold* & whose *Eye lids try the Children of Men*, is making a Trial and perhaps a *Finishing one* !—how far the other Protestants in Europe will Own them, and Assist and Relieve a Suffering JESUS in them, and Qualify themselves to stand before *the Son of Man*, when he shall from the Flames in the Heavens over them, distinguish those that shall escape the *Flames* and shall declare, *What ye have done to mine, ye have done to me*—

"If we deliberately and with the Frame of Nazianzen endeavour to read the Book of the *Lamentations*, and apprehend the present Sufferings of the *Holy People* under the *Papal*

Empire in the Terms of that Book lively described unto us—we shall have the *Sum of the Matter*.”

[h] Page 234.

THE following is a copy of the proceedings of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, respecting the paragraph published by Fleet, March 8th, 1741. It shews the difference between what was then, and what is now, judged to be the “liberty of the press.”

“At a Council, held at the Council Chamber in Boston, upon Tuesday the 9th day of March, 1741.

“Whereas there is published in the Weekly Paper called the Boston Evening-Post of yesterday’s Date, a Paragraph in the following Words:

“Last Saturday Capt. *Gibbs* arrived here from *Madeira*, who informs, that before he left that Island, Capt. *Dandridge*, in one of his Majesty’s ships of forty Guns, came in there from *England*, and gave an Account, that the Parliament had called for all the Papers relating to the War, and ’twas expected the Right Hon. Sir *Robert Walpole* would be taken into Custody in a very few Days.—Capt. *Dandridge* was going upon the *Virginia* Station to relieve the valiant and vigilant Knight there, almost wore out in the Service of his Country, and for which he has a Chance to be rewarded with a *Flag*.”—Which Paragraph contains a scandalous and libellous Reflection upon his Majesty’s Administration, and may tend very much to inflame the Minds of his Majesty’s Subjects here and disaffect them to his Government;”

“Therefore, Ordered, That the Attorney General do, as soon as may be, file an information against *Thomas Fleet*, the Publisher of the said Paper, in his Majesty’s Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery, in order to his being prosecuted for his said Offence as Law and Justice requires.

“*W. Shirley*.

“Copy Examined, per *J. Willard*, Sec.”

[i] Page 235.

IN the Evening-Post of November 7, 1748, Fleet inserted this advertisement, viz. “Choice *Pennsylvania* Tobacco Paper, to be Sold by the Publisher of this Paper, at the Heart & Crown; where may also be had the BULLS or Indulgencies of the present Pope *Urban VIII.* either by the single Bull, Quire or Ream, at a much cheaper Rate than they can be purchased of the *French* or *Spanish* Priests, and yet will be warranted to be of the same Advantage to the Possessors.”

These *Bulls*, or indulgences, of his holiness, were printed on the face of a small sheet; several bales of them were taken in a Spanish ship, captured by an English cruiser, and sent into Boston during the war between England and France and Spain, in 1748. I have one of them now in my possession. Fleet purchased a very large quantity at a low price, and printed various editions of ballads on the backs of them. One side of the sheet was blank, and the paper very good; one bull answered for two half sheet ballads, or songs, such as “Black Eyed Susan”—“Handsome Harry”—“Teague’s Ramble to the Camp,” &c. I have seen large quantities of them which were thus worked up by Fleet.

St. Mery, in his description of the Spanish part of Saintdomingo, writes, that in the Spanish Indies, “there is a tribunal, or establishment, for religious matters, but which at least has neither terrors nor torments; this is the holy crusade, (*santa cruzada*) a name taken from a bull, the original object of which was to give indulgences to all those who should make offerings of money, or of their arms, to be employed against the infidels. At present it is more than a crusade purely spiritual, it is in reality neither more nor less than a tax, though it appears to the option of every one to refuse to purchase the bull, but it offers so much good for so low a price, and the neglecting to procure it indicates an indifference so bordering on unbelief, that every one, even the ecclesiasticks, purchases the celestial treasures, and with them the liberty of eating meat, eggs and milk, during the meagre days of Lent,

provided he be authorised by the opinion of his doctor and confessor."

[k] Page 251.

THE following paragraphs respecting the piece over the signature of *Mucius Scævola*, published in the *Massachusetts Spy*, No. 37, November 14, 1771, are extracted from the *Evening Post*, and the *Gazette*, of the Monday following.

"We hear that at a council held at the Council Chamber last Saturday, a piece signed *Mucius Scævola*, published in the *Massachusetts Spy* of November 14th, printed by Isaiah Thomas, was taken into consideration, when it was unanimously ordered, that the Attorney General be directed to prosecute the publisher thereof.—It is said the piece referred to above, (from its nature, and tendency) is the most daring production ever published in America."—*Boston Evening Post*."

"On Friday last, in the afternoon, his Excellency the Governor laid before the Council for their advice thereon, a paper in the *Massachusetts Spy* of Thursday, signed *Mucius Scævola*, said to contain divers seditious expressions, &c. The council after debating till sundown adjourned till the next day, when they met again and sent for the printer, who in answer to the summons, told the messenger, he was *busy in his office, and should not attend*: Upon which it is said a motion was made for his commitment to prison for contempt—but did not obtain. Whether through the *abundant lenity* of the honourable Board, or from their having no *legal authority* in the case, has not yet transpired to us.—The final result was, their *unanimous* advice to the Governour to order the King's Attorney to prosecute the Printer at Common-Law."—*Boston Gazette*.

Joseph Greenleaf, a justice of the peace for the county of Plymouth, being suspected of having some concern, either as a writer, or otherwise, in *The Massachusetts Spy*, received a summons of the purport following, which he laid before the public in the *Spy* of November 22, 1771.

“Province of Massachusetts Bay—*To Joseph Greenleaf, of Boston, in said province, Esq.—*

“You are required to appear before the Governor and Council, at the Council-chamber in Boston, on Tuesday the tenth day of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined touching a certain paper called the Massachusetts Spy, published the fourteenth day of November, 1771; whereof you are not to fail at your peril. Dated at Boston, the 16th day of November, 1771.

“By order of the Governor, with the advice of Council,
“*Thomas Flucker, Secretary.*”

Greenleaf did not obey the summons, and on the 12th of December following, The Boston News-Letter, [Court Gazette] contained the proceedings of the Governor and Council of the 10th of that month in consequence thereof, viz.

“*At a Council held at the Council Chamber in Boston, Tuesday December 10th, 1771.*

“His Excellency having acquainted the Board at their last meeting, that Joseph Greenleaf, Esq; a Justice of the Peace for the county of Plymouth, was generally reputed to be concerned with Isaiah Thomas, in printing and publishing a News-Paper, called the Massachusetts Spy, and the said Joseph Greenleaf having thereupon been summoned to attend the board on this day, in order to his examination touching the same, and not attending according to summons, it was thereupon unanimously advised, that the said Joseph Greenleaf be dismissed from the office of a Justice of the Peace, which advice was approved of and consented to by his Excellency; and the said Joseph Greenleaf is dismissed from the said office accordingly.

“A true copy from the minutes of Council.

“*Thomas Flucker, Secretary.*”

The following fact I relate, principally with a view to shew that one of the most eminent patriots, who was concerned in achieving our revolution, and of whose love for his country many instances are recorded, although he was so unfortu-

nate as to become mentally deranged, yet he still retained his political integrity, and his *amor patriæ* was not extinguished.

The hon. James Otis was a lawyer of great note and distinction. Under him the late president of the United States, Mr. Adams, studied law, and became qualified for the bar. Mr. Otis's great misfortune originated in a dispute with Mr. Robinson, one of the commissioners of the customs in Boston. The unhappy disagreement terminated in an affray, in which Mr. Otis received a blow on his head, which occasioned, through the remainder of his life, lucid intervals excepted, a derangement of his intellects. During those intervals he still paid considerable attention to politics. On account of his disorder he was put under the care of a physician at Andover, and, at that place, in May, 1783, whilst leaning on his cane, at the door of a house, "he was struck by a flash of lightning, which instantly liberated his spirit from its shattered tenement."* Mr. Adams was in France when this fatal occurrence took place; but he there heard of the death of the unfortunate Otis; and, on that occasion, wrote to a friend in America, as follows—"It is with very afflicting sentiments I learned the death of Mr. Otis, my worthy master. Extraordinary in death as in life, he has left a character that will never die whilst the American revolution remains, whose foundation he laid with an energy and with masterly abilities which no other man possessed."

I have mentioned the consequences which resulted from the publication of Mucius Scævola; but, notwithstanding I, afterward, ventured to republish some very strong addresses to the king, which had appeared in English papers. These addresses were very offensive to the officers of the crown, and produced considerable agitation. A prosecution was expected to take place; and, I was informed by some friends, on whose intelligence I thought I could place full reliance, that governor Hutchinson had said, that, "in order to secure a verdict against me stronger ground would be taken than in the case of Mucius Scævola." Some weeks before the most ob-

* American Biographical Dictionary.

noxious of these addresses appeared in *The Massachusetts Spy*, mr. Otis, who was then under the influence of his disorder, called at my house one evening, and desired to have a private conference with me in what he called “my *sanctum sanctorum* ;” meaning a private apartment,* adjoining the printing rooms, up two pair of stairs. The workmen had retired, and we ascended to the place he mentioned; where being seated in due form, he demanded two sheets of paper and scissors, which I presented to him. He doubled each sheet, and after putting them together, in a formal manner, indented them at the top. On one of the sheets of paper he wrote his private signature, and demanded my countersign on the other, which I gave him. He folded it carefully, deposited it in his pocket, left the other with me, and having assured me I should hear from him, he departed.

From this period I had no communication of any kind with mr. Otis, until the report of a prosecution, on account of publishing the addresses to the king, became very prevalent. On that occasion he again appeared, and was apparently perfectly composed, and in the undisturbed possession of reason. He informed me, that he had heard much of my having published an address to the king; and that, in consequence, a prosecution seemed to impend, *in terrorem*, over me. As he had not seen the address in question, I handed him the paper which contained it; and, sitting down, he read it very attentively. After reading it once, he went over the same again, paragraph by paragraph, repeating at the end of each, “There is no treason in that.” When he came to the strongest passage, he paused—read it again and again—and, after pondering upon it some time, he exclaimed, “Touch and go, by G—.” Having read the address entirely through the second time, he civilly assured me that, on due consideration, he was convinced the whole of it was defensible, and that in case the prosecution should take place, he would voluntarily come forward in my defence, without fee or reward; or, would point out to my counsel the ground of defence, which, in his opinion, ought to be taken.

* Called by the tories, “The Sedition Foundry.”

He appeared to be animated by the subject to such a degree as produced some agitation; but, on taking leave he said, "James Otis still retains some knowledge of law." The projected prosecution fell to the ground, and I saw Mr. Otis no more.

[l] Page 286.

DURING the troubles occasioned by the revolution when William and Mary ascended the throne of England, captain Jacob Leisler, was appointed by the general assembly of New-York, governor thereof till the king's pleasure should be known. This appointment was, afterward, in July, 1689, confirmed by the king. In the month of January following, captain Richard Ingoldesby arrived at New-York, and, "without producing any legal authority," demanded of Leisler the surrender of the fort in that city, which demand was not complied with, and Leisler kept possession of the fort till the arrival of a new governor, colonel Sloughter, in March 1690, when the fort was immediately surrendered to him by Leisler. In 1691, the new general assembly of the province resolved, that Leisler during his administration was guilty of certain high crimes and misdemeanors, which were particularized; the principal charge against him was, his refusal to deliver up the fort to Ingoldesby. In consequence of this proceeding of the general assembly, Leisler and two others, viz. Jacob Milborne and Abraham Gouverneur, were arraigned in the supreme court, convicted and attainted of high treason and felony, "for not delivering up the fort to Ingoldesby," and they were all executed. An act of parliament was passed the 12th of November, 1694, "for reversing the attainder" of these unfortunate gentlemen.

[m] Page 296.

A PAPER, addressed "To the Betrayed Inhabitants of New-York," signed "*A Son of Liberty*," was printed privately in Parker's printing house, in December 1769. This paper was laid before the general assembly, which resolved that it

was "a false, seditious and infamous libel;" and, in an address, requested the lieutenant governor, to issue his proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred pounds, Newyork currency, for the discovery of the author. A journeyman in Parker's printing house, one Michael Cummings, from Cork, in Ireland, allured by the proffered reward, lodged a complaint against Parker, as the printer; in consequence of which, he was taken into custody, on the 7th of January 1770, by virtue of a warrant from the chief justice Horsemanden, in which he was charged with being the printer of the libel, and made amenable, before the lieutenant governor and council, to be examined concerning the premises. This process was strictly executed. While he was detained in a course of examination, before the lieutenant governor and the council, the sheriff returned to Parker's house, and took all his apprentices into custody, and immediately conducted them to the lieutenant governor and council. Upon their entrance, their master, who had not the least opportunity of seeing them after he was arrested, was ordered into another apartment under the custody of the sheriff, and was not present at their examination. The eldest apprentice was first examined, and the paper in question being produced, he was asked whether he had seen it before? To which he answered, that he had frequently seen it, as printed copies of it had been dispersed about the city. He further alleged, that though repeatedly pressed to declare whether it was printed at his master's printing house, he refused to make any such declaration; but at length being threatened with a commitment, he confessed that it was printed by Parker; and, at the same time, assured the lieutenant governor and council that he was ignorant who was the author. The younger apprentices, corroborated his evidence; after which they were all dismissed. Further proof being thus procured against Parker, he was again brought before the lieutenant governor and council, and re-examined on the subject; and though he repeatedly refused to discover the author, yet being at length wrought upon by threats, that application would be made to his superiors, to procure his dismissal from his employment in the postoffice,

and that he must either give bail or be committed, unless he would discover the author; and, not having had it in his power to consult with the author about an indemnification from him, he resolved to make the discovery, provided he could procure an engagement on the part of the government, that he should not be prosecuted. This indemnity his honor and the council, after some consideration, thought proper to give to him; upon which he submitted to an examination on oath, and was discharged upon his single recognizance, to appear and give evidence against general Alexander MacDougall, whom he charged as being the author of the paper in question. Early the next morning the sheriff went to the house of MacDougall, and took him into custody, on a warrant issued by his honor the chief justice, wherein he was charged with causing the paper to be printed, which in the warrant was said to be a "false, seditious, and infamous Libel;" and the sheriff, according to the command of the precept, conducted him to the chief justice's chamber, to be examined concerning the premises, and to be dealt with according to law. When MacDougall was brought into the chamber of the chief justice, his honor said to him, "So you have brought yourself into a pretty scrape." To which MacDougall replied, "May it please your honour, that must be judged of by my peers." The chief justice then told MacDougall, "that there was full proof that he was the author, or publisher, of the abovementioned paper, which he called a "*false*, vile, and scandalous libel." MacDougall again replied, "this must also be tried by my peers."

His honour thereupon informed him "that he must either give bail, or go to goal." To which MacDougall replied, "Sir, I will give no bail." His honor then ordered the sheriff to take him to gaol, and made out a mittimus charging him with being the author and publisher of a "certain false, scandalous, seditious and infamous paper, addressed "To the Betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of Newyork," and subscribed, "*A Son of Liberty*;" and commanding the sheriff "therewith to receive him, and safely keep him in goal, until he should thence be delivered by due course of law."

MacDougall remained in prison till April term following, when the grand jury found a bill against him, as the author of a libel against the general assembly ; but it being late in the term, the trial was put off till another session, and MacDougall was admitted to bail. Before the next term, Parker died, and of course the evidence against MacDougall was lost. In consequence of which, MacDougall on the 13th of December 1770, was, by an order of the assembly, taken before that body by the sergeant at arms, and placed at the bar of the house ; he was then informed by the speaker, that he was charged by a member of that house, with being the author of the libel before mentioned, and that he was by an order of the house, to answer to the question, Whether he was guilty, or not." MacDougall asked who were his accusers, and what evidence was adduced against him ? These were questions for which the house was not prepared ; and MacDougall was interrupted by Mr. De Noyellis, who was supported by the Speaker. The latter informed MacDougall that he had no right to speak until he had obtained leave of the house. After some objections and difficulties had been surmounted, MacDougall obtained leave to state his reasons why he ought not to answer the question put to him, or the charge against him. He declined answering it for two reasons which rendered it improper for him to do so. One was, because the paper which had just been read to him, was declared by the honourable house to be a libel ; the grand jury of the city and county of New-york had also declared it to be libellous, and found a bill of indictment against him, as the author of it. The second reason arose from the fact, that the honorable house had addressed the lieutenant governor to issue his proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred pounds, for discovering the author or publisher of the paper signed " A Son of Liberty," in order that he might be proceeded against according to law ; in consequence whereof information had been given ; and a prosecution against him was then pending before the supreme court, where he should be tried by a jury of his peers. He stated further, that as the honorable house was a party in the question, the prosecution being commenced at the instance and

recommendation thereof, he conceived it ought not to take cognizance of the matter ; and questioned if any precedent could be found on the journals of the house of commons, to shew it had taken cognizance of any supposed libel, when the reputed author of it was under prosecution. Such a proceeding would be an infraction of the laws of England, which forbid that any British subject should be punished twice for the same offence. For these reasons MacDougall declined either to affirm or to deny any thing respecting the paper before the house.

A debate arose in which Mr. De Noyellis insisted that the house had the same power to make a person accused, deny or acknowledge a fact, as the courts below had to oblige a prisoner to plead guilty or not guilty. This doctrine was opposed by Mr. Clinton ; who said the house had the power to throw the accused over the bar, or out at the window—but the public would judge of the action. It was finally agreed to call in evidence as to the facts, whether a prosecution against MacDougall had been instituted, and to determine if the house was a party to the prosecution. A dispute arose about the manner of entering MacDougall's two reasons on the journals. He conceived justice had not been done to the second ; and after some debate, he was ordered to commit it to writing. It was contended by the speaker, and several other members, that his written statement reflected on the honor and dignity of the house. After the subject had been debated, it was decided that he was guilty of a breach of the privileges of that house, and he was ordered to ask pardon of the same. With this order MacDougall refused to comply, alleging that he had not been guilty of any crime ; and he asserted, that rather than resign the rights and privileges of a British subject, he would suffer his right hand to be cut off at the bar of the house. He was committed to prison by the sergeant at arms, where he remained several months.

[n] Page 301.

City of New-York, January 1st, 1783.

TO the Senate of York, with all due submission,
Of honest Hugh Gaine, the humble Petition ;

An Account of his Life he will also prefix,
 At least what was previous to Seventy-Six ;
 He hopes that your honours will take no offence,
 If he sends you some groans of contrition from hence ;
 And further to prove that he's truly sincere,
He wishes you all a Happy New Year.
 And first he informs, in his representation,
 That he once was a printer of some reputation,
 And dwelt in the street call'd Hanover-Square,
 (You'll know where it is if you ever was there)
 Next door to the drug-shop of Doctor Browne-John
 (Who now to the dog-house of Pluto is gone)
 But what do I talk—whoe'er came to town,
 And knew not *Hugh Gaine* at the Bible and Crown ?
 Now, If I were ever so given to lie,
 My dear native country I wou'dn't deny ;
 (I know you love Teagues) and I shall not conceal
 That I came from the kingdom, where Phelim O'Neale
 And other brave worthies ate butter and cheese,
 And walk'd in the clover fields up to their knees :
 Full early in youth without basket or burden,
 With a staff in my hand I pass'd over Jordan,
 (I remember my comrade was doctor Magraw,
 And many strange things on the waters we saw,
 Sharks, dolphins, and sea-dogs, bonettas and whales,
 And birds at the tropick with quills in their tails.)
 And came to your city and government seat,
 And found it was true you had something to eat ;
 When thus I wrote home—" The country is good,
 " They have plenty of victuals and plenty of wood ;
 " The people are kind, and whate'er they may think,
 " I shall make it appear I can swim where they'll sink,
 " And yet they're so brisk, and so full of good cheer,
 " By my soul I suspect they have always new year,
 " And therefore conceive " It is good to be here." }
 So said, and so acted, I put up a press,
 And printed away with amazing success ;
 Neglected my person, and look'd like a fright,
 Was bother'd all day, and was busy all night ;
 Saw money come in as the papers went out,
 While Parker and Weyman* were driving about,
 And cursing, and swearing, and chewing their cud's,
 And wishing Hugh Gaine and his press in the suds.
 (Old Weyman was printer you know to the King,
 And thought he had got all the world in a string ;

* New-York Printers.

Tho' riches not always attend on a throne)
 For he swore I had found the philosopher's stone,
 And call'd me a rogue and a son of a b---ch,
 Because I knew better than him to get rich!
 To malice like that 'twas in vain to reply—
 You had known by his looks he was telling a lie.
 Thus life ran away, so smooth and serene—
 Ah, these were the happiest days I had seen!
 But the saying of *Jacob* I know to be true,
 "The days of thy servant are evil and few!"
 The days that to me were joyous and glad,
 Are nothing to those which are dreary and sad!
 The feuds of the *Stamp-Act* foreboded foul weather,
 And war and vexation all coming together;
 Those days were the days of riots and mobs,
 Tar, feathers, and tories, and troublesome jobs
 Priests preaching up war for the *good of our souls*,
 And libels, and lying, and Liberty-Poles,
 From when some whimsical *colours* you wav'd,
 We had nothing to do, but look up and be sav'd—
 (You thought by *resolving* to terrify Britain—
 Indeed, if you did you were horribly *bitten*.)

I knew it would bring on eternal reproach,
 When I saw you a burning Cadwallader's †coach;
 I knew you would suffer for what you had done,
 When I saw you lampooning poor Sawney his son,
 And bringing him down to so wretched a level,
 As to ride him about in a cart with the devil.
 Well, as I predicted that matters would be,—
 To the stamp act succeeded a tax upon *Tea*;
 What chests full were scatter'd, and trampled, and drown'd,
 And yet the whole tax was but three pence per pound!
 May the hammer of Death on my noddle descend,
 And Satan torment me to time without end,
 If this was a reason to fly into quarrels,
 And feuds that have ruin'd *our* manners and morals;
 A parson himself might have sworn round the compass,
 That folks for a trifle should make such a *rumpus*,
 Such a rout as to set half the world in a rage,
 Make France, Spain and Holland with Britain engage,
 While the Emperor, the Swede, the Russ, and the Dane,
 All pity John Bull—and run off with his gain.
 But this was the season that I must lament—
 I first was a whig with an honest intent,
 Not a fellow among them talk'd louder, or bolder,

† Lieutenant Governor Cadwallader Colden.

With his sword by his side, or his gun on his shoulder ;
 Yes, I was a whig, and a whig from my heart,
 But still was unwilling with Britain to part--
 I knew to oppose her was foolish and vain,
 I knew she would turn and embrace us again,
 And make us as happy as happy could be,
 By renewing the era of mild *Sixty Three* :
 And yet like a cruel undutiful son,
 Who evil returns for the good *to be done*,
 To gain a mere trifle, a shilling or so,
 I printed some treason for Philip F—neau,
 Some devilish poems reflecting on Gage,
 The King and his Council, and writ with such rage,
 So full of invective, and loaded with spleen,
 So pointedly sharp, so exquisitely keen,
 That, at least in the judgment of half our wise men,
 Alecto herself made the nib to his pen.—
 At this time arose a certain King *Sears*,
 Who made it his study to banish our fears !
 He was, without doubt, a person of merit,
 Great knowledge, some wit, and abundance of spirit ;
 Could talk like a lawyer, and that without fee,
 And threaten'd perdition to all who drank *Tea*.
 Ah! don't you remember what a vigorous hand he put,
 To drag off the great guns, and plague captain *Vandeput* ?*
 That night when the hero (his patience worn out)
 Put fire to his cannons and folks to the rout,
 And drew up his ship with a *spring on her cable*,
 And gave us a second confusion of *Babel*.
 And (what was more *solid* than *scurrilous language*)
 Pour'd on us a tempest of *round shot* and *langrage* :
 Scarce a broadside was ended 'till another began again—
 By Jove ! it was nothing but “ *Fire away Flannagan !*” †
 At first we suppos'd it was only a sham,
 Till he drove a *round ball* through the roof of *Black Sam* ; ‡
 The town by their flashes was fairly enlighten'd,
 The women miscarry'd, the beaus were all frighten'd ;
 For my part, I hid in a cellar (as sages
 And Christians were wont in the *primitive ages* :
 Thus the *Prophet of old* that was *wrapt to the sky*,
 Lay snug in a cave 'till the tempest went by,
 But as soon as the comforting spirit had spoke,
 He rose and came out with his mystical cloke)

* Captain of the Asia man of war.

† A cant phrase among privateers men.

‡ A noted tavern keeper in Newyork.

Yet I hardly could boast of a moment of *rest*,
 The dogs were a howling, the town was distress !
 But our terrors soon vanish'd, for suddenly Sears
 Renew'd our lost courage and dry'd up our tears.
 Our memories, indeed, must have strangely decay'd
 If we cannot remember what speeches he made,
 What handsome *barangues* upon every occasion,
 How he laugh'd at the whim of a *British Invasion* !
 P-x take 'em (said he) Do you think they will come ?
 If they should—we have only to beat on *our drum*,
 And *run up the flag of American Freedom*.
 And people will *muster* by millions to *bleed 'em* !
 What Freeman need value such black-guards as these ?
 Let us sink in our channel some *Chevaux de frize*.
 And then let 'em come—and we'll shew 'em fair play—
 But they are not madmen—I tell you—not they !
 From this very day 'till the *British* came in
 We liv'd, I may say, in the *Desart of Sin*—
 Such beating and bruising and *scratching and tearing*,
 Such kicking and cuffing, and *cursing and swearing* !
 But when *they* advanc'd with their *numerous* fleet,
 And Washington made his *nocturnal retreat*,
 (And which *they* permitted, I say, to their shame,
 Or else *your* New Empire had been but a name)
 We townsmen, like women, of *Britons* in dread,
 Mistrusted their meaning and foolishly fled ;
 Like the *rest* of the dunces I mounted my steed,
 And gallop'd away with *incredible* speed,
 To Newark I hasten'd—but *trouble and care*,
 Got up on the *crupper*, and follow'd me there !
 There I scarcely got fuel to keep myself warm,
 And scarcely found spirits to *weather the storm* ;
 (And was quickly convinc'd I had little to do,
 The *whigs* were in arms, and my *readers* were few ;)
 So after remaining one cold winter's season,
 And stuffing my papers with something like treason,
 And meeting misfortunes and endless disasters,
 And forc'd to submit to a hundred *new masters*,
 I thought it were prudent to hold to the *one*—
 And (after repenting for what I had done,
 And cursing my folly, and idle pursuits)
 Return'd to the city and hung up my boots.
 As matters have gone, it was plainly a blunder,
 But *then* I expected the whigs must knock under,
 And I always adhere to the sword that is longest,
 And stick to the party that's like to be strongest ;

That you have succeeded is merely a chance,
 I never once dreamt of the conduct of France!—
 If alliance with her you were promis'd—at least
 You ought to have show'd me your *star in the East*, }
 Not let me go off uninform'd as a beast.
 When your army I saw without stockings or shoes,
 Or victuals—or *money* to pay them their dues,
 (Excepting your wretched congressional paper,
 That stunk in my nose like the snuff of a taper,
 A cart load of which for a dram might be spent all,
 That da—ble bubble the *old continental*,
 That took people in at this wonderful crisis,
 With its *mottos* and *emblems*, and cunning *devices* ;
 Which bad as it was, you were forc'd to admire,
 And which was in fact, the *pillar of fire*,
 To which you directed your wandering noses,
 Like the Jews in the desert, conducted by Moses ;)
 When I saw them attended with *famine* and *fear*,
 Distress in their front and Howe in their rear ;
 When I saw them for debt incessantly dunn'd,
 Not a shilling to pay them laid up in your fund ;
 Your ploughs at a stand, and your ships run ashore ;
 When this was apparent, (and need I say more ?)
 I *handed* my cane, and I *look'd* at my hat,
 And cry'd — “ G—d have mercy on armies like that ! ”
 I took up my bottle, disdaining to stay,
 And said — “ Here's a health to the *Vicar of Bray*, ” }
 And cock'd up my beaver and strutted away.
 Asham'd of my conduct, I sneak'd into town,
 (Six hours and a quarter the sun had been down)
 It was, I remember, a cold frosty night,
 And the stars in the firmament glitter'd as bright,
 As if, (to assume a poetical stile)
 Old Vulcan had lent them a rub with his file.
 Till this cursed night, I can honestly say,
 I ne'er before dreaded the dawn of the day ;
 Not a wolf or a fox that is caught in a trap,
 E'er was so asham'd of his nightly mishap.
 I cou'dn't help thinking what ills might befall me,
 What rebels and rascals the British would call me ;
 And how I might suffer in credit and purse,
 If not in my person, which still had been worse :
 At length I resolv'd (as was surely my duty)
 To go for advice to parson *Auchmuty* :
 (The parson, who now I hope is in glory,
 Was then upon earth, and a moderate tory.

Not Cooper himself, of ideas perplext,
 So nicely could handle and torture a text,
 When bloated with lies thro' his trumpet he sounded
 The da—ble sin of resisting a crown'd head.)
 Like a penitent sinner, and dreading my fate,
 In the grey of the morning I knock'd at his gate ;
 (No doubt he was vex'd that I rous'd him so soon,
 For his worship was often in blankets 'till noon.)
 At length he approach'd in his *vestments of black*—
 Alas my poor heart ! it was then on the rack,
 Like a man in an ague, or one to be *try'd* ;
 (I shook, and recanted, and snivell'd, and sigh'd :)
 His gown of itself was amazingly big,
 Besides, he had on his canonical wig ;
 And frown'd at a distance ; but when he came near
 Look'd pleasant and said—" What, Hugh, are you here !
 Your heart, I am certain, is horribly harden'd,
 But if you confess, your sin will be pardon'd :
 In spite of my preachments, and all I could say,
 Like the prodigal son you wander'd away,
 Now tell me dear penitent, which is the best,
 To be with the rebels, pursu'd and distress'd,
 Devoid of all comfort, all hopes of relief,
 Or else to be here, and eat the King's beef ?
 More people resemble the *snake* than the *dove*,
 And more are converted by terror than love :
 Like a sheep on the mountains, or rather a swine,
 You wander'd away from the ninety and nine :
 Awhile at the offers of mercy you spurn'd,
 But your error you saw, and at length have return'd !
 Our master will therefore consider your case,
 And restore you again to favor and grace,
 Great light shall arise from utter confusion,
 And rebels shall live to lament their delusion."
 " Ah rebels (said I) they are *rebels indeed*—
 Chastisement, I hope, by the King is decreed :
 They have hung up his subjects with bedcords and halters,
 And banish'd his *prophets* and thrown down his *altars*,
 And I—even I—while I ventur'd to stay,
 They sought for my life, to take it away !
 I therefore propose to come under your wing,
 A foe to *Rebellion*—a slave to the *King*."
 Such pitiful whining in scriptural stile
 Work'd out my salvation, at least for a while ;
 The parson pronounc'd me deserving of grace,
 And so *they* restor'd me to *profit* and *place*.

But days such as these were too happy to last :
 The sand of felicity settled too fast !
 When I swore and protested I honour'd the throne,
 The least they could do was to let me alone ;
 Tho' George I compar'd to an angel above,
 They wanted some solidier proofs of my love ;
 And so they oblig'd me each morning to come
 And turn in the ranks at the beat of the drum,
 While often, too often (I tell it with pain)
 They menac'd my head with a hickory cane,
 While others my betters as much were oppress'd :
 But shame and confusion shall cover the rest.
 You doubtless will think I am dealing in fable,
 When I tell you *I guard an officer's stable—*
 With usage like this my feelings are stung :
 The next thing will be, I must heave out the dung !
Six hours in the day is duty too hard,
 And Rivington sneers whene'er I mount guard,
 And laughs 'till his sides are ready to split
 With his jests, and his satires, and sayings of wit :
 Because he's excus'd on account of his post,
 He cannot go by without making his boast,
 As if I was all that is servile and mean—
 But fortune perhaps may alter the scene,
 And give him his turn to stand in the street,
Burnt brandy supporting his radical heat.
 With his paunch of a hog, and his brains of an oyster,
 Whence the mischief came he with his radical moisture,
 Or what for the King or the cause has he done,
 That we must be toiling while he can look on ?
 From hence you may guess I do nothing but grieve,
 And where we are going I cannot conceive—
 The wisest among us a change are expecting
 It is not for nothing these ships are collecting,
 It is not for nothing that *Matthews* the may'r
 And legions of tories for sailing prepare ;
 It is not for nothing that John Coghill Knapp
 Is filing his papers and plugging his tap ;
 See Skinner himself, the fighting attorney
 Is boiling potatoes to serve a long journey ;
 But where they are going, or meaning to travel,
 Would puzzle John Faustus himself to unravel,
 Perhaps to Penobscot to starve in the barrens,
 Perhaps to St. John, in the gulph of St. Lawrence ;
 Perhaps to New-Scotland to perish with cold,
 Perhaps to Jamaica, like slaves to be sold,

Where scorch'd by the summer all nature repines,
 Where Phoebus, great Phoebus, too glaringly shines,
 And fierce from the zenith diverging his ray
 Distresses the isle with a torrent of day:
 Since matters are thus, with proper submission,
 Permit me to offer my humble petition;
 (Tho' the *form* is uncommon, and lawyers may sneer,
 With truth I can tell you, the scribe is sincere.)
 That, since it is plain we are going away,
 You will suffer Hugh Gaine unmolested to stay,
 His sand is near run (life itself is a span)
 So leave him to manage as well as he can:
 Whoe'er are his masters, or monarchs, or regents,
 For the future he'll promise to swear them allegiance;
 If the Turk with his turban should set up at last here
 While he gives him protection he'll own him his master
 And yield due obedience (when Britain is gone)
 Tho' rul'd by the sceptre of *Presbyter John*.
 My press that has call'd you (as tyranny drove her)
 Rogues, rebels, and rascals, a thousand times over,
 Shall be at your service by day and by night,
 To publish whate'er you think proper to write:
 Those *types* which have rais'd George the third to a level
 With angels---shall prove him as black as the devil,
 To him that contriv'd him a shame and disgrace,
 Nor blest with one virtue to honour his race!
 Who knows but, in time, I may rise to be great,
 And have the good fortune to *manage* a state?
 Great noise among people great changes denotes,
 And I shall have *money* to purchase their votes;
 The time is approaching, I'll venture to say,
 When folks of my stamp shall come into play,
 When the false hearted tory shall give himself airs,
 And rise to take hold of the helm of affairs,
 While the honest bold soldier that sought your renown,
 Like a dog in the dirt shall be crush'd and held down.
 Of honours and profits allow me a share!
 I frequently dream of a president's chair!
 If folks would prefer me to Oliver Delauncey,
 Ah! then it would be---Hugh Gaine, your Excellency!
 Blest seasons advance, when *tories* shall find
 That they can be happy, and *whigs* can be kind,
 When rebels no longer at traitors shall spurn,
 When Arnold himself shall in triumph return!
 But my *paper* informs me its time to conclude:
 I fear my address has been rather too rude---

If it has---for my boldness your pardon I pray ;
 And further, at present, presume not to say ,
 Except that (for form's sake) *in haste* I remain
 Your humble Petitioner---honest---HUGH GAINÉ.

[o] Page 197.

The following amongst several other satirical essays, in verse and prose, appeared in the papers of the country, before, and at, the close of the revolutionary war.

Lines occasioned by Mr. Rivington's new titular Types to his Royal Gazette of Feb. 27, 1782.

WELL---now (said the devil) it looks something better !
 Your title is struck on a *charming* new Letter :
 Last night in the dark as I gave it a squint
 I saw my dear partner had taken the hint.
 I even surmis'd (though 'twas doubted by some)
 That the old types were shadows of substance to come ;
 But if the New Letter is pregnant with charms
 It grieves me to think of those cursed King's Arms
 The *Dieu et mon droit* (his God and his right)
 Is so dim that I hardly know what is meant by't ;
 The paws of the Lion can scarcely be seen,
 And the Unicorn's guts are most shamefully lean.
 The Crown is so worn of your master the despot,
 That I hardly know whether 'tis a crown or a p---spot :
 When I rub up my day-lights and look very sharp
 I just can distinguish the Irishman's harp.
 Another device appears rather silly
 Alas ! it is only the shade of the lilly :
 For the honour of George, and the fame of our nation
 Pray give his escutcheons a rectification---
 Or I know what I know (and I'm a queer shaver)
 Of Him and his Arms I'll be the *In-grav-r*.

On Mr. Rivington's new engraved King's Arms to his Royal Gazette. [Published May 1782.]

From the regions of night with his head in a sack,
 Ascended a person accoutred in black,
 And upwards directing his circular eye whites
 Like the Jure divino political Levites,
 And leaning his elbow on Rivington's shelf
 While the printer was busy, thus mus'd with himself---

" My mandates are fully comply'd with at last,
New Arms are engraved, and new letters are cast ;
I therefore determin'd, and freely accord,
This servant of mine shall receive his reward."

Then turning about, to the printer he said,
" Who late was my servant shall now be my aid ;
Since under my banners so bravely you fight,
Kneel down ! For your merits I dub you a Knight :
From a passive subaltern I bid you to rise
The INVENTOR, as well as the PRINTER, of Lies."

RIVINGTON's CONFESSIONS.

Addressed to the Whigs of New-York.

LONG life and low spirits were never my choice,
As long as I live I intend to rejoice ;
When life is worn out, and no wine's to be had,
'Tis time enough then to be serious and sad.
'Tis time enough then to reflect and repent
When our liquor is gone, and our money is spent:
But I cannot endure what is practis'd by some,
This anticipating of evils to come :
A debt must be paid, I am sorry to say,
Alike, in their turns by the grave and the gay,
And due to a despot that none can deceive,
Who grants us no respite and signs no reprieve.
Thrice happy is he that from care can retreat,
And its plagues and vexations put under his feet ;
Blow the storm as it may he is always in trim,
And the sun's in the zenith forever to him.
Since the world then in earnest is nothing but care,
(And the world will allow I have also my share)
Yet toss'd as I am in the stormy expanse,
The best way I find, is to leave it to chance.
Look round if you please and survey the wide ball,
And chance, you will find, has direction of all ;
'Twas owing to *chance* that I first saw the light,
And chance may destroy me before it is night !
'Twas a chance, a mere chance, that your arms gain'd the day ;
'Twas a chance that the Britons so soon went away.
To chance by their leaders the nation is cast,
And chance to perdition will send them at last ;
Now because I remain when the puppies are gone,
You would willingly see me hang'd, quarter'd and drawn ;
Though I think I have logic sufficient to prove

That the chance of my stay is a proof of my love.
 For deeds of destruction some hundred are ripe,
 But the worst of my foes, are your lads of the type :
 Because they have nothing to put on their shelves,
 They are striving to make me as poor as themselves.
 There's Loudon and Kollock, those strong bulls of Bashan,
 Are striving to *hook* me away from my station,
 And Holt* all at once is as wonderful great,
 As if none but himself was to print for the state.
 Ye all are convinc'd I'd a right to expect,
 That a sinner returning you would not reject ;
 Quite sick of the scarlet and slaves of the throne,
 'Tis now at your option to make me your own.
 Suppose I had gone with the tories and rabble,
 To starve or be drown'd on the shoals of Cape *Sable* ;
 I had suffer'd, 'tis true—but I'll have you to note,
 My woes would have help'd you to dinner nor coat.
 You say that with grief and dejection of heart,
 I pack'd up my alls with a view to depart.
 That my shelves were dismantled, my cellars unstor'd,
 My boxes afloat, and my hampers on board :
 And hence you infer (I am sure without reason)
 That a right you possess to entangle my wezand—
 But whoever argued, where blood was not spilt,
 That terror of heart is conviction of guilt ?
 The charge may be true—for I found it in vain
 To lean on a staff that was broken in twain,
 And ere I had gone at Port-Roseway to fix,
 I had chose to sell drams on the margin of Styx :
 I confess, that with shame and contrition opprest,
 I sign'd an agreement to go with the rest,
 But ere they weigh'd anchor to sail their last trip,
 I saw they were vermin, and gave them the slip.
 Now, why should you call me the worst man alive,
 On the word of a convert I cannot contrive ;
 Though turn'd a plain honest republican, still
 You own me no proselyte, do what I will.
 My paper is alter'd—good people don't fret ;
 I call it no longer the ROYAL GAZETTE ;
 To me a great monarch has lost all his charms,
 I have pull'd down his LION, and trampled his ARMS.
 While fate was propitious, I thought they might stand ;
 You know I was zealous for George's command,
 But since he disgrac'd it, and left us behind,

* Messrs. Holt, Loudon and Kollock, publishers of newspapers, and then lately removed to New-York.

If I thought him an angel, I've alter'd my mind.
 On the very same day that his army went hence,
 I ceas'd to tell lies for the sake of his pence ;
 And what was the reason—the true one is best,
 I worship no suns that decline to the west :
 In this I resemble a Turk or a Moor,
 The day star ascending I prostrate adore ;
 And therefore excuse me for printing some lays,
 An ode or a sonnet in Washington's praise.
 His prudence alone has preserv'd your dominions,
 This bravest and boldest of all the Virginians !
 And when he is gone—I pronounce it with pain—
 We scarcely shall meet with his equal again.
 Old Plato asserted that life is a dream,
 And man but a shadow, (whate'er he may seem)
 By which it is plain, he intended to say
 That man like a shadow must vanish away.
 If this be the fact, in relation to man,
 And if each one is striving to get what he can,
 I hope, while I live, you will all think it best
 To allow me to bustle along with the rest.
 A view of my life, though some parts might be solemn,
 Would make, on the whole a ridiculous volume.
 In the life that's hereafter (to speak with submission)
 I hope I shall publish a better edition.
 Even swine you permit to subsist in the street ;
 You pity a dog that lies down to be beat :—
 Then forget what is past---for the year's at a close---
 And men of my age have some need of repose.

The following humorous address, appeared in the public papers, soon after the revolutionary war ended. It is the production of the late dr. Witherspoon of Philadelphia, and appears in his works.

“SUPPLICATION OF J**** R*****.

“To his Excellency Henry Laurens, Esquire, President, and other the Members of the Honorable the American Congress, &c. &c. &c.

“The humble Representation and earnest Supplication of J. R——, Printer and Bookseller in N. York,

“*Respectfully sheweth,*

“THAT a great part of the British forces has already left this city, and from many symptoms there is reason to suspect,

that the remainder will speedily follow them. Where they are gone or going, is perhaps known to themselves, perhaps not; certainly, however, it is unknown to us, the loyal inhabitants of the place, and other friends of government who have taken refuge in it, and who are therefore filled with distress and terror on the unhappy occasion. That as soon as the evacuation is completed, it is more than probable, the city will be taken possession of by the forces of your high mightinesses, followed by vast crouds of other persons—whigs by nature and profession—friends to the liberties, and foes to the enemies of America. Above all, it will undoubtedly be filled with shoals of Yankies, that is to say, the natives and inhabitants, or as a great lady in this metropolis generally expresses it—the Wretches of New-England.

“That from several circumstances, there is reason to fear that the behavior of the wretches aforesaid, may not be altogether gentle to such of the friends of government as shall stay behind. What the governing powers of the state of New-York may do also, it is impossible to foretel. Nay, who knows but we may soon see, in *propria persona*, as we have often heard of Hortensius, the Governor of New-Jersey, a gentleman remarkable for severely handling those whom he calls traitors, and indeed who has exalted some of them (*quantum animus meminisse horret lectu que refugit*) to a high, though dependent station, and brought *America under their feet*, in a sense very different from what Lord North meant when he first used that celebrated expression, That your petitioner in particular, is at the greatest loss what to resolve upon, or how to shape his course. He has no desire at all, either to be roasted in Florida, or frozen to death in Canada or Nova-Scotia. Being a great lover of fresh cod, he has had thoughts of trying a settlement in Newfoundland, but recollecting that the New-England men have almost all the same appetite, he was obliged to relinquish that project entirely. If he should go to Great-Britain, dangers no less formidable present themselves. Having been a bankrupt in London, it is not impossible that he might be accommodated with a lodging in Newgate, and that the ordinary there, might oblige him

to say his prayers, a practice from which he hath had an insuperable aversion all his life long. In this dreadful dilemma, he hath at last determined to apply to your high mightinesses, and by this memorial to *lay himself at your feet*, which he assures you, is the true modish phrase for respectful submission, according to the present etiquette of the court. Being informed, however, that some of you are Presbyterians, and Religionists, he has been also at some pains to find out a scripture warrant, or example for his present conduct, and has happily found it, in the advice given by the servants of Benhadad, king of Syria to their master, 1 Kings, xx. 31. And his servants said unto him, Behold now we have heard that the Kings of Israel are merciful Kings : Let us, we pray thee, put Sackcloth upon our loins, and ropes upon our heads, and go out to the King of Israel, peradventure he may save thy life. So they girded sackcloth upon their loins, and put ropes upon their heads, and came to the king of Israel, and said, thy servant Benhadad saith, I pray thee let me live. In like manner, O most mighty and venerable congress-men, your servant J. R—— saith, I pray you let me live.

“ Having thus preferred my petition, I must now entreat leave to lay before your high mightinesses, sundry reasons, which I hope will incline you to lend a favorable ear to it, in doing which, I shall use all possible plainness and candor. 1. In the first place, there cannot possibly be any danger to the United States in suffering me to live. I know many of you think and say, that a tory heart acquires such a degree of sourness and malevolence, in addition to its native stock, and such a habit of treachery, by breaking through the most endearing ties of nature, that no good can be expected from it, nor any dependence placed upon it, let pretences or appearances be what they will. I remember also, about seven years ago, a certain person hearing accidentally one or two paragraphs read from the writings of an eminent controversial divine in this country, said, That fellow must be a turncoat ; it is impossible that he could have been educated in the profession which he now defends. What is your reason for that opinion ? said another gentleman who was present—Because, says he, he discovers

a rancor of spirit and rottenness of heart, unattainable by any other class of men. But I contend that these remarks relate only to the natives of this country, who like paricides took up arms for her destruction; and to apostates in religion; neither of which, I am certain, can be applied to me. I was born, as is well known, in old England; and as for the accusation of apostacy, I set it at defiance, unless a man can be said to fall off from what he was never on, or to depart from a place which he never saw. But what I beg of you particularly to observe is, that let the disposition to mischief be as great as you please, where the ability is wanting, there can be no danger. I have often seen the lions in the tower of London without fear, because there was an iron grate between me and them. Now it is certain that the tories in general, would do any thing sooner than fight. Many of them became tories for no other reason, than that they might avoid fighting. The poor chicken-hearted creatures cried out to the potent king of England, to take them under his wings for protection, which he endeavoured to do, but they were too short to cover them. Even the late petition for arms in which they promised to go without the lines, and sweep you all away with the besom of destruction, was but an idle rhodomontade.—It was something like a poor boy shouting and singing in the dark, to keep himself from being afraid. At that very time, to my certain knowledge, they would have given the world for a place to fly to, out of the reach of Washington and Gates. But I return to myself, *egomet sum proximus mihi*. I can assure your high mightinesses, that no danger can arise from me, for I am as great a coward as King James V Ith of Scotland, who could never see a naked sword without trembling; having been, as it is said, frightened in his mother's belly, when the fierce barons of that country came in and killed David Rizzio in her presence. I was once severely caned by a Scots officer now (if employed) in your service. Though the gentlemen of that choleric nation have been very much our friends in the present controversy, I find it is dangerous to offend them. Buchanan their own historian says, *perfervidum est Scotorum in genium*.

Therefore, by the by, or *en passant*, for I suppose you are at present best pleased with French phrases, I would advise every man who regards his own peace, however smooth and gentle a Scotchman may appear, not to take him *against the hair*, as the saying is in their own country, but to remember the motto that surrounds the thistle, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. I also very narrowly escaped a sound beating from a New-England parson, who was strong enough, without either cane or cudgel, to have pounded me to a mummy. All this, and much more of the same kind, I bore with the most exemplary patience and submission. Perhaps it will be said, that though no danger is to be apprehended from any deeds, yet I may do harm enough by words and writing. To this I answer, that I have expended and exhausted my whole faculty of that kind in the service of the English. I have tried falsehood and misrepresentation in every shape that could be thought of, so that it is like a coat thrice turned that will not hold a single stitch. My friend, Gen. Ro——n told me some time ago in my own shop, that I had carried things so far that people could not believe one word I said, even though it were as true as the gospel. From all this I hope it plainly appears that there could be no danger from me; and therefore as you cannot surely think of being cruel for cruelty's sake, that you will suffer me to live. 2. Any further punishment upon me, or any other of the unhappy refugees who shall remain in New-York, will be altogether unnecessary, for they do suffer and will suffer from the nature of the thing, as much as a merciful man could wish to impose upon his greatest enemy. By this I mean the dreadful mortification (after our past puffing and vaunting) of being under the dominion of Congress, seeing and hearing the conduct and discourse of the friends of America, and perhaps being put in mind of our own, in former times. You have probably seen many of the English newspapers, and also some of mine, and you have among you the few prisoners who by a miracle escaped death in our hands. By all these means you may learn, with what infinite contempt, with what provoking insult, and with what unexampled barbarity, your people have, from the beginning

to the end, been treated by the British officers, excepting a very small number, but above all by the tories and refugees, who not having the faculty of fighting, were obliged to lay out their whole wrath and malice in the article of speaking. I remember, when one of the prisoners, taken after the gallant defence of fort Washington, had received several kicks for not being in his rank, he said, Is this a way of treating a gentleman? The answer was, G—d d—n your blood, who made you a gentleman? which was heard by us all present with unspeakable satisfaction, and ratified by general applause. I have also seen one of your officers, after long imprisonment, for want of clothes, food and lodging, as meagre as a skeleton, and as dirty and shabby as a London beggar, when one of our friends would say with infinite humour, Look you, there is one of King Cong's ragged Rascals. You must remember the many sweet names given you in print, in England and America, Rebels, Rascals, Raggamuffins, Tatterdemalions, Scoundrels, Blackguards, Cowards, and Poltroons. You cannot be ignorant how many and how complete victories we gained over you, and what a fine figure you made in our narratives. We never once made you to *retreat*, seldom even to *fly* as a routed army, but to *run off into the woods*, to *scamper away through the fields*, and to *take to your heels as usual*. You will probably soon see the gazette account of the defeat of Mr. Washington at Monmouth. There it will appear how you scampered off, and how the English followed you and mowed you down, till their officers, with that humanity which is the characteristic of the nation, put a stop to this carnage, and then by a masterly stroke of generalship, stole a march in the night, lest you should have scampered back again and obliged them to make a new slaughter in the morning. Now, dear gentlemen, consider what a miserable affair it must be for a man to be obliged to apply with humility and self abasement to those whom he hath so treated, nay, even to beg life of them, while his own heart upbraids him with his past conduct, and perhaps his memory is refreshed with the repetition of some of his rhetorical flowers. It is generally said that our friend Burgoyne was treated with abundance of civility by General

Gates, and yet I think it could not be very pleasing to him to see and hear the boys, when he entered Albany, going before and crying "*Elbow Room* for General Burgoyne there." Fear and trembling have already taken hold of many of the refugees and friends of government in this place. It would break your hearts to hear poor Sam S——, of Philadelphia, weeping and wailing, and yet he was a peaceable quaker who did nothing in the world but hire guides to the English parties who were going out to surprise and butcher you. My brother of trade, G——, is so much affected, that some say he has lost, or will soon lose, his reason. For my own part I do not think I run any risk in that respect. All the wisdom that I was ever possessed of is in me still, praised be God, and likely to be so. A man that has run the gauntlet of creditors, duns and bailiffs, for years in England, and has been cudgelled, kicked, and p—d upon in America, is in no danger of losing his reason by any circumstance whatever, so long as there is the least prospect of saving his life. I have heard some people say, that dishonor was worse than death, but with the great Sancho Pancha, I was always of a different opinion. I hope, therefore, your honors will consider my sufferings, as sufficient to atone for my offences, and allow me to continue in peace and quiet, and according to the North British proverb, Sleep in a whole Skin.

3. I beg leave to suggest, that upon being received into favour, I think it would be in my power to serve the United States in several important respects. I believe many of your officers want politeness. They are like old Cincinnatus, taken from the plough; and therefore must still have a little roughness in their manners and deportment. Now, I myself am the pink of courtesy, a genteel, portly, well looking fellow, as you will see in a summer's day. I understand and possess the *bienseance*, the manner, the grace, so largely insisted on by Lord Chesterfield; and may without vanity say, I could teach it better than his Lordship, who in that article has remarkably failed. I hear with pleasure, that your people are pretty good scholars, and have made particularly very happy advances in the art of swearing, so essentially necessary to a gentleman, yet I dare say they will themselves confess, that

they are still in this respect far inferior to the English army. There is, by all accounts, a coarseness and sameness in their expression; whereas there is variety, sprightliness and figure, in the oaths of gentlemen well educated. Dean Swift says very justly, "A footman may swear, but he cannot swear like a lord." Now we have many lords in the English army, all of whom, when they were here, were pleased to honor me with their friendship and intimacy; so that I hope my qualifications can hardly be disputed. I have imported many of the most necessary articles for appearance in genteel life. I can give them Laverniti's soap balls to wash their brown hands clean, perfumed gloves, paint, powder, and pomatum. I can also furnish the New-England men with rings, seals, swords, canes, snuff boxes, tweezer cases, and many other such *notions*, to carry home to their wives and mistresses, who will be *nation*-glad to see them. You are also to know that I import a great many patent medicines, which may be of use to your army. It is said that some of them are exceedingly liable to a disorder called by physicians the *rancomania*, which is frequently followed by the two twin diseases of plumbophobia and siderophobia. If they will but submit to a strict regimen, and take the tincture drops and pills which I prepare, I am confident the cure in most cases would be infallible. I have been informed, that a certain person, well known to your august body, has clearly demonstrated that virtue and severity of manners are necessary to those who would pull an old government down, which feat is now happily accomplished; but that luxury, dissipation, and a taste for pleasures, are equally necessary to keep up a government already settled. As I suppose you are fully convinced of this most salutary truth, I take it for granted, now that you have settled governments in all the states, you are looking out for proper persons to soften the rigid virtue of the Americans, and lay them asleep in the lap of self-indulgence. Now, I am proud to say, that there is not a man on this continent more able to serve you in this respect, than myself. I have served many of the British officers in a most honorable station and character, of which the great Pandarus of Troy was the most ancient example. If I am

happy enough to make my own conversation and manners the standard of the mode, I believe you will see very powerful effects of it in a short time. But if after recovering your friendship myself, I am able also to bring back and reconcile to his country the Rev. Dr. A——, I believe the system will be perfect. That gentleman, by his robust form, is well fitted to be an ecclesiastical bruiser, if such an officer should be needed; and, with all due deference to the officers of the American army, I should think that a better way of terminating differences among them in the last resort than sword or pistol, for many obvious reasons. He has also distinguished himself by the publication of some poems, on subjects extremely well suited to the character of a christian clergyman, and very proper for initiating the tender mind in the softest and most delicious of all arts, viz. the art of love. Finally, I hope I may be of service to the United States, as a writer, publisher, collector, and maker of news. I mention this with some diffidence; because, perhaps, you will think I have foreclosed myself from such a claim, by confessing (as above) that my credit as a newswriter is broken by overstretching. But it is common enough for a man in business, when his credit is wholly gone in one place, by shifting his ground, and taking a new departure, to flourish away, and make as great or greater figure than before. How long that splendor will last is another matter, and belongs to an after consideration. I might therefore, though my credit is gone in New-York, set up again in the place which is honored with your residence. Besides, I might write those things only or chiefly, which you wish to be disbelieved, and thus render you the most essential service. This would be aiming and arriving at the same point, by *maneuvering retrograde*. Once more, as I have been the ostensible printer of other people's lies in New-York, what is to hinder me from keeping incog. and inventing or polishing lies, to be issued from the press of another printer in Philadelphia? In one, or more, or all of these ways, I hope to merit your approbation. It would be endless to mention all my devices; and therefore I will only say further, that I can take a truth, and so puff and swell and adorn it, still keep-

ing the proportion of its parts, but enlarging their dimensions, that you could hardly discover where the falsehood lay, in case of a strict investigation. That I may not weary you, I conclude with recommending myself to your kind countenance and protection; and in the mean time, waiting for a favorable answer, your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

[p] Page 322.

The following is the address of "Andrew Marvel" to the Public, introducing "The Constitutional Gazette."

"WHEN a new public paper makes its appearance, the reader will naturally be curious to know from whence it came, the publisher, and the design of it. To gratify that curiosity, know reader, that the publisher having formerly acquired a competent knowledge of the printing business, for his amusement, furnished himself with a set of proper materials; and the authors of the following pieces having acquainted him that they applied to the Printers in New-York, who refused to publish them in their newspapers—not because they disapproved them, or were apprehensive of danger, but because several of their friends had been anxious on their account, and particularly desired them to be careful not to publish any thing that might give the enemies of liberty an advantage, which they would be glad to take over them; and as these pieces are thought to be wrote with greater freedom than any thing that has yet appeared in the public prints, they thought proper to shew so much complaisance to the advice of their friends as to desire to be excused, and to return the copies: But I, who am under no fear of disobliging either friends or enemies, was pleased with the opportunity of turning my private amusement to the public good; I not only undertook to publish them, but now inform my countrymen, that I shall occasionally publish any thing else that falls in my way, which appears to me to be calculated to promote the cause of liberty, of virtue, of religion, and my country, of love and reverence to its laws and constitution, and unshaken loyalty to the king—And so I bid you heartily farewell. ANDREW MARVEL."

[q] Page 366.

No. 1. of The Southcarolina Gazette was introduced to the public by the following address, which appears to have been written by a correspondent who was a friend to the printer, and who felt interested in the establishment of a newspaper in the colony.

“ Vos Juvenes, patrique senes, conscribite. Chastis.
His si Judicium præbet matura senectus,
Aptumque Ingenium non immatura Juventus
Haud male commixtum, Spero, feret utile dulci.”

“ *To the Reader.*

“ IT being justly expected that what is thus offered to the Public, should be written with a View at Least to their Service, it may not be improper, in this prefatory Paper, to let the Reader know, that something conducive to that end, will be attempted in those which are to follow.

“ It is therefore desired, that such who are willing to assist in this attempt, will communicate to the Printer of this Paper, what may occur to them of that Nature.

“ And, as the chief thing aimed at, is the Good of this Province in general, it is hoped that this Application to the Public, for such Correspondence, may not be looked upon as impertinent.

“ We are sensible it by no Means becomes those who are requesting their Readers to be their Correspondents, to restrain them to any particular Subjects ; yet, we shall venture to point out One, as believing it such that every worthy Inhabitant of the Province will allow to have the first Claim to his Pen.

“ We mean the Trade of this Colony, which perhaps, not without reason, may be apprehended to be in Danger of declining, unless some new methods are considered of, and put in Practice, for encreasing and improving its Produce and Manufactures.

“ This, were it effected, would tend not only to the Good of the Province in general, and the particular Interest of many indigent Families, but, likewise, be instrumental in answering

the Design of his Majesty in taking this Province into his Possession and Protection; which, doubtless, was to advance and extend its Trade, and consequently to see that part of his People who are settled here, in a flourishing and happy State.

“ Yet, however gracious his Majesty’s Intentions are towards us, it must be owned that without some Regard to what has been hinted at in relation to the Produce and Manufactures of this Province, we shall not only be soinjurious to ourselves, but also so ungrateful to him, as in a great measure to frustrate those his Intentions.

“ This, it is hoped, may be some little Incitement to abler pens to assist and promote this Design.

“ But since it has proved true from Experience, that Papers of this Kind, calculated only for the Use of the more serious Part of Mankind, have been by many thrown aside, who might perhaps have been agreeably led into the perusal of them, had the Dulce been artfully interspersed with the Utile, it may not be amiss to acquaint our Readers, that even those, whose genius reaches no further than Amusement, will be deemed good Correspondents, provided they carefully avoid giving Offence either public or private; and, particularly, that they forbear all Controversies both in Church and State; for since the principal Thing in View by publishing these Papers, is the general Service of the People residing in this Province, let us not (however incapable we may prove of accomplishing our Purpose) at once defeat it by that Bane of all Civil Society, Party Division; but rather let us be mindful that our Number is small; our Unity ought, therefore, to be the greater, as well for the Advancement of our own Interests, as the Honour and Service of that Prince under whose Government and Protection we have the Happiness to live.

“ In a word, such may be assured of having their Essays, whether in Prose or Verse, inserted in this Paper every Saturday, who take Care that the Purport of them be not too manifestly opposite to the Principles laid down in the following Lines, which we have been lately obliged with by an unknown Hand, and cannot think unworthy the Sight of those we could wish to be Correspondents, nor yet disagreeable to

the Hint we have borrowed from Horace at the Head of our
Paper.

Yours &c.

PHILO CAROLINENSIS."

"To all whom it may concern to know me.

"I'm not High Church, nor Low Church, nor Tory nor Whig,
No flatt'ring young Coxcomb, nor formal old Prig;
Not eternally talking, nor silently quaint,
No profligate Sinner, nor pragmatical Saint.
I'm not vain of my Judgment nor pinned on a Sleeve,
Nor, implicitly, any Thing can I believe.
To sift Truth from all Rubbish, I do what I can,
And God knows if I err-----I'm a fallible Man.
I can laugh at a Jest, if not cracked out of time,
And excuse a Mistake though not flatter a Crime.
Any faults of my friends, I wou'd scorn to expose,
And detest private Scandal though cast on my Foes.
I put none to the Blush on whatever Pretence,
For Immodesty shocks both good Breeding and Sense.
No man's Person I hate, though his Conduct I blame,
I can censure a Vice without stabbing a Name.
To amend---not reproach---is the Bent of my Mind;
A reproof is half lost when ill Nature is join'd.
Where Merit appears, though in Rags, I respect it,
And plead Virtue's cause, shou'd the whole World reject it.
Cool reason I bow to wheresoever 'tis found,
And rejoice when sound Learning with Favor is crown'd.
To no party a Slave, in no Squabbles I join,
Nor damn the Opinion that differs from mine.
Evil tongues I contemn, no mob Treasons I sing,
I dote on my Country, and am Liege to my King.
Tho' length of Days I desire, yet with my last Breath
I'm in hopes to betray no mean dreadings of Death.
And as to the Path after Death to be trod,
I rely on the will of a Merciful God."

[r] Page 413.

THE following is the character given by Dunton of Mrs. Wilkins.—"She is a Tender Wife, a Kind Mother, and is a Woman well pois'd in all Humours; or, in other words, Mrs. Wilkins is a Person of an Even Temper, which render'd her Conversation more agreeable than those who laugh more, but smile less: Some there are, who spend more Spirits, in

straining, for an Hour's Mirth, than they can recover in a Month, which renders 'em so unequal Company ; whilst She is always equal, and the same. 'Tis Virtue to know her, Wisdom, to converse with her, and Joy to behold her ; or (to do her Justice in fewer words) she is the Counterpart of her pious Husband, who without her, is but half himself."

'This is the character of a Bookseller's wife of Boston in the year 1686.

APPENDIX.



SPANISH AMERICA.

SINCE the first volume of this work was put to press I have been enabled to ascertain the time when the art of printing was introduced into Mexico with greater precision than any writer whose works have come under my inspection, and have become acquainted with the name of one of the earliest Spanish American printers. My conjectures respecting the establishment of the press in this country appear to have been well founded. In volume 1, page 190, I hazarded an observation that at no very distant period this country would throw off its dependence on Europe, and follow the example of the United States by becoming free and independent. The revolution I contemplated, appears to have been already partially produced. New Spain becomes daily more practicable to the researches of the curious and learned; and, we have a pleasing prospect that we shall speedily become more intimate; and, possibly, on more friendly terms with those near neighbors, who have hitherto been estranged from us by the genius of their government.

A free intercourse with the Spanish Americans will furnish us with much interesting matter relative to the country they inhabit; and, among other things we shall probably become possessed of the facts relating to the history of printing in Mexico, Peru, &c. At present I am enabled to state with a tolerable degree of certainty that the press was established some years before 1569, in the city of Mexico. In 1571 a large and laborious work was printed there, entitled “*Vocabulario En-Lengva Castellana y Mexicana, compuesto por el muy Reuerendo Padre Fray Alonso de Molina de la Orden del bienauenturado nuestro Padre Sant Francisco. Dirigido al myy excelente senor Don Martin Enriquez Visorrey destanueua Espana. En Mexico en Casa, de Antonio de Spinosa 1571.*”

Spanish, as well as English and French orthography, has varied since this book was printed. The words *Sant*, *Visorrey*, *destanueua*, are now written *San*, *visrey de esta nueva*. The title and imprint of this curious book, which is a folio volume of 568 pages, when translated into English, reads thus—*A Dictionary in the Castilian and Mexican Languages, composed by the very reverend Father Friar Alonzo de Molina, of the Order of our well disposed Father Saint Francis. Dedicated to the very excellent Don Martin Enriquez, Viceroy of this New Spain. Imprint—In Mexico, in the House of Antonio de Spinosa. 1571.*

The book is numbered by leaves, not by pages.—The license for printing it is dated in 1569, and affords indubitable evidence that a press was then operant in Mexico. The epistle dedicatory is of the same date; and these circumstances

shew that the book was two years in the press ; which is not at all improbable, as works of this kind cannot be correct when hastily executed. Even at this time a work of that class and magnitude, would not, in the ordinary course of business, be printed from MS. copy in a much shorter period. It is to be presumed that the practice with regard to title pages, was the same then as at the present day ; and, that the title page of this book did not go to press until the rest of the work was completed.

This dictionary, in two parts, consists, first, of 122 leaves, or 244 pages, of Spanish and Mexican ; and, secondly, of 162 leaves, or 324 pages, of Mexican and Spanish. A very large cut of a coat of arms, probably that of the viceroy to whom the book is dedicated, fills two thirds of the title page ; the arms are in eight compartments, surmounted with a coronet.

A copy of this dictionary is in the possession of the learned and ingenious professor Barton, of Philadelphia ; and is, probably, the oldest specimen of Spanish American printing in the United States. This book furnishes incontestable evidence that the Spaniards established the press, in the American continent, many years before the English planted a colony in this quarter of the world.



UNITED STATES.

FROM the information I have obtained, it appears that there are at this time more than four hundred printing houses, in the United States of America.

I have mentioned Alexander and James Robertson as printers in Newyork, Norwich and Albany. In 1783, they went to Shelburne in Novascotia, where they printed a newspaper. Alexander died there, as has already been remarked ; but James returned to Scotland, some years ago, and carries on printing and bookselling in Edinburgh.

Samuel Keimer, who has often been mentioned in this work as a printer in Barbados, &c. in 1733, was presented by the grand jury of that island for publishing a defamatory libel on Mr. Adams, one of the king's council. The attorney general, on this occasion, declared that there was not any thing in the publication complained of which would justify a prosecution under the criminal law ; yet Keimer was bound to keep the peace during six months.*

In pages 172 and 373, of this volume, I mentioned that the first newspaper was published in Vermont, at Westminster, in the year 1781—such was the fact ; but I might have stated, that previous to that time, the people inhabiting Vermont laid claim to Hanover, and other towns on this side of Connecticut river, belonging to Newhampshire, which claim they soon relinquished ; but that during the period of this claim Spooner and Green, who came from Norwich in Connecticut with a press, erected it first at Hanover, and for a short time, published a newspaper there, and then removed to and settled in Vermont. In page 373, by mistake, April 1781 is given as the date of the first paper published in Vermont ; it should be February 1781, as is stated in page 172.

* Poyer's Hist. of Barbados.

MAGAZINES,

AND OTHER LITERARY WORKS NOW PUBLISHED IN THE
UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Anthology, and Boston Review. Published Monthly, at Boston, for the Proprietors. Printed by Thomas B. Wait and Company. Price five dollars per annum.

Panoplist, or Gospel Magazine. Monthly, at Boston, for the Proprietors. Printed at Charlestown, by Samuel Armstrong.

Omnium Gatherum. Monthly. At Boston.

Christian Monitor. Quarter yearly. Half bound. Published at Boston for the Proprietors. Price two dollars per annum. A part of which goes towards the contingent expenses of the society.

Bibliothèque Portraitive. Monthly, at Boston. Printed by Buckingham, True and Titcomb.

Boston Mirror. Weekly, on Saturday. Demy quarto. Price two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Printed by E. Oliver, at Boston.

Something. Weekly. Printed at Boston.

CONNECTICUT.

The Evangelical Magazine. Monthly, at Hartford. Published by Peter B. Gleason.

NEWYORK.

Medical Repository and Review of Medical, Surgical and Scientific Knowledge. Monthly, at Newyork. Lately published, quarter yearly, by J. & T. Swords, but now by Miller and Mitchell.

Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review. Semi-annually. Published by J. & T. Swords.

The Churchman's Magazine. At Newyork. Published by J. & T. Swords.

Rambler's Magazine. Monthly, at Newyork.

Newyork Weekly Museum. Every Saturday. Half a sheet, quarto. Published by M. Harrison.

Journal Des Dames. Monthly, at Newyork.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Rees' Cyclophedia, in half volumes, quarter yearly, is now republishing at Philadelphia, by Samuel F. Bradford.

Port Folio. Published monthly, at Philadelphia, edited by Joseph Dennie.

Select Review, and Spirit of Foreign Magazines. Monthly. At Philadelphia.

Mirror of Taste, and Dramatic Censor. Monthly. Philad.

Literary Reporter. Irregularly. Printed by D. Hogan, Philadelphia.

L'Hemisphere. A literary and political journal, in the French language. 16 pages, medium. Published weekly, at Philadelphia, by J. J. Negrin.

Philadelphia Repertory. Weekly. Published by Dennis Heart.

Tickler. One sheet, folio, weekly. Printed at Philadelphia, by George Hembold.

MARYLAND.

American Law Journal, and Miscellaneous Repository. Monthly, at Baltimore. John E. Hall, editor.

VIRGINIA.

The Visitor. Every week. Half a sheet, quarto. Printed by Lynch and Southgate, in Richmond.

The Lynchburg Evangelical Magazine. Published, monthly, at Lynchburg. Printed by William W. Gray.

There are, probably, other periodical literary publications in the United States, with which I am not acquainted.

LIST OF
NEWSPAPERS,

PUBLISHED IN THE COLONIES, NOW THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR,
IN 1775, AND THOSE PUBLISHED THE BEGINNING OF THE
PRESENT YEAR 1810.

Published when the war began in April 1775.

Those to which this mark * is prefixed, have been continued to the present time.

NEWHAMPSHIRE.

<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Publishers.</i>
*New-Hampshire Gazette,	Portsmouth,	Daniel Fowle.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Gazette, and News-Letter,	Boston,	Margaret Draper.
Boston Evening-Post,	do.	T. & J. Fleet.
Boston Gazette,	do.	Edes & Gill.
Massachusetts Gazette, and Post-Boy,	} do.	Green & Russell.
*Massachusetts Spy,	do.	Isaiah Thomas.
Essex Gazette,	Salem,	S. & E. Hall.
Essex Journal,	Newburyport,	Lunt & Tinges.

RHODEISLAND.

*Newport Mercury,	Newport,	Solomon Southwick.
*Providence Gazette,	Providence,	John Carter.

CONNECTICUT.

*Connecticut Journal,	Newhaven,	T. & S. Green.
*Connecticut Gazette,	Newlondon,	Timothy Green.
*Connecticut Courant,	Hartford,	Ebenezer Watson.
Norwich Packet,	Norwich,	} Robertsons & Trum- bull.

NEWYORK.

New-York Mercury,	Newyork,	Hugh Gaine.
New-York Journal,	do.	John Holt.
New-York Gazetteer, &c.	do.	James Rivington.
Albany Post-Boy,	Albany,	A. & J. Robertson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

*Pennsylvania Gazette,	Philadelphia,	Hall & Sellers.
Pennsylvania Journal,	do.	W. & T. Bradford.
*Pennsylvania Packet,	do.	John Dunlap.
Pennsylvania Ledger, †	do.	James Humphreys.
Pennsylvania Evening Post, †	do.	Benjamin Towne.
Pennsylvania Mercury, †	do.	Story & Humphreys.
H. Miller's German paper,	do.	Henry Miller.
C. Sower's German paper,	Germantown,	Christopher Sower.
English and German paper,	Lancaster, }	Lahn, Albright and Stumer.

MARYLAND.

Maryland Gazette,	Annapolis,	Fred. & Sam'l. Green.
Maryland Journal,	Baltimore,	William Goddard.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia Gazette,	Williamsburg,	Purdie and Dixon.
Virginia Gazette,	do.	William Rind.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

North-Carolina Gazette,	Newbern,	James Davis.
Cape-Fear Mercury,	Wilmington,	Adam Boyd.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

South-Carolina Gazette,	Charleston,	Peter Timothy.
S. C. & American General Gazette,	do.	Robert Wells.
S. C. Gazette & Country Journal,	do.	Charles Crouch.

GEORGIA.

Georgia Gazette,	Savannah,	James Johnston.
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† These, thus marked, † commenced in January, 1775.

‡ Began April, 1775.

Other Colonies. In 1775.

NOVASCOTIA.

Novascotia Gazette, Halifax, Anthony Henry.

CANADA.

Quebec Gazette, Eng. & Fr. Quebec, Brown & Gilmore.

*Published in the United States in the beginning of the year 1810.**

f. Federal Republican.—*♣* Republican, opposed to the Federalists.—*n.* Neutral.—*§* Published before the revolution.

NEWHAMPSHIRE. [12 Papers.]

<i>Titles of Newspapers.</i>		<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Publisher's names.</i>
<i>♣</i> New Hampshire Gazette, §	weekly,	Portsmouth,	William Weeks.
<i>f.</i> Portsmouth Oracle,	do.	do.	William Treadwell.
<i>f.</i> Intelligencer,	do.	do.	Samuel Whidden.
<i>n.</i> Sun,	do.	Dover,	Samuel Bragg, jun.
<i>f.</i> Farmer's Museum,	do.	Walpole,	Cheever Felch.
<i>n.</i> Farmer's Cabinet,	do.	Amherst,	Richard Boylston.
<i>f.</i> Dartmouth Gazette,	do.	Hanover,	C. & W. S. Spear.
<i>f.</i> Concord Gazette.	do.	Concord,	J. C. Tuttle.
<i>♣</i> New Hampshire Patriot.	do.	do.	Isaac Hill.
<i>f.</i> New Hampshire Sentinel.	do.	Keene,	John Prentiss.
<i>f.</i> Coos Courier,	do.	Haverhill,	Theophilus L. Houghton.
<i>f.</i> Constitutionalist,	do.	Exeter.	Ephraim C. Beals.

MASSACHUSETTS. [32 Papers.]

<i>f.</i> Columbian Centinel,	semiweekly,	Boston,	B. Russell, <i>ed.</i> W. Burdick, <i>pr.</i>
<i>♣</i> Independent Chronicle,	do.	do.	Adams, Rhoades & Co.
<i>f.</i> New England Palladium.	do.	do.	Young & Minns.
<i>f.</i> Boston Gazette,	do.	do.	Russell & Cutler.
<i>f.</i> Repertory,	do.	do.	J. & A. W. Paik.
<i>♣</i> Boston Patriot,	do.	do.	D. Everett, <i>ed.</i> J. Munroe, <i>pr.</i>
<i>n.</i> Fredonian,	weekly,	do.	E. C. House. [discontinued.]
<i>f.</i> Massachusetts Spy, §	do.	Worcester,	Isaiah Thomas, jun.
<i>♣</i> National Ægis,	do.	do.	Henry Rogers.
<i>f.</i> Salem Gazette,	semiweekly,	Salem,	Thomas C. Cushing.
<i>♣</i> Essex Register,	do.	do.	Pool & Palfray.
<i>f.</i> Newburyport Herald,	do.	Newburyport,	E. W. Allen.
<i>♣</i> Independent Whig,	weekly,	do.	N. H. Wright.
<i>f.</i> Merimack Intelligencer,	do.	Haverhill,	W. B. Allen.
<i>f.</i> Hampshire Gazette,	do.	Northampton,	William Butler.
<i>♣</i> Anti-Monarchist,	do.	do.	Proprietors. C. Sawtell, <i>prs.</i>
<i>f.</i> Greenfield Gazette,	do.	Greenfield,	John Denio.
<i>f.</i> Hampshire Federalist,	do.	Springfield,	Thomas Dickman.

* The following literary publications should be added to those mentioned in pages 513 and 514, viz.
The Museum. Published monthly, at Nashville, Tennessee, by T. G. Bradford.

The Garden. A small work, of 12 pages, 12 mo. Every other week, at Bairdstown, Kentucky, by William Dromgoole.

<i>f.</i> Farmer's Herald,	weekly,	Stockbridge,	Edward P. Seymour, for Pro's
☛ Sun,	do.	Pittsfield,	Phineas Allen.
<i>f.</i> Berkshire Reporter,	do.	do.	Milo Smith & Co.
<i>f.</i> Political Recorder,	do.	Leominster,	Salmon Wilder.
<i>f.</i> Newbedford Mercury,	do.	Newbedford,	Benjamin Lindsey.
☛ Old Colony Gazette,	do.	do.	Billings & Tucker.
<i>f.</i> Portland Gazette,	do.	Portland,	Arthur Shirley.
☛ Eastern Argus,	do.	do.	Francis Douglas.
<i>f.</i> Freeman's Friend,	do.	do.	John MacKnown.
<i>f.</i> Gazette of Maine,	do.	Buckstown,	William W. Clapp.
<i>f.</i> Eagle,	do.	Castine,	Samuel Hall.
☛ American Advocate,	do.	Hallowell,	Nathaniel Cheever.
<i>f.</i> Herald of Liberty,	do.	Augusta,	Peter Edes.
☛ Weekly Visitor,	do.	Kennebunk.	James K. Remich.

RHODEISLAND. [7 Papers.]

<i>f.</i> Newport Mercury, §	weekly,	Newport,	L. Rousmaniere & W. Barber.
☛ Rhodeisland Republican,	do.	do.	William Simons.
<i>f.</i> Providence Gazette, §	do.	Providence,	John Carter.
☛ Columbian Phenix,	do.	do.	Jones & Wheeler.
<i>f.</i> Rhodeisland American,	semiweekly,	do.	Dunham & Hawkins.
<i>f.</i> Herald of the United States,	weekly,	Warren,	John F. Phillips.
☛ Bristol County Register,	do.	do.	Golden Dearth.

CONNECTICUT. [11 Papers.]

<i>f.</i> Connecticut Gazette, §	weekly,	Newlondon,	Samuel Green.
<i>f.</i> Connecticut Journal, §	do.	Newhaven,	Eli Hudson.
<i>f.</i> Connecticut Herald,	do.	do.	Oliver Steele & Co.
<i>f.</i> Connecticut Courant, §	do.	Hartford,	Hudson & Goodwin.
☛ American Mercury,	do.	do.	Elisha Babcock.
<i>f.</i> Connecticut Mirror,	do.	do.	Charles Hosmer.
<i>n.</i> Norwich Courier,	do.	Norwich,	Russell Hubbard.
<i>f.</i> Connecticut Intelligencer,	do.	Danbury,	John C. Gray.
<i>f.</i> Windham Herald,	do.	Windham,	John Byrne.
<i>f.</i> Bridgeport Advertiser,	do.	Bridgeport,	Hezekiah Ripley.
<i>f.</i> Middlesex Gazette,	do.	Middletown,	T. & J. B. Dunning.

VERMONT. [14 Papers.]

<i>f.</i> Vermont Journal,	weekly,	Windsor,	Alden Spooner.
☛ Vermont Republican,	do.	do.	Pro's. Farnsworth & Churchill.
<i>f.</i> Washingtonian,	do.	do.	Josiah Dunham.
☛ Greenmountain Farmer,	do.	Bennington,	Proprietors. B. Smead, <i>pr.</i>
<i>f.</i> Reporter,	do.	Brattleborough,	William Fessenden.
<i>f.</i> Vermont Centinel,	do.	Burlington,	Samuel Mills.
<i>f.</i> Vermont Courier,	do.	Rutland,	Thomas M. Pomroy.
☛ Rutland Herald,	do.	do.	William Fay.
<i>f.</i> Greenmountain Patriot,	do.	Peacham,	Samuel Goss.
☛ North Star,	do.	Danville,	Ebenezer Eaton.
<i>f.</i> Champlain Reporter,	do.	Saintalbans,	Ambrose Willard.
<i>f.</i> Watchman,	do.	Montpelier,	Samuel Goss.
☛ Freeman's Press,	do.	do.	Derick Sibley.
☛ Weekly Wanderer,	do.	Randolph,	Proprietors. S. Wright, <i>pr.</i>

NEWYORK. [66 Papers.]

<i>f.</i> N.Y. Ga. & General Adver.	daily,	Newyork,	Lang & Turner.
<i>f.</i> Newyork Evening Post,	do.	do.	W. Coleman, <i>ed.</i> M. Burnham, <i>pr.</i>
<i>f.</i> Newyork Herald,	semiweekly,	do.	do. do.
<i>n.</i> American Citizen,	daily,	do.	James Cheetham.
<i>n.</i> Republican Watch Tower,	semiweekly,	do.	do.
<i>f.</i> Commercial Advertiser,	daily,	do.	Zechariah Lewis, <i>ed.</i> J. Mills, <i>pr.</i>
<i>f.</i> Spectator,	semiweekly,	do.	Z. Lewis, <i>ed.</i> J. Mills, <i>pr.</i>
* Public Advertiser,	daily,	do.	Proprietors,
* Newyork Journal,	semiweekly,	do.	do.
* Columbian,	daily,	do.	Charles Holt.
do. for the Country,	semiweekly,	do.	do.
<i>n.</i> Mercantile Advertiser,	daily,	do.	Pro's. Crookes & Butler, <i>prs.</i>
Price Current,	weekly,	do.	Alexander Ming.
<i>f.</i> Washington Republican,	semiweekly,	do.	discontinued.
<i>f.</i> Albany Gazette,	do.	Albany,	Websters and Skinner.
* Albany Register,	do.	do.	Sol. Southwick, <i>ed.</i> S. Allen, <i>pr.</i>
<i>f.</i> Balance and N. Y. State Journ.	do.	do.	Croswell & Frary.
* Suffolk Gazette,	weekly,	Sagharbor,	Alden Spooner.
* Longisland Star,	do.	Brooklyn,	Thomas Kirk.
Saratoga Gazette,	do.	Saratoga,	
American Eagle,	do.	Watertown,	Henry Coffeen.
* Westchester Gazette,	do.	Peekskill,	Robert Crombie.
<i>f.</i> Somers Museum,	do.	Somers,	Milton F. Cushing.
* Orange County Gazette,	do.	Goshen,	Hopkins & Heron.
<i>f.</i> Spirit of Seventysix, & Patr.	do.	do.	T. B. Crowell.
* Political Index,	do.	Newburgh,	Ward M. Gaslay.
<i>f.</i> Ulster Gazette,	do.	Kingston,	Samuel S. Freer.
* Plebeian,	do.	do.	Jesse Buel.
* Political Barometer,	do.	Poughkeepsie,	Joseph Nelson.
<i>f.</i> Poughkeepsie Journal,	do.	do.	Paraclete Potter.
<i>f.</i> Northern Whig,	do.	Hudson,	Francis Stebbins.
* Bee,	do.	do.	H. Holland, for C. Holt.
<i>f.</i> American Eagle,	do.	Catskill,	N. Eliot & Co.
* Catskill Recorder,	do.	do.	Macky Croswell.
<i>f.</i> Lansinburgh Gazette,	do.	Lansinburgh,	Tracy & Bliss.
<i>f.</i> Troy Gazette,	do.	Troy,	Eldad Lewis.
* Farmers' Register,	do.	do.	Francis Adinacourt.
<i>n.</i> Northern Budget,	do.	do.	Oliver Lyon.
<i>f.</i> Northern Post,	do.	Salem,	Dodd & Rumsey.
* Washington Register,	do.	do.	John P. Reynolds.
* American Monitor,	do.	Plattsburgh,	George W. Nichols.
<i>f.</i> Waterford Gazette,	do.	Waterford,	Horace H. Wadsworth.
* Advertiser,	do.	Ballston,	Samuel R. Brown.
<i>f.</i> Independent American,	do.	do.	William Childs.
<i>f.</i> Mohawk Advertiser,	do.	Schenectady,	Ryer Schermerhorn.
* Cabinet,	do.	do.	Isaac Riggs.
<i>f.</i> Montgomery Republican,	do.	Johnstown,	Asa Child.
* Montgomery Monitor,	do.	do.	Daniel C. Miller.
* Bunkerhill,	do.	Herkimer,	George Gordon Phinney.
<i>f.</i> American,	do.	do.	J. H. & H. Proptiss.
<i>f.</i> Utica Patriot,	do.	Utica,	Ira Merrell.
* Columbian Gazette,	do.	do.	Thomas Walker.
Chenango Patriot,	do.	Oxford,	

♣ Pilot,	weekly,	Cazenovia,	Baker & Newton,
f. Freeholder,	do.	Peterborough,	Jonathan Bunce & Co.
f. Manlius Times,	do.	Manlius,	Leonard Kellogg,
f. Ontario Repository.	do.	Canandaigua,	James D. Bemis,
♣ Genesee Messenger,	do.	do.	John A. Stevens,
♣ Cornucopia,	do.	Batavia,	S. Peek & B. Blodgett,
f. Geneva Gazette.	do.	Geneva,	James Bogert,
♣ Otsego Herald,	do.	Otsego,	Elihu Phinney,
f. Cooperstown Federalist,	do.	Cooperstown,	J. H. & H. Prentiss,
n. American Farmer,	do.	Owego,	Stephen Mack,
f. True American,	do.	Schoharie,	Thomas M. Tillman,
♣ American Herald,	do.	do.	Derick Van Veghten,
♣ Republican Messenger,	do.	Sherburne,	Pettit & Percival.

NEWJERSEY. [8 Papers.]

f. Trenton Federalist,	weekly,	Trenton,	George Sherman,
♣ True American,	do.	do.	James J. Wilson.
♣ Newjersey Journal,	do.	Elizabethtown,	Shepard Kollock.
f. Guardian, or Newbr. Adv.	do.	Newbrunswick,	Abraham Blawvelt,
♣ Republican Herald,	do.	do.	A. Kollock & Co.
♣ Palladium of Liberty,	do.	Morristown,	Jacob Mann.
f. Genius of Liberty,	do.	do.	Henry P. Russell.
♣ Centinel of Freedom,	do.	Newark,	William Tuttle.

PENNSYLVANIA. [71 Papers.]

f. *Pennsylvania Gazette, §	weekly,	Philadelphia,	Hall & Piesie,
f. American Daily Advertiser, †	daily,	do.	Zachariah Poulson.
f. True American, & Com. Adv.	do.	do.	Thomas Bradford.
f. Gazette of the United States,	do.	do.	Enos Bronson.
f. do. for the Country,	semiweekly,	do.	E. Bronson.
f. Philadelphia Gazette,	daily,	do.	Samuel Relf.
♣ Aurora,	do.	do.	William Duane.
♣ do. for the Country,	semiweekly,	do.	William Duane.
f. Political & Com. Register,	a daily,	do.	William Jackson.
f. Freeman's Journal,	do.	do.	MacCorkle & Elliot,
f. do. for the Country,	semiweekly,	do.	MacCorkle & Elliot.
♣ Democratic Press,	daily,	do.	John Binns.
♣ do. for the Country,	thrice weekly	do.	John Binns.
♣ do. for do.	weekly,	do.	John Binns.
♣ Pennsylvania Democrat,	do.	do.	Joseph Lloyd.
♣ Evening Star,	daily.	do.	White, MacLaughlin & Co.
f. Ameritanischer Beobachter, Ger.	weekly,	do.	Conrad Zentler.
♣ Another German paper,	do.	do.	John Geyer.
Der Mahre Ameritaner, Ger.	do.	Lancaster,	Benjamin Grimler.
f. Der Volksfreund,	do.	do.	William Hamilton & Co.
f. Lancaster Journal,	do.	do.	William Hamilton & Co.
♣ Intelligencer & Weekly Adv.	do.	do.	William Dickson.
f. Pennsylv. Correspondent,	do.	Doylestown,	Asher Miner.
f. Luzerne Federalist,	do.	Wilkesbarre,	Tracy & Butler.
♣ Susquehanna Democrat,	do.	do.	Samuel Maffet.
n. Cumberland Register,	do.	Carlisle,	Archibald Loudon.

* Oldest newspaper published in America. † First daily paper printed on the continent.

<i>f.</i> Carlisle Herald,	weekly,	Carlisle,	Alexander & Phillips,
✱ Carlisle Gazette,	do.	do.	George Kline.
✱ Unpartheysnische Americaner,	do.	do.	
<i>f.</i> Pittsburg Gazette,	[Ger. do.	Pittsburg,	John Scull.
<i>f.</i> Tree of Liberty,	do.	do.	William Foster.
✱ Commonwealth,	do.	do.	B. Brown.
✱ Western Star,	do.	Lewistown,	Edward Cole.
<i>f.</i> Der Slandhafte Patriot, <i>Ger.</i>	do.	Reading,	Gottlob Jungmann,
<i>f.</i> Weekly Advertiser,	do.	do.	Gottlob Jungmann.
✱ Readinger Aller, <i>Ger.</i>	do.	do.	John Ritter and Co.
✱ Reading Eagle,	do.	do.	
✱ Genius of Liberty,	do.	Union,	Jesse Beeson.
<i>f.</i> Chester and Delaware Feder:	do.	Westchester,	Dennis Whelen. H. Nichols, <i>pr.</i>
✱ American Republican,	do.	Downingtown,	Charles Mowry.
<i>f.</i> Bedford Gazette,	do.	Bedford,	Charles MacDowell.
<i>n.</i> People's Instructor, <i>Eng. & Ger.</i>	do.	Easton,	Charles Jacob Hutter.
<i>f.</i> Der Northampton Corresp. <i>Ger.</i>	do.	do.	Christian Jacob Hutter.
<i>f.</i> Pennsylvania Herald,	do.	do.	Christian Jacob Hutter.
✱ Northampton Farmer,	do.	do.	Thomas J. Rogers.
<i>f.</i> Mirror,	do.	Presqu'isle,	George Wyeth.
✱ Dauphin Guardian,	do.	Harrisburgh,	Jacob Elder.
<i>f.</i> Oracle of Dauphin,	do.	do.	John Wyeth.
<i>n.</i> The Times,	do.	do.	Hamilton and Risley.
Harrisburgher Zeitung, <i>Ger.</i>	do.	do.	
<i>f.</i> Norristown Herald,	do.	Norristown,	Charles Sower.
✱ Weekly Register,	do.	do.	James Winnard.
<i>f.</i> Centinel,	do.	Gettysburg,	Robert Harper.
<i>f.</i> Gettysburg Gazette,	do.	do.	
✱ Brownsville Gazette,	do.	Brownsville,	William Campbell.
<i>n.</i> Western Repository,	do.	do.	James Alexander.
<i>f.</i> York Recorder,	do.	York,	Adam King.
✱ Expositor,	do.	do.	Heckert and Updegraff.
Farmer's Register,	do.	Greensburg,	William S. Graham.
✱ Crawford Weekly Messeng.	do.	Meadville,	Thomas Atkinson.
<i>f.</i> Franklin Repository,	do.	hambersburg,	George K. Harper.
✱ Republican,	do.	do.	William Armor.
Minerva,	do.	Beavertown,	
✱ Eagle,	do.	Huntingdon,	G. P. W. Butler & Co.
<i>f.</i> Huntingdon Gazette,	do.	do.	J. MacCahan.
✱ Republican Argus,	do.	Northumberland	Andrew C. Huston.
<i>f.</i> Sunbury and Northum. Gaz.	do.	do.	Kennedy.
<i>f.</i> Western Corrector,	do.	Washington,	T. H. Thompson.
<i>f.</i> Western Telegraphe,	do.	do.	Alexander Armstrong.
✱ Reporter,	do.	do.	William Sample.
✱ Weekly Messenger,	do.	Frankford,	William Coale.

Eight of the above [noted Ger.] are in the Dutch or German language.

DELAWARE. [2 Papers.]

✱ American Watchman,	semiweekly,	Wilmington,	James Wilson.
✱ Delaware Gazette,	semiweekly,	do.	Joseph Jones.

MARYLAND. [21 Papers.]

<i>f.</i> Maryland Gazette, &	weekly,	Annapolis,	Frederick & Samuel Green.
✱ Maryland Republican,	semiweekly,	do.	John W. Butler.

<i>f.</i> Federal Gaz. & Balt. Adver.	daily,	Baltimore,	John Hewes,
<i>f.</i> do. for the Country,	thrice weekly,	do.	John Hewes,
✱ Whig,	daily,	do.	Baptiste Irvine,
✱ do. for the Country,	thrice weekly,	do.	Baptiste Irvine,
<i>f.</i> Federal Repub. & Com. Gaz.	daily,	do.	Wagner & Hanson, for Pro'ss
<i>f.</i> do for the Country,	thrice weekly,	do.	Wagner & Hanson.
✱ Evening Post,	daily,	do.	H. Niles.
✱ do. for the Country,	thrice weekly,	do.	H. Niles.
✱ American & Com. Adver.	daily,	do.	William Pechin,
✱ do. for the Country,	thrice weekly,	do.	W. Pechin, G. Dobbins & Co.
Recorder,	weekly,	do.	John Westcoll, jun.
<i>f.</i> Frederickstown Herald,	do.	Frederickstown,	John P. Thomson,
✱ Republican Gazette,	do.	do.	M. Bartgis,
✱ Hornet, or Repub. Advoc.	do.	do.	M. Bartgis.
<i>f.</i> Der Westliche Correspond. Ger.	do.	Hagarstown,	John Gruber,
<i>f.</i> Hagarstown Gazette,	do.	do.	William Brown.
✱ Maryland Herald, &c.	do.	do.	Thomas Grieves.
✱ Republican Star,	do.	Easton,	Thomas P. Smith.
<i>f.</i> People's Monitor,	do.	do.	Henry W. Gibbs.

District of Columbia. [6 Papers.]

✱ National Intelligencer,	thrice weekly,	Washington,	S. H. Smith & J. Gales, jun.
✱ Universal Gazette,	weekly,	do.	Samuel H. Smith.
✱ Monitor,	thrice weekly,	do.	J. B. Colvin. [discontinued.]
<i>n.</i> Spirit of Seventy-Six,	semiweekly,	do.	Edward C. Stanard.
<i>f.</i> Independent American,	thrice weekly,	Georgetown,	Edgar Patterson.
<i>f.</i> Alexandria Daily Advertis.	daily,	Alexandria,	Samuel Snowden.

VIRGINIA. [23 Papers.]

<i>f.</i> Virginia Patriot,	semiweekly,	Richmond,	Augustine Davis.
✱ Enquirer,	do.	do.	Thomas Ritchie.
✱ Virginia Argus,	do.	do.	Samuel Pleasants, jun.
<i>f.</i> Norfolk Gazette,	thrice weekly,	Norfolk,	William Davies.
<i>n.</i> Norfolk Herald,	semiweekly,	do.	J. O'Connor.
✱ Petersburg Intelligencer,	do.	Petersburg,	John Dickson.
✱ Republican,	do.	do.	Edward Pescud.
<i>f.</i> Virginia Herald,	weekly,	Fredericksburg,	Timothy Green.
✱ Republican Constitution,	do.	Winchester,	J. Foster & Son.
<i>f.</i> Centinel,	do.	do.	William Hieskell.
<i>f.</i> Winchester Gazette,	do.	do.	
✱ Democratic Lamp,	do.	do.	J. A. Lingan.
✱ Lynchburg Star,	do.	Lynchburg,	James Graham.
✱ Lynchburg Press,	do.	do.	William W. Gray.
✱ Staunton Eagle,	do.	Staunton,	Jacob D. Dietrick.
✱ Republican Farmer,	do.	do.	Laird & Herr.
<i>f.</i> Washingtonian,	do.	Leesburg,	P. Macintire.
✱ Republican Press,	do.	do.	John Newton.
✱ Republican Luminary,	do.	Wythe, C. H.	Dromgoole & Engledow,
✱ Holstein Intelligencer,	do.	Abingdon,	John G. Ustick.
<i>f.</i> Virginia Telegrapher,	do.	Lexington,	William Walkup.
✱ Monongalia Gazette,	do.	Morgantown,	J. Campbell.
✱ Farmer's Register,	do.	Charlestown,	Williams & Brown.

NORTHCAROLINA. [10 Papers.]

<i>f.</i> Wilmington Gazette,	weekly,	Wilmington,	Hasell & Magrath,
<i>f.</i> Raleigh Minerva,	do.	Raleigh.	William Boylan.
<i>n.</i> Star,	do.	do.	T. Henderson, jun. & Co.
✱ Raleigh Register, &c:	do.	do.	Gales & Seaton.
<i>f.</i> Carolina Fed. Republican,	do.	Newbern,	Hall & Bryan.
✱ True Republican,	do.	do.	Thomas Watson.
<i>f.</i> Edenton Gazette,	do.	Edenton,	James Wills.
<i>n.</i> Northcarolina Journal,	do.	Halifax,	Wright W. Batchelor.
<i>f.</i> Fayetteville Intelligencer,	do.	Fayetteville,	Ray and Black.
✱ Elizabethcity Gazette,	do.	Elizabethcity,	Jacob Beasley.

SOUTHCAROLINA. [10 Papers.]

✱ City Gazette,	daily,	Charleston,	E. S. Thomas.
✱ Carolina Gazette,	weekly,	do.	E. S. Thomas.
<i>f.</i> Times,	daily,	do.	Thomas C. Cox.
<i>f.</i> Charleston Courier,	do.	do.	Morford, Willington & Co.
<i>f.</i> Carolina Messenger,	weekly,	do.	Morford, Willington & Co.
<i>n.</i> Strength of the People.	semiweekly,	do.	J. H. Sargent.
<i>n.</i> Brazen Face,	weekly,	do.	J. H. Sargent.
<i>f.</i> Georgetown Gazette,	semiweekly,	Georgetown,	Francis M. Baxter.
✱ Southcarolina State Gazette,	weekly,	Columbia,	D. and J. J. Faust.
✱ Miller's Weekly Messenger,	do.	Pendleton,	John Miller.

GEORGIA. [13 Papers.]

<i>f.</i> Columbian Museum,	semiweekly,	Savannah,	Phil. D. Woolhopter.
✱ Republican, & Sav. Ledger,	thrice weekly,	do.	Everitt & Evans.
✱ Public Intelligencer,	semiweekly,	do.	Norman MacLane.
Mirror of the Times,	weekly,	Augusta,	Daniel Starves & Co.
<i>f.</i> Augusta Herald,	do.	do.	Hobby & Bunce.
Columbian Centinel,	do.	do.	Samuel Hammond.
✱ Augusta Chronicle,	do.	do.	D. Driscoll.
✱ Louisville Gazette,	do.	Louisville,	Day & Wheeler.
✱ Georgia Argus,	do.	Milledgeville,	Dennis L. Ryan.
✱ Georgia Journal,	do.	do.	Seaton Grantland.
Milledgeville Intelligencer,	do.	do.	A. MacMillan.
<i>f.</i> Monitor,	do.	Washington,	Sarah Hillhouse.
✱ Georgia Express,	do.	Athens,	MacDonald & Harris.

KENTUCKY. [17 Papers.]

✱ Kentucky Gazette,	weekly,	Lexington,	Thomas Smith.
✱ Lexington Reporter,	do.	do.	William W. Worsley.
<i>f.</i> Western world,	do.	Frankfort,	Henry Gore & Co.
✱ Guardian of Freedom,	do.	do.	
✱ Argus of Western America,	do.	do.	Johnston & Pleasants.
✱ Palladium,	do.	do.	William Hunter.
✱ Candid Review,	do.	Bairdstown,	P. Isler.
✱ Globe,	do.	Richmond,	Ruble and Harris.
✱ Auxilliary,	do.	Washington,	
do.	do.	do.	Berry and Corwine.
✱ Farmer's Library,	do.	Louisville,	"
<i>f.</i> Louisville Gazette,	do.	do.	Gerard Brooks.
✱ Farmer's Friend,	do.	Russelville,	Matthew Duncan.

✦ Mirror,	weekly,	Russelville,	Ira Woodruff and Co,
Political Theatre,	do.	Lancaster,	Moses Nowell,
✦ Western Citizen,	do.	Paris,	John Lyle,
✦ Informant,	do.	Danville,	

TENNESSEE. [6 Papers.]

✦ Knoxville Gazette,	weekly,	Knoxville,	George Wilson,
f. western Centinel,	do.	do.	John B. Hood.
✦ Tennessee Gazette, &c.	do.	Nashville,	Thomas G. Bradford,
✦ Review,	do.	do.	Thomas Eadlin.
✦ Carthage Gazette,	do.	Carthage	William Moore,
✦ United States Herald,	do.	Clarkesville,	Theodorick F. Bradford.

OHIO.* [14 Papers.]

f. Supporter,	weekly,	Chillicothe,	Nashee and Denny,
f. Scioto Gazette,	do.	do.	J. S. Collins and Co,
✦ Fredonian,	do.	do.	R. D. Richardson,
✦ Independent Republican,	do.	do.	Peter Parcels.
✦ Whig,	do.	Cincinnati,	David L. Carney.
✦ Liberty Hall,	do.	do.	John W. Brown & Co,
n. Advertiser,	do.	do.	Francis Menneffier.
✦ Muskingum Messenger,	do.	Zanesville,	Ware, Sawyer and Co,
✦ Ohio Gazette,	do.	Marietta,	S. Fairlamb,
f. Commentator,	do.	do.	Israel Gardiner,
Ohio Patriot,	do.	Lisbon,	
Western Herald,	do.	Steubenville,	Lawry and Miller,
✦ Impartial Expositor,	do.	Saintclairsville,	J. G. Gilkison.
✦ Western Star,	do.	Lebanon,	Craze and MacLean,

Indiana Territory. [1 Paper.]

Western Sun,	weekly,	St. Vincennes,	Elihu Stout.
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Mississippi Territory. [4 Papers.]

f. Weekly Chronicle,	weekly,	Natchez,	John W. Winn and Co,
Mississippi Messenger,	do.	do.	Shaw and Terrell.
✦ Natchez Gazette,	do.	do.	A. Marschalk,
Missisippean,	do.	do.	John Shaw.

Territory of Orleans. [10 Papers.]

f. Orleans Gazette, &c. Eng. & Fr.	daily,	Neworleans,	Hill and Anderson.
f. do. for the Country,	weekly,	do.	Hill and Anderson.
f. Louisiana Gazette,	daily,	do.	John Mowry and Co,
f. do. for the Country,	semiweekly,	do.	John Mowry and Co.
✦ Louisiana Courier, E. & F.	thrice weekly,	do.	Thierry and Daqueny.
Telegraphe, Eng. & French.	do.	do.	C. Belieurgey.
f. Friend of the Laws, E. & F.	do.	do.	Hilare Le Clerc.
Moniteur de la Louisiane, Fr.	do.	do.	J. B. L. S. Fontaine.
El Mississippi, Spanish.	semiweekly,	do.	William H. Johnson and Co,
Another Spanish paper, the title I know not,	do.	do.	

Louisiana. [1 Paper.]

Missouri Gazette,	weekly,	Saintlouis,	Joseph Charles,
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* The first settlement was made in this state about 1788.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

PUBLISHED ON THE CONTINENT, &c. 1810.

British Colonies, &c. in America.

THERE are now many more newspaper establishments in the British territories on the continent, and in the Westindies, than there were in the year 1775. At this time are published, on the continent, in

NOVASCOTIA.

Novascotia Royal Gazette,	weekly,	Halifax,	John Howe & Son.
Weekly Chronicle,	do.	do.	William Minns.
Novator, or Literary Gazette,	do.	do.	James Bagnall.

NEWBRUNSWICK.

Times,	weekly,	St. John,	Ryan & Durant.
Saintjohn's Gazette,	do.	do.	Jacob S. Mott.

CANADA.

Quebec Gazette, Eng. & Fren.	weekly,	Quebec,	J. Neilson.
Quebec Mercury,	do.	do.	—————
Le Canadien, French,	lately suppressed,	do.	Chas. Lefrançois.
Montreal Gaz. Eng. & Fren.	weekly,	Montreal,	James Brown.
Canadian Courant,	do.	do.	Nahum Mower.

UPPER CANADA.

York Gazette,	weekly,	York,	—————
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IN THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland Gazette,	weekly,	Placentia	——— Ryan.
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Spanish Possessions, in America.

Within a few years past several small public journals have appeared in the Spanish territories both on the continent and in the Westindies. Respecting these I have obtained very

little information. I will mention, however, that there are published, with the following titles in the

ISLAND OF CUBA.

El Aviso de la Habana. Papel Periodico Literario-Economico.

Aurora, Correo Politico-Economico de la Havana.

Menasagero, Politico Economico-Literario de la Habana.

These papers are in very small quarto; the first contains half a sheet, and the others a whole sheet each, of pot paper.

IT was observed in page 397, of this volume, that the number of newspaper establishments in the United States amounted, in January 1810, to upwards of two hundred and seventy. By the foregoing list these establishments will be found to exceed three hundred and fifty; of this number, there are twenty seven daily papers; thirty eight printed twice, fifteen three times, and two hundred and seventy nine once in a week. I have not been sparing of attention or expense to make this an accurate list; and notwithstanding it may not be perfectly correct, it does not fall far short of being a complete register of the newspapers published between the months of January and July of the present year 1810. The papers, in the new settlements particularly, have their titles and places of publication often shifted, and the publishers are frequently changed. Some publications are continued but a short time, and others rise and fill their places. There are some papers published, of which I could not obtain a particular account, and therefore I have not brought them into this estimate.

The number of newspapers issued annually at the several presses and circulated, will, at a very moderate calculation amount to *Twenty two millions, two hundred and twenty two thousand two hundred.* Of this number, we may say,

	Numb. of Papers. Published.	No. of impres- sions of each, averaged at	Total Amount.
Newhampshire, <i>supplies</i>	12 weekly, at	1000	624,000
Massachusetts,	9 twice a week,	1600	1,497,600
	23 weekly,	1150	1,375,400
			2,873,000
Rhodeisland,	1 twice a week,	800	83,200
	6 weekly,	800	249,600
			332,800
Connecticut,	11 weekly,	1150	657,800
Vermont,	14 weekly,	800	582,400
Newyork,	7 daily,	600	1,310,400
	9 twice a week,	800	748,800
	50 weekly,	800	2,080,000
			4,139,200
Newjersey,	8 weekly,	800	332,800
Pennsylvania,	9 daily,	625	1,755,000
	1 three times	800	124,800
	3 twice a week,	800	249,600
	58 weekly,	800	2,412,800
			4,542,200
Delaware,	2 twice a week,	800	166,400
Maryland,	5 daily,	600	936,000
	5 three times,	600	468,000
	1 twice a week,	800	83,200
	10 weekly,	800	416,000
			1,903,200
District of Columbia,	1 daily,	600	187,200
	3 three times,	800	374,400
	1 twice a week,	800	83,200
	1 weekly,	800	41,600
			686,400
Virginia,	1 three times,	800	124,800
	6 twice a week,	800	499,200
	16 weekly,	800	665,600
			1,289,600
Northcarolina,	10 weekly,	800	416,000
Southcarolina,	3 daily,	500	468,000
	2 twice a week,	800	166,400
	5 weekly,	800	208,000
			842,400

Georgia,	1 three times,	800	124,800	
	2 twice a week,	800	166,400	
	10 weekly,	800	416,000	
				<hr/>
				707,200
Kentucky,	17 weekly,	700		618,800
Ohio,	14 weekly,	650		473,200
Tennessee,	6 weekly,	550		171,600
Indiana Territory	1 weekly,	300		15,600
Mississippi Territory,	4 weekly,	400		83,200
Territory of Orleans,	2 daily,	450	280,800	
	4 three times,	500	312,000	
	2 twice a week,	500	104,000	
	2 weekly,	500	52,000	
				<hr/>
				748,800
Louisiana,	1 weekly,	300		15,600
				<hr/>
	359			22,222,200

Daily papers are estimated, a part at 500, another part at 600, and some at 625, at each impression ; I have calculated thus low, choosing to fall short rather than to exceed the actual enumeration of the impression of each paper. For the same reason those published three times, twice, and once a week, excepting those printed in Massachusetts, New-hampshire and Connecticut, are averaged so as not to exceed 800 at each impression, though it is known that the number impressed of some of the daily papers is not less each day than 1300, and many of the papers published semiweekly and weekly, in New-england, give from 2000 to 4500 at each impression ; but some of the country weekly papers, in other states, it appears, publish a less number of copies each week than 800, particularly in the new states and territories, in some of which the average number of each impression does not exceed 600 ; the paper published in Indiana territory, and that in Louisiana, do not issue more than 300 papers each, weekly.

The foregoing calculation may be viewed as considerably under the real number of newspapers annually published in the United States. The total amount may, I think, be allowed without exaggeration, to be twenty two millions five hundred thousand.

The newspapers of the United States pay no duty. The price of them is very low, and they are in many instances, not punctually paid for. This may, in part, account for the extensive circulation of them.

Newspaper establishments in Greatbritain and Ireland, notwithstanding a stamp duty of three-pence half penny sterling is laid upon every paper, have encreased in a surprising degree ; not only the number of establishments, but the number of papers published, having been nearly doubled in the course of the last thirty five years. The public journals issued annually from the various presses of Great-britain and Ireland, at the present time, are said to amount to 20,500,000; and the newspaper establishments to be as follows, viz. In England 165, of which 63 papers are published in London, including 17 daily, and 17 Sunday papers ; in Scotland twenty four ; in Ireland thirty nine, making in the whole two hundred and twenty eight ; and producing a revenue of about 1,100,000 dollars per annum.

PAPER MILLS.

MY endeavors to obtain an accurate account of the paper mills, in the United States, have not succeeded agreeably to my wishes, as I am not enabled

to procure a complete list of the mills, and the quantity of paper manufactured in all the States. I have not received any particulars that can be relied on from some of the States; but I believe the following statement will come near the truth.—From the information I have collected it appears that the mills for manufacturing paper, are in number about one hundred and eighty five, viz. in Newhampshire, 7.—Massachusetts, 38.—Rhode-island, 4.—Connecticut, 17.—Vermont, 9.—New-york, 12.—Delaware, 4.—Maryland, 3.—Virginia, 4.—Southcarolina, 1.—Kentucky, 6.—Tennessee, 4.—Pennsylvania, about 60.—In all the other states and territories, say 16.—Total 185.

At these mills it may be estimated that there are manufactured annually 50,000 reams of paper which is consumed in the publication of 22,500,000 newspapers. This kind of paper is at various prices according to the quality and size, and will average three dollars per ream; at which, this quantity will amount to 150,000 dollars. The weight of the paper will be about 500 tons.

The paper manufactured, and used, for book printing, may be calculated at about 70,000 reams per annum, a considerable part of which is used for spelling, and other small school books. This paper is also of various qualities and prices, of which the average may be three dollars and a half per ream, and at that price it will amount to 245,000 dollars, and may weigh about 630 tons.

Of writing paper, supposing each mill should make 600 reams per annum, it will amount to 111,000 reams; which at the average price of three

dollars per ream, will be equal in value to 333,000 dollars; and the weight of it will be about 650 tons.*

Of wrapping paper the quantity made may be computed at least, at 100,000 reams, which will amount to about 83,000 dollars.

Beside the preceding articles, of paper for hangings, for clothiers, for cards, bonnets, cartridge paper, pasteboards, &c. a sufficient quantity is made for home consumption.

Most of the mills in Newengland have two vats each. Some in Newyork, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, have three or more—those with two vats can make, of various descriptions of paper, from 2000 to 3000 reams per annum. A mill with two vats requires a capital of about 10,000 dollars, and employs twelve or more persons, consisting of men, boys and girls. Collecting rags, making paper, &c. may be said to give employment to not less than 2500 persons in the United States.

Printing Presses.

IN page 220 of Volume I, the reader is referred to the appendix for an account of the cylindrical presses, invented some years since by William Nicholson of London, as published in the Encyclopedia.

* Some of the mills are known to make upwards of 3000 reams; a few do not make any; but there are not many that make less than 400 reams of writing paper per annum. The quantity of rags, old sails, ropes, junk, and other substances of which various kinds of paper and pasteboards are made, may be computed to amount to not less than three thousand five hundred tons yearly.

These presses are ingeniously constructed ; and, if used with care, save half the labor necessary to be applied to the common presses. The inventor obtained a patent in 1790, and he is of opinion, that these machines, may, with some slight variations, be used with great advantage in printing on paper, linen, cotton, woollen, and other articles, in a more neat, cheap and accurate manner, than by the presses now used.

“ The invention consists in three particulars—first, The manner of preparing and placing the types, engravings or carvings from which the impression is to be made ; secondly, In applying the ink or colouring matter to types, or engravings. And, thirdly, In taking off the impression.

“ 1st. Mr. Nicholson makes his moulds, punches and matrices for casting letters, in the same manner, and with the same materials, as other letter founders do, except that instead of leaving a space in the mould for the stem of one letter only, he leaves spaces for two, three, or more letters, to be cast at one pouring of the metal ; and at the lower extremity of each of those spaces, which communicate by a common groove at top, he places a matrix or piece of copper, with the letter punched upon its face in the usual way. And moreover he brings the stem of his letters to a due form and finish, not only by rubbing it upon a stone, and scraping it when arranged in the finishing stick, but likewise by scraping it on one or more sides, in a finishing stick, whose hallowed part is less deep at the inner than the outer side. He calls that side of the groove which is nearest the face of the disposed

letter, the outer side ; and the purpose accomplished by this method of scraping, is that of rendering the tail of the letter gradually smaller, the more remote it is, or farther from the face. Such letters may be firmly imposed upon a cylindrical surface, in the same manner as common letters are imposed upon a flat stone. N. B. Types thus prepared are to be imposed on a cylinder as in press Fig. 2 ; common types are used for the presses Fig. 1, and 3.

“ 2dly. He applies the ink or colouring matter to the types, forms, or plates by causing the surface of a cylinder, smeared or wetted with the coloring matter, to roll over the surfaces of the said forms or plates, or by causing the forms or plates to apply themselves successively to the surface of the cylinder. The surface of this coloring cylinder is covered with leather, or with woollen, linen or cotton cloth. When the color to be used is thin, as in calico printing, and in almost every case, the covering is supported by a firm elastic stuffing consisting of hair, or wool, or woollen cloth wrapped one or more folds round the cylinder. When the covering consists of woollen cloth, the stuffing must be defended by leather, or oil skin, to prevent its imbibing too much color, and by that means losing its elasticity. It is absolutely necessary that the coloring matter be evenly distributed over the surface of the cylinder ; and, for this purpose, when the color is thick and stiff, as in letter press printing, he applies two, three, or more small cylinders called distributing rollers, longitudinally against the coloring cylinders, so that they may be turned by the motion of the latter ; and the effect of this application is, that

every lump or mass of color which may be redundant, or irregularly placed upon the face of the coloring cylinder, will be pressed, spread, and partly taken up and carried by the small rollers to the other parts of the coloring cylinder; so that this last will very speedily acquire and preserve an even face of color. But if the coloring matter be thinner, he does not apply more than one or two of these distributing rollers; and, if it be very thin, he applies an even blunt edge of metal, or wood, or a straight brush, or both of these last, against the coloring cylinder, for the purpose of rendering its color uniform. When he applies color to an engraved plate, or cylinder, or through the interstices of a perforated pattern, as in the manufacturing of some kinds of paper hangings, he uses a cylinder entirely covered with hair or bristles, in the manner of a brush.

“3dly. He performs all his impressions, even in letter press printing, by the action of a cylinder or cylindrical surface. The construction of this machine, and the manner of using it, will be intelligible to every reader who shall attentively consider the Plate.

Explanation of the Plate.

“Figure 1, represents a printing press, for which types made in the usual way are to be employed. This Press is more especially applicable to the printing of Books---*A* and *E* are two cylinders, running or turning in a strong frame of wood, or metal, or both. The cylinder *A*, is faced with a woollen cloth, and is capable of being pressed with more or less force upon *HI*, by means of the lever *M*.—*HI* is a long table which is capable of moving endwise, backwards and forwards, upon the rollers *E* and *K*. The roller *A* acts upon this table by means of a cog wheel, or by straps, so as to draw it backwards and forwards by the motion of its handle *L*. The table is kept in the same line by grooves on its sides which contain the cylinder *A*. *D* is a chase containing letter set up and imposed. *B* is a Box

Cylindric Printing Presses.

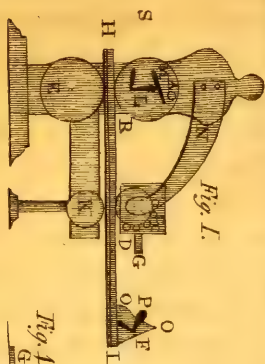


Fig. 1.



Fig. 5.

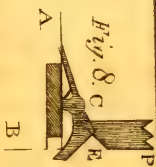


Fig. 8.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.

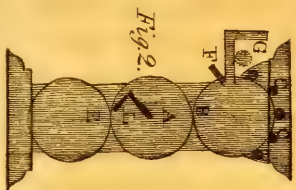


Fig. 2.



Fig. 10.

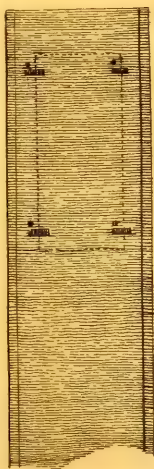


Fig. 9.



containing a coloring roller with its distributing rollers *CC*; it is supported by the arm *N*. *O* is a cylinder faced with leather, and lying across an inch block; this cylinder is fixed by the middle to a bended lever moveable on the joint *Q*.

“*The action.* When *D*, or the letter, is drawn beneath the cylinder *B*, it receives ink; and when it has passed into the position *R*, a workman places or turns down a tympan with paper upon it (this tympan differs in no respect from the usual one, except that its hinge opens sidewise)—it then proceeds to pass under the cylinder *A*, which presses it successively through its whole surface. On the other side, at *S*, the workman takes off the paper, and leaves the tympan up. This motion causes the cylinder *B* to revolve continually, and consequently renders its inked surface very uniform, by the action of its distributing rollers *CC*; and when the table has passed to its extreme distance in the direction now spoken of, the arm *G* touches the lever *P*, and raises the cylinder *O* off the ink block, by which means it dabs against one of the distributing rollers, and gives it a small quantity of ink. The returning motion of the table carries the letter again under the roller *B*, which again inks it, and the process of printing another sheet goes on as before.

“Fig. 2, is another printing press, for which types accommodated to a cylinder are to be used. In this *B* is the inking roller; *A* is a cylinder, having the letter imposed upon its surface; and *E* is a cylinder having its uniform surface covered with woollen cloth: these three cylinders are connected either by cogs or straps at the edges of each. The machine is uniformly turned in one direction by the handle *L*. The workman applies a sheet of paper to the surface of *E*, where it is retained, either by points in the usual manner, or by the apparatus to be described in treating of fig. 3. The paper passes between *E* and *A*, and receives an impression after which the workman takes it off, and applies another sheet; and, in the mean time the letter on the surface of *A*, passes round against the surface of *B*, and receives ink during the rotation of *B*. The distributing rollers *CC* do their office as in the machine fig. 1; and once in every revolution the tail *F* affixed to *B*, raises the inking piece *G*, so as to cause it to touch one of the distributing rollers and supply it with ink. In this way, therefore, the repeated printing of sheet after sheet goes on.

“Fig. 3, is a printing press chiefly of use for books and papers with common types. 1, 2, 3, 4, represent a long table with ledges on each side; so that the two cylinders *A* and *B* can run backwards and forwards without any side shake. In one of these ledges is placed a strip or plate of metal cut in teeth, which lock into correspondent teeth in each cylinder; by which means the two cylinders roll along without the possibility of changing the relative positions of their surfaces at any determinate part of the table. This may also be effected by straps, and may indeed be accomplished with tolerable ac-

curacy by the mere rolling of the cylinders on the smooth or flat ledges without any provision. *A* is the printing cylinder covered with woollen cloth, and *B* is the inking cylinder with its distributing rollers. The table may be divided into four compartments, marked with a thicker bounding line than the rest, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4. At 1 is placed a sheet of paper; at 2 is the form or chase, containing letter set and imposed; at 3 is an apparatus for receiving the printed sheet; and 4 is employed in no other use, than as a place of standing for the carriage *E*, after it has passed through one operation, and when it takes ink at *F*. Its action is as follows; the carriage is thrust forward by the workman, and as the roller *A* passes over the space numbered 1, it takes up the sheet of paper previously laid there, while the roller *B* runs over the form and inks the letter. The sheet of paper being wrapped round the cylinder *A*, is pressed against the form as that cylinder proceeds, and consequently it receives an impression. When *A* arrives at the space numbered 3, it lets go the sheet of paper, while the prominent part of the carriage *G* strikes the lever *P*, and raises the inking piece which applies itself against one of the distributing rollers. In this manner therefore the cylinder *A* returns empty, and the cylinder *B* inked, and in the mean time the workman places another sheet of paper ready in the space numbered 1. Thus it is that the operation proceeds in the printing of one sheet after another.

“The preceding description is not incumbered with an account of the apparatus by which the paper is taken up and laid down. This may be done in several ways: Fig. 7 and 8, represent one of the methods. *DE* is a lever moving on the centre pin *C*, and having its end *D* pressed upwards by the action of the spring *G*. The shoulder which contains the pin *C* is fixed in another pivot *F*, which is inserted in a groove in the surface of the cylinder *A*, fig. 3, so that it is capable of moving in and out, in a direction parallel to the axis of that cylinder. As that cylinder proceeds, it meets a pin in the table, which (letter *P* fig. 7) acting on the inclined plane, at the other end of the lever, throws the whole inwards in the position represented in fig. 8; in which case the extremity *D* shoots inwards, and applies itself against the side of the cylinder.

“In fig. 9, is a representation of part of the table; the dotted square represents a sheet of paper, and the four small shaded squares denote holes in the board, with pins standing beside them. When the lever *DE* (fig. 8) shoots forward, it is situated in one of these holes, and advances, under the edge of the paper, which consequently it presses and retains against the cylinder with its extremity *D*. Nothing more remains to be said respecting the taking up, but that the cylinder is provided with two pair of these clasps, or levers which are so fixed as to correspond with the four holes represented in fig. 9. It will be easy to understand how the paper is deposited in

the compartment no. 3, (fig. 3.) A pin *P* (fig. 8) rising out of the platform or table, acts against a pin *E*, projecting sidewise out of the lever, and must of course draw the slider and its lever to the original position. The paper consequently will be let go, and its disengagement is rendered certain, by an apparatus fixed in the compartment numbered 3, (fig. 3) of exactly the same kind as that upon the cylinder, and which, by the action of a pin duly placed in the surface of the cylinder *A*, takes the paper from the cylinder in precisely the same manner as that cylinder originally took it up in the compartment numbered 1 (fig. 3.)

"Fig. 4, 5, 6, represent a simpler apparatus for accomplishing the same purpose. If *Aa Bb* (fig. 6) be supposed to represent a thick plate of metal of a circular form, with two pins *A* and *B*, proceeding sidewise or perpendicularly out of its plane, and diametrically opposite to each other, and *G* another pin proceeding in the direction of that plane, then it is obvious that any force applied to the pin *A*, so as to press it into the position *a* (by turning the plate on its axis or centre *X*) will at the same time cause the pin *G* to acquire the position *g*; and on the other hand, when *B* is at *b*, or the dotted representation of the side pin, if any pressure be applied to restore its original position at *B*, the pin *g* will return back to *G*. Now the figures 4 and 5 exhibit an apparatus of this kind applied to the cylinder *A*; and that cylinder by rolling over the pins *P* and *p*, properly fixed in the table to re-act upon the apparatus, will cause its prominent part *G*, either to apply to the cylinder and clasp the paper, or to rise up and let it go. The compartment numbered 3 (fig. 3) must of course have an apparatus of the same kind to be acted upon by pins from *A*, in order that it may take the paper from that cylinder.

"There is one other circumstance belonging to this machine which remains to be explained. When the carriage *E* (fig. 3,) goes out in the direction of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, both rollers *A* and *B* press the form of letter in their passage; but in their return back again, the roller *A*, having no paper upon it, would itself become soiled by taking a faint impression from the letter, if it were not prevented from touching it: the manner of effecting this may be understood from figure 10. The apparatus there represented, is fixed upon the outside of the carriage *E*, near the lower corner in the vicinity of the roller *A*; the whole of this projects sidewise beyond the ledge of the table, except the small truck or wheel *B*. The irregularly triangular piece which is shaded by the stroke of the pen, carries this wheel, and also a catch moveable on the axis or pin *E*. The whole piece is moveable on the pin *A*, which connects it to the carriage. *CD*, or the part which is shaded by dotting, is a detent, which serves to hold the piece down in a certain position. It may be observed that both the detent and the triangular piece are furnished each with a claw, which holds in one direction, but trips or yields

in the other, like the jacks of a harpsichord, or resembling certain pieces used in clock and watch making, as is clearly represented in the figure. These claws overhang the side of the table, and their effect is as follows : There is a pin *C* (fig. 3) between the compartments of the table numbered 2 and 3, but which is marked *F* in fig. 10, where *GH* represents the table. In the outward run of the carriage, these claws strike that pin, but with no other effect than that they yield for an instant, and as instantly resume their original position by the action of their respective slender back springs. When the carriage returns, the claw of the detent indeed strikes the pin, but with as little effect as before, because its derangement is instantly removed by the action of the back spring of the detent itself ; but when the claw of the triangular piece takes the pin, the whole piece is made to revolve on its axis or pin *A*, the wheel *B* is forced down so as to lift that end of the carriage, and the detent catching on the pivot at *C*, prevents the former position from being recovered. The consequence of this is, that the carriage runs upon the truck *B*, (and its correspondent truck on the opposite side) instead of the cylinder *A*, which is too much raised to take the letter, and soil itself ; but as soon as the end of the carriage has passed clear of the letter, another pin *R*, (fig. 3,) takes the claw of the detent, and draws it off the triangular piece ; at which instant the cylinder *A* subsides to its usual place and performs its functions as before. This last pin *R* does not affect the claw of the triangular piece, because it is placed too low ; and the claw of the detent is made the longest on purpose that it may strike this pin."

Printing Presses of American Invention.

ABOUT twenty five years ago, the ingenious Benjamin Dearborn, then a printer at Portsmouth, Newhampshire, but now of Boston, and the inventor of the new patent steelyards and balances, constructed a wheel press, as it was called, which impressed the whole side of a sheet at one pull of the lever. The plattin turned with the tympan, having a counterpoise to balance it, and the power of the lever had the additional force of a wheel and axle. At this press, as is usual, two persons could work to advantage. It was used, occasionally, sev-

eral years, in the printing house of John Mycall, in Newburyport.

New Invented Presses.

MR. DEARBORN has lately constructed another press, on an entire new plan, the machinery of which is much more simple than that he formerly made, or of other presses now in use. The power is afforded by a lever without a screw; the sheet, however large, is impressed by one pull; and the power given by the lever is such as to require much less exertion of strength than is necessary to bestow on the bar or lever of other presses. The lever is placed almost perpendicularly, and on the left; the machinery attached to it, is fixed under the stone, or an iron plate, without a coffin, on which the form is laid. The stone, or the plate, is supported at the four corners by the four posts of the frame of the press, and remains stationary. The plattin and tympan are connected, and move together. When I saw this press it was in an unfinished state, and I cannot, therefore, accurately describe it. It is now completed, and an experiment has been made of its utility, as will appear by the following letter from the inventor.

“ Boston, July 19, 1810.

“ Isaiah Thomas, Esq.

“ Sir,

“ I have this day made the first experiment with my press, upon the little blank bill of lading on the other half of this sheet; and not the smallest

defect has discovered itself. The nature of its construction is such, as to command almost any power required ; I, therefore, feel no fears or doubts respecting its competency (when made in magnitude) for giving a full impression to the largest form.

“ To reduce the labor and encrease the despatch of printing, were the objects of my attempt, and I feel assured of accomplishing those two essential purposes ; my views, originally, extended no further ; but an idea has occurred to me, that this press is capable of being applied to an actual improvement of considerable magnitude in the business of printing.—This will require some additional apparatus, which will be begun as soon as other cares of the factory will permit, and when completed, you shall receive information, and, (if the attempt be successful) a specimen also of the result. From,

“ Sir, yours with respectful regard,

“ BENJAMIN DEARBORN.”

Newly Invented Patent Circular Printing Press.

JOHN P. SAWIN, a very ingenious mechanic, and Thomas B. Wait, printer, in Boston, have invented and completed a model of a machine for printing, for which they have obtained a patent. This machine promises to be of more advantage in the practise of the art, than any invention relative to it, which has been made known since the projection by Schoeffer of metal types with cast faces. It may be worked by water, by steam, or by a horse. Four, eight, twelve, or a larger number of forms

may be put in motion at the same time, and be impressed one after the other by the progressive application of the power ; and from two to three hundred sheets may be printed from each form in an hour. The whole labor of what is, by printers, termed beating, pulling, and opening and closing the press, is performed by the machine ; the sheets only are to be put on and taken off by hand, which may be done by children. Precisely the same degree of pressure may be given to any number of sheets, however large or small the form may be. The ink is supplied by a fountain, and distributed and applied to the types with so much precision and accuracy, that thousands of sheets may be printed in succession of the same shade of coloring. The machine may at all times be so adjusted as completely to prevent the usual imperfections of what are called monks, friars, and false impressions.

I have seen the *first* impression which was executed by the model above mentioned, from a form of about three inches square ; this first impression was, by mistake, taken without a blanket, or a substitute for one, notwithstanding which it was so legible as to be easily read ; the second impression, taken in the same manner, was much better, and appears to be sufficient proof, that the press will fully answer the expectations of the inventors, who are now constructing a machine for use, conformably to the model. It is called the circular printing press, and is thus described in the patent, which is dated February 10, 1810 ; [since that time many alterations and improvements of the machine have been made] viz.

“ A vertical shaft rising in the centre of the machine, communicates every necessary motion, to the working of four or more printing presses. It carries on it a horizontal circular table or plane, of the required thickness to have cut, in its under surface, the grooves or channels for the reception of a pivot or friction wheel rising from the inner end of each of the sliding carriages of the printing presses which bear the *form* of types and carry it back and forth, to and from under the press, as the operation of printing is performed. These grooves are so cut as to carry the forms under the presses successively, as the table and axis on which they are placed revolve. On the same level with these forms, and the upper surface of the sliding carriages, is a circular rim extending beyond the edge of the grooved table above mentioned, which we term the distributing rim, and upon which the ink is spread or distributed, between each press, from the box of cylinders, which are carried round upon the rim and over the forms by the motion of the circular table, to the outer edge of which they are attached. This box of cylinders comprises a fountain cylinder which being hollow, contains the ink, and having its exterior case perforated, conveys it to the distributing cylinder placed immediately beneath; this distributing cylinder spreads or distributes the ink evenly over the surface of the distributing rim between each press. From this rim the two succeeding cylinders, in the box of cylinders, take it up, and apply it to the types and the forms, as they pass over them. The last mentioned cylinders have their diameters at each end reduced, so that they may pass over the

raised rims or bridges on the sides of the form without raising the inked surfaces from the types, whilst the cylinder, which receives the ink from the fountain, having the same diameter throughout, moves over the bridges without touching the types. The presses may be worked either by levers or screws. If the levers are preferred, then the following is the mode of their operation, and of communicating motion to them. The cheeks of the press rise perpendicularly from the two sides of the groove in which the carriage of the form traverses, to any required height. They extend so far as to receive, beyond the press, a transverse connecting block which supports one end of the pressing lever which turns on a bolt above it, and is kept to its place by an iron or other metallic strap. The plattin of the press is, by a perpendicular pitman, connected with the lever between the bolt or pivot on which the lever turns, and the end to which the force is applied; and so to act as the fulcrum to the lever, working through a vertical mortise in a block extending between the cheeks near their upper edge. On one end of the tympan there is a pivot and friction roller, similar to that at the inner end of the carriage of the form which traverses in a groove cut in the cheeks of the press, so as to elevate the tympan as the form is withdrawn from the press, and lay it over the form when it enters under it to receive pressure. To the tympan will be added a frisket, to be raised and depressed by the same power which governs the motion of the tympan, and which, by a spring, will press the sheet to the tympan. In order to give motion to the lever, there is an horizontal cog wheel on the

vertical axis and upon the grooved table; this wheel turns a vertical cog wheel with a crank axis, having as many cranks as there are levers, so as to work them in succession by connecting pitmen. If the screw is substituted for the lever in these presses, then the cog wheels are not wanted, but there are cranks on the end of the upright axis above the grooved table, from which extend horizontal bars, or pitmen, to the periphery of wheels on the top of each screw, and as these cranks revolve the horizontal bars will give motion to the wheels and screws corresponding with that of the lever or bar of the common printing press. The force of men, animals, water, or steam may be applied to the upright axis of this machinery.”

VIRGINIA.

IN the account of the introduction of printing into Virginia, page 141 of this volume, it was stated on the authority of sir William Berkeley, that printing was not practised there in 1671; and, that in 1683, lord Effingham was directed “to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatsoever;”—also, that although strict search by the first law characters had been made, among the records of that colony, no traces of any act of the government, to prohibit printing, could be discovered; and, for that reason, some of the most intelligent Virginians were led into the opinion, that no such despotic regulation had been made.

But the moment this sheet was going to press, I was favored with a letter from William W. Hening,

esq. a very respectable lawyer, dated Richmond, Virginia, July 21, 1810, which contains ample proof that between the two periods before mentioned, viz. at the time when lord Culpeper was governor, a certain John Buckner had caused the laws of 1680 to be printed; and was forbidden by his lordship and the council to print *any thing* further until the king's pleasure should be known. In consequence of a representation of this fact having been made to the king and council, we may reasonably infer that an order was given to lord Effingham to prohibit printing altogether in this colony. The following is an extract from mr. Henning's letter.

“ I am now, and have been for some time past, engaged in publishing the Statutes at large of Virginia, from the first session of the legislature, under the colonial government, in the year 1619; and I have in my possession not only all the MSS. of mr. Jefferson, late president of the United States, but several of my own collection, which contain the laws, and other public documents relating to Virginia, till the period when the art of Printing was generally diffused among us.

“ These MSS. are so void of method, that I am compelled to read them page by page, in order to select matter, proper for my publication. In perusing one of them yesterday, which contains minutes of the proceedings of the governor and council, in their executive character, I found the following entry, which is here transcribed verbatim, from the MS.

“ Feb. 21st, 1682.—John Buckner called before
“ the Ld. Culpeper and his council for printing the

“ laws of 1680, without his excellency’s license—
“ and he and the printer ordered to enter into bond
“ in 100 £ *not to print any thing* hereafter, until his
“ majesty’s pleasure shall be known.” ”

“ I am induced to give you this information the earlier, because, although it had been handed down by tradition, that the use of the press had, at some period of our colonial subjugation, been prohibited in Virginia, the evidence of the fact had eluded all my researches till this time.”

This information makes it sufficiently evident, that there was a press in Virginia as early as 1681; but the name of the printer does not appear; and, the record shews, that the press was speedily prohibited. Lord Culpeper was appointed governor of Virginia in November, 1682;* the old style was then used, which placed February at the end of the year. In 1683, lord Effingham received a commission as governor of the colony.† These facts and Chalmers’s‡ statement corroborate each other. Lord Culpeper, in 1682 prohibited printing “ till his majesty’s pleasure should be known.” The year following, when lord Effingham came to the government, he received instructions, says Chalmers, “ expressly to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatsoever.” Those events account for no discovery being made respecting printing in Virginia, till William Parks made his appearance at Williamsburg, as mentioned in this volume, p. 128.

* Jefferson’s Notes on Virginia, p. 285, Bost. ed. 1801.

† Ibid, p. 286.

‡ See this volume, p. 141.

Type Foundry, in 1769. See vol. i, page 214.

In 1769, Abel Buel of Killingworth, in Connecticut who was a skilful jeweller and goldsmith, began a type foundry, without any other aid than his own ingenuity ; and, perhaps some assistance he derived from books. In the course of a few years he completed several fonts of long primer ; which were tolerably well executed, and some persons in the trade made use of them.



COLOPHONS.

The following accompanies the first book known to be printed in English ; entitled, “ Recuyel of the Hystoryes of Troy.” Printed at Cologn, in 1468, by William Caxton, and was the first book issued from his press.

“ In the yere of the incarnacion of our Lord God a thousand foure hondred sixty and foure, this booke was translated and drawne out of Frenshe into Englishe by Willyam Caxton, mercer, of the cyte of London, at the commaundement of the right hye, myghty and vertuose Pryncesse, hys redoubted lady, Margarete, by the grace of God, duchesse of Bourgoyne, of Lotryk, of Braband, &c. whiche sayd translacion and werke was begonne in Brugis, in the countee of Flaunders the fyrst day of Marche, the yere of the incarnation of our said Lord God a thousand foure hondred and sixty and eight, and ended and fynysshed in the holy citeye of Colen, the xix day of Septembre, the yere of our sayd Lord God, a thousand foure hondred sixty and enleuen, &c.

“ Thus endeth this booke, which I have translated after myne auctor, as nigh as God hath given me connynge, to

whom be given the laude and praysynge. And for as moche as in wrytting of the same my penne is worn, myn hande wery, and not stedfast, myn eyen dimmed with over moche loking on the whit paper, and my corage not so prone and redy to labour as it hath ben, and that age crepeth on me dayly, and febleth all the bodye, and also because I have promysid to dyverce gentilmen, and to my frendes, to addresse to hem as hasetly as I myght this sayd book, therefore I have practysed and lerned, at my grete charge and dispense to ordeyne this sayd book in prynte, after the maner and forme as you may here see, and is not wretton with penne and ynke as other bokes ben, to thende that every man may haue them attones. For all the bookes of this storye, named the Recule of the hystories of Troyes, thus empryntid as ye here see, were begonne in onn daye, and also fynished in onn daye, which booke I have presented to my sayd redoubted lady, as afore is sayd, as she has well accepted it, and largely rewarded me, wherefore I beseech almighty God to reward her everlastyng bless after this lyfe, praying her sayd grace, and all them that shall rede this booke, not to desdaygne the simple and rude werke, nether to reply against the saying of the maters touched in this booke, though it accord not unto the translation of other which have written of it, for divers men have made divers bookes, which, in all points accord not as Dictes, Dares, and Homerus, for Dictes and Homerus, as Grekes, sayn and written favourably for the Grekes, and give to them more worship than the Troyans; and Dares wryteth otherwise than they doo. And also for the proper names, it is no wonder that they accord not; for some one name in these dayes have dyuerce equyuocacions after the countreys that thei dwell in, but all accorde in conclusion the generall destruction of the noble citie of Troy, and the death of so many noble princes, as kinges, dukes, erles, barons, knightes and common people, and the ruyne irreparable of that cytye that never syn was reedefyed, which may be ensample to al men duryng the world, how dreadfull and jeopardous it is to begin a warre, and what harmes, losses, and death followeth. Therefore the Apostle sayth, that all that is written, is written to our doc-

trine, whiche doctrine, for the common wele, I beseech God may be taken in such place and tyme as shall be most nedefull in encreasing of peace, love and charitye, which graunt us he that suffred for the same to be crucyfied on the rood tree, and say we all amen for charitie."

[This book is printed with the letter No. I. of Caxton's specimen.]

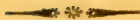
Colophon to "The Game at Chess," the first book printed by Caxton in England, and supposed to be the first from the press in that country. 1474.

"To the right noble, right excellent and vertuous prince George, duc of Clarence, erle of Warwick and Salisburie, grete chamberlayn of Englund and leutenant of Ireland, oldest brother of king Edward, by the grace of God kynge of Englund and of Fraunce, your most humble servant, William Caxton, amonge other of your servantes, sends unto yow peas, helthe, joye, and victorie upon your enemyes, right high puyssant and redoubted prynce. For as moche as I have understand and knowe, that ye are enclined unto the comyn wele of the kynge, our said saveryn lord, his nobles, lordes and comyn peple of his noble royaume of Englund, and that ye sawe gladly the inhabitant of the same informed in good, vertuous, prouffitable and honeste maners, in whiche your noble persone, wit guydyng of your hows, haboundeth, gyuyng light and ensample unto all other. Therefore I have put me in devoyr to translate a lityl book late comen into myn handes, out of Frenshe into Englishe, in which I fynde thauctorites, dictes and stories of auncient doctours, philosophers, poetes, and of other wyse men, which ben recounted and applied unto the moralitie of the publique wele, as well of the nobles as of the comyn peple, after the game and playe of the chesse, whiche booke, right puyssant and redoubtid lord, I have made in the name, and under the shadew of your noble protection, not presumyng to correcte or enpoigne ony thyng agenst your noblesse; for, God be thanked, your excellent renome shyneth as well in strange regions, as within the royaume of Englande, gloriously unto your honoure and laud, whyche God multeplye and en-

crece. But to thentent that other of what estate and egrese they stand in, may see in this said lityll book, that they governed themself as they ought to doo; wherfor for my right dere redoubted lord, I requyr and supply your good grace not to desdaygne to reseyme this lityll sayd book in gree and thanke, as well of me your humble and unknowen servant, as of a better and gretter man than I am, for the right good wyll that I have had to make this lityll werk in the best wise I can, ought to be reputed for the fayt and dede, and for more clerely to procede in this sayd book, I have ordyned that the chapters been sete in the begynnynge, to thende that ye may see more playnly the matter wherof the book treteth," &c.

" And therefore, my ryght undoubted lord, I pray almighty God to save the kyng our soverain lord, and to give hym grace to yssue as a kynge, and tabounde in all vertues, and to be assisted with all other his lordes, in such wyse, that his noble royaume of Englund may prosper, and habounde in vertues, and that synne may be sechewid, iustice kept, the royaume defended, good men rewarded, malefactours punysshid, and the ydle peple to be put to laboure, that he, wyth the nobles of the royme, may regne gloriously in conqueringe his enheritaunce, that verray peas and charite may endure in both his royames, and that merchandise may have his course, in suche wise that every man eschew synne, and encrece in vertuous occupations, prayinge your good grace to resseyue this lityll and symple book, made under the hope and shadowe of your noble protection, by hym that is your most humble seruant, in gree and thanke. And I shall praye almighty God for your long lyf and welfare, whiche he preserve, and sende yow thacomplishment of your hye, noble, joyous, and vertuous desirs, amen. Fynysshid the last day of Marche, the yer of our Lord God a thosuaud foure hondred and LXXIII. .: .: .:"

INDEX.



A.

ACHILLES's shield described by Homer, page 87.

Adams, Seth, printer, Boston, 366.—James, printer, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Delaware, vol. ii, 62, 125.

Adrian's, emperor, observations upon the paper of Alexandria, 37.

Advertisements, humorous, 295, 297. ii, 234, 474.

Aikman, Alexander, printer, Jamaica, ii, 384.—William, bookseller, Annapolis, ii, 450.

Aitken, Robert, printer and bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 76, 346, 448.—Jane, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 77.

Albany, first press there, ii, 118.—first newspaper printed there, ii, 318.

Albright, John, printer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, ii, 86, 348.

Alexandrian libraries, destruction of, 20.

Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament, in Greek, 30.

Allen, John, printer, Boston, 285.—deposition of, ii, 464.—Bezoune, do. 330.

Almanacks, printed at Cambridge, 227, 233, 234, 254, 419.—printed in Pennsylvania in 1687, description of it, ii, 9.

America, Spanish, printing introduced there, 189. ii, 509.—observations respecting the independence of that country, ii, 509.—book printed there in 1571, ii, 510.—newspapers, ii, 525.—Portuguese, do. 201.—English, do. 203.

American Gazette, &c. ii, 263.—Recorder, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, ii, 268.—Chronicle, at Newyork, ii, 306.—Mercury, first paper printed in Pennsylvania, ii, 325. *See Magazines.*

Ames's Almanack, dispute respecting it, 358, 360.

Amory, John, bookseller, Boston, ii, 435.

Ancients, obliged to travel to acquire knowledge, 22.

Anderson, John, printer, Newyork, ii, 118, 298, 316.

Andrez, abbe, ascribes paper made of silk to the Chinese, 37.

Ancylia of the Romans, 172.

Anecdote of Thomas Fleet, 297.—of B. Franklin, ii, 43.—of an Indian missionary, ii, 132.—of a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia, ii, 144.—of Robert Wells, printer, Charleston. Southcarolina, ii, 159.—of a misspelling of a word in the

Book of Common Prayer, ii, 303.—of Thomas Paine, writer of Common Sense, &c. ii, 346.—of the hon. James Otis, ii, 476.

- Anna, a noble girl of the Iron Gate, married to Guttemburg, 113.
 Annapolis, first press in that city, ii, 127.—*See Maryland.*
 Annard, Alexander, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 446.
 Antigua Gazette, ii, 391.—Mercury, ii, 392.
 Apotheosis of Homer, description of, 172.
 Appleton, William, bookseller, Portsmouth, N. H. ii, 443.
 Armbruster, Anthony, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 54, 56, 338, 341.—
 Gotthan, do. ii, 54, 337.
 Arnold, general Benedict, bookseller, Newhaven, ii, 444.
 Atlantic Island, opinions respecting it, 20.
 Atlantides, some opinions of the ancients concerning them, 20.
 Avery, William, bookseller, Boston, ii, 411.
 Authors, ancient, no means of conveying their knowledge, 24.—
 on printing mentioned in this work, 73, 95, 96, 97, 109, 110,
 123.—modern do. 83, &c.—mode of publishing their works
 in England, before the discovery of printing, 67.

B.

- Bahama Islands Gazette, ii, 394.
 Bailey, Francis, printer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, ii, 86, 348.
 Baine, John, type founder, Philadelphia, 214.
 Baltimore, printing introduced into, ii, 131.
 Bankruptcy, singular case of in James Rivington, ii, 111.
 Barbados newspapers, ii, 386.—Gazette, ii, 386.—Mercury, ii,
 388.
 Barkley, John, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 446.
 Beers, Isaac, bookseller, Newhaven, ii, 444.
 Belknap, Nathaniel, bookseller, Boston, ii, 426.
 Bell, Robert, printer and book auctioneer, Philadelphia, ii, 68, 448.
 Benefactors to the first press in Newengland, 223.
 Berger and Mesplet, printers, Montreal, ii, 181, 380.
 Bermuda Gazette, ii, 393.
 Bible, ancient, printed at Venice, 1476, description of, 54 to 57.—
 Tyndal's first English translation, 57.—Archbishop Cran-
 mer's, description of, 57, 63, 437.—with letters of gold and
 silver, 89, 437, 439.—expensive and elegant edition printed
 by Fust and the Guttemburgs, 114.—by Fust and Schoeffer,
 118.—poor man's, 132.—Indian, first printed in the colo-
 nies, 241.—particulars relative thereto, 245, 255, 262, 265, 471.
 —translated with one pen, 469.—dedicated to king Charles the
 second, 472.—expenses of printing it, 245.—second edition, 262.
 —account of it, 479.—first in the English language printed in
 the colonies, 305.—several editions of various sizes printed

at Worcester, Massachusetts, 403.—ancient copy of it, discovered in India, 447.—duodecimo, first printed at Philadelphia, ii, 76.—in German, printed in Pennsylvania, at Germantown, ii, 82, 83.—octavo, first printed at Trenton, ii, 124.

Biblos, cable made of it, mentioned by Homer, 29.

Bigelow, Daniel, of Worcester, 401.

Blaew, William Jansen, constructor of the common printing presses now in use, 186.

Blanchard, Joshua, bookseller, Boston, ii, 434.—Caleb, do. ii, 436.

Blocks, wooden, first printing on them in Europe, 91, 96, 108.

Bogart, Nicholas, bookseller, Newyork, ii, 445.

Books, observations of one of the ancient fathers respecting them, 13.—good and bad tendency of, 17.—John of Gaunt, opinion of his, respecting them, 17.—observations on, 17.—Scipio, saying of his respecting them, 18.—Bartholin's opinion of them, 18.—the first printed in English, 22.—advantages derived from them, 23.—materials of which they were originally made, 28, 43.—mentioned by Jeremiah, 29,—by Job, 32.—forms of, 43.—of eternity, 44.—scarcity and value of 45, 46, 47.—anathemas denounced against those who should alienate them, 46.—multiplied after the invention of paper, 47.—written by the scribes, before the art of printing was discovered, and of those which were first printed, 48.—ancient depositories of them, 48.—first printed, comparison of them with those which were written, 48, 50, 52.—ancient binding of them, 53, 67.—ancient, on natural history, description of, &c. 64.—first printed, description of, 68.—illuminated, 70.—printed in China, 81.—printed by Laurentius, 105.—by Thomas Pieter and Son, 108.—by Fust and Company, 114, 117.—first printed on metal types, with cut faces, 113.—on metal types cast with faces, 117.—brought into England, duty on them, 131.—early printed in New Spain, ii, 509.—first printed in the English colonies, 227, 231, 466.—first printed by Samuel Green, account of it, 252.—in the Indian language, printed at Cambridge, 257, 258, 262, 263.—first printed in Philadelphia, ii, 10.—first printed in Newyork, ii, 91.—catalogue of, printed in the English colonies from 1640 to 1775, 15.

Booksellers, Boston, ii, 409.—Cambridge, 442.—Charlestown, 442.—Newburyport, 442.—Salem, 442.—Portsmouth, 443.—Newhaven, 443.—Hartford, 444.—Newport, 444.—Newyork, 444.—Philadelphia, 446.—Germantown, 449.—Lancaster, 450.—Annapolis, 450.—Charleston, S. C. 450.—Savannah, 450.—meeting of, in Boston, ii, 442.—generals in the American army, ii, 441, 444.—great economy of one, ii, 444.—wife of one in Boston had two husbands, ii, 430.

- Boone, Nicholas, bookseller, Boston, ii, 192, 422.
- Boston, printing introduced into, 275.—Printers in that place, 275.
 —News-Letter, (first paper printed in the colonies) 283, 485.
 ii, 191.—Evening-Post, 296, account of it, ii, 233.—Gazette,
 first with that title, 303. ii, 210.—Gazette and Weekly Adver-
 tiser, 305. ii, 238.—Gazette and Country Journal, 342. ii,
 239.—Weekly Advertiser, 347. ii, 243.—Chronicle, 365.
 ii, 246.—Weekly Post-Boy, ii, 231.
- Bowes, Nicholas, bookseller, Boston, ii, 437.
- Bowman, Roger, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 448.
- Boyd, Adam, printer, Wilmington, N. C. ii, 152, 365.
- Boydell, John, publisher, and postmaster, Boston, account of him,
 ii, 212, 433.
- Boyle, hon. Robert, letter from him to the commissioners of the
 United Colonies, 267.—John, printer, Boston, 385. ii, 209.
- Bradford, William, first printer in Pennsylvania and in Newyork,
 account of him, ii, 7, 91, 287.—arrested and imprisoned, ii,
 11.—account of his trial, ii, 12.—was a bookseller, ii, 446.
 —Andrew, printer, in Philadelphia, ii, 30, 94, 325, 446.—
 William, (third of the name) printer and bookseller, Philadel-
 phia, ii, 48, 330, 446.—William and Thomas, printers, do.
 ii, 50, 330.—Cornelia, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 52, 326, 447.
 —Thomas, do. ii, 62, 331.—John, printer, Lexington, Ken-
 tucky, ii, 173, 374.—Samuel F. printer, Philadelphia, ii, 402.
- Breef malers, invention of engraving on wood ascribed to them, 182.
- Brevier, written and printed, comparison of, 51.
- Brintal, George, Philadelphia, conductor of Cornelia Bradford's
 printinghouse, ii, 53.
- Brooker, William, publisher of the Boston Gazette, ii, 210.
- Brookfield, Massachusetts, first press erected there by I. Thomas, 402.
- Brownell, George, bookseller, Boston, ii, 424.
- Brown and Gilmore, printers, Quebec, ii, 180, 379.
- Bruce, George, printer, Charleston, S. C. ii, 160, 369.
- Brunning, alias Browning, Joseph, bookseller, Boston, ii, 413.
- Buchanan, rev. doctor, extracts from his *Star in the East*, 443—454.
- Bulls, or indulgencies of the popes, advertised for sale in Boston, &c.
 ii, 474.—used for printing ballads, ii, 474.
- Burlington, Newjersey, first press erected there, ii, 120, 123.
- Bushell, John, printer, Boston and Halifax, 329. ii, 176, 376.
- Butler, Alford, bookseller, Boston, ii, 431.—second of the name,
 do. ii, 439.
- Buttolph, Nicholas, bookseller, Boston, ii, 420.

C.

- Cambridge, Massachusetts, first press in the English colonies erect-
 ed there, 205, 226.

- Cam Hi, emperor, his Chinese dictionary, 77.
- Campbell, John, postmaster, Boston, first published a newspaper in the colonies, ii, 191.—his addresses to the public, 193, 194, 196, &c.—attacks the publisher of *The New-England Courant*, ii, 199.—his death, 210.—Duncan, bookseller, Boston, ii, 414.
- Campbell, C. bookseller, Newport, R. I. ii, 444.
- Canada, printing introduced in, ii, 180.—first Gazette published there, ii, 379.
- Capefrancois, printing press there, 199.
- Carlisle, Alexander, bookseller, Boston, ii, 435.
- Carter, John, printer, Providence, R. I. 430. ii, 272.
- Castagnatta's scheme for making Books of Eternity, 44.
- Cave, Edward, first publisher of a magazine in England, account of him, ii, 401.
- Caxton, William, sets up a printing press in Westminster Abbey, 126, 133, 441.—his death, 134.—instance of his candor, 135.—specimens of his types, 137.
- Censor, a periodical paper, published at Boston, ii, 259.
- Certificate, ancient, of the sale of a Bible, 437.
- Charleston, Southcarolina, first press in that city, ii, 154.
- Character, by Dunton, of a printer's wife in Boston, in 1686, 482.—by do. of a bookseller's wife in do. ii, 507.
- Charta Bombycina, or *Βομβυξ*, 38.
- Chattin, James, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 55.
- Checkley, John, bookseller, Boston, ii, 426.—prosecuted for publishing a pamphlet, deemed a libel, ii, 427.
- Cheetham, James, Newyork, ii, 311.
- Chinese printing, origin and antiquity of, 73.—printing, how practised, 75.—method of cutting blocks for printing, 75.—printing ink, 76.—paper, 76.—bookbinding, 76.—moveable printing types, 77.—dictionaries, 77, 82.—characters, 78.—gazettes and calendars, 77, 79, 80, 82.—books, 81.—advantages of printing in that country, 82.
- Christian History, periodical work, printed in Boston, ii, 254.
- Christians, 200,000 discovered in India, account of them, 443.
- Cicero's *Cato Major*, first Latin classic printed in Pennsylvania, ii, 40.
- Cist, Charles, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 80, 342.
- Claims of Haerlem, Mentz, and Strasburgh, to the discovery of printing, 98.
- Clarkson, John, printer, Williamsburg, ii, 149.
- Claypoole, David C. printer, Philadelphia, ii, 333.
- Codex Argenteus, or the Bible with silver letters, description of, 89, 437.
- Coins, ancient Greek, 177.—Roman, 178.
- Coleman, William, Newyork, ii, 298.

- Collier, Thomas, printer, ii, 275.
- Collins, Isaac, printer, Philadelphia and Burlington, ii, 70, 123.
- Colophon, definition of the word, 14.—one of Wynkin de Worde, an ancient printer in England, 138.—others of W. Caxton, ii, 547.
- Columbus, Christopher, his remains discovered in 1783, at Saintdomingo, 199. ii, 383.—Certificates respecting the discovery of his remains, 454.
- Comet, of 1744, remarks on by T. Fleet, 299.
- Commissioners of the United Colonies, extracts of letters from, relative to the printing of the Indian Bible, &c. 242, 264, 267, 269.—bring an action against Marmaduke Johnson's heirs, for the recovery of types, &c. 272.
- Condorcet, his observations on printing, 25.
- Condy, Jeremy, bookseller, Boston, ii, 436.—James F. do. ii, 440.
- Connecticut, first press in that colony, 405.—first Gazette printed in the colony, ii, 273.—Journal, ii, 275.—Courant, ii, 277.
- Constitutional Gazette, printed in Newyork, ii, 316.—published in Newjersey, ii, 322.—address of the publisher, Andrew Marvel, to the public, ii, 504.—do. in Newjersey, ii, 322.
- Contents of volume I, 5.—volume II, ii, 3.
- Cook, Samuel, bookseller, Newhaven, ii, 443.
- Copson, John, concerned in publishing the first newspaper printed in Pennsylvania, ii, 31, 325; and dealt as a bookseller, ii, 446.
- Copyright, first security of, by law, in the colonies, 248.
- Cornelius, servant of Laurentius, the account he gave of the discovery of printing in Europe, 95.
- Cornwall Chronicle, Jamaica, ii, 383.
- Corporation in England for propagating the gospel in Newengland, extracts of letters from, respecting the Indian Bible, 264—267.
- Corsellis, said to have first printed in England, 129.
- Coster. *See Laurentius.*
- Council of Massachusetts, order of, respecting The New-England Courant, ii, 217, 297.—do. Evening-Post, 297. ii, 233, 473.—do. a pamphlet, entitled A Letter to an eminent Clergyman, ii, 424.—do. Massachusetts Spy, 475.
- Cowse, James, bookseller, Boston, ii, 415.
- Cox, T. bookseller, Boston, ii, 433.—and Berry, do. ii, 440.
- Crellius, Joseph, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 53, 336.
- Crommelin, Robert, bookseller, Newyork, ii, 444.
- Crouch, Mary, printer, Charleston, S. C. and Salem, Mass. 398. ii, 168, 264.—Charles, printer, Charleston, ii, 160, 371.
- Cruikshank, Joseph, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 70, 449.—and Collins, do. ii, 70, 449.
- Crump, T. printer, Boston, account of him, 301.
- Cuba, island of, printing in, 200.

Cushing, Thomas, Salem, ii, 264.
 Cuts, wooden, early engraven, 65.
 Cutting on wood, for letter press printing, 53.
 Cylindrical presses, 220. ii, 531.

D.

Davis, Nathaniel, printer, Boston, 386.—Augustine, printer, Williamsburg, ii 1st. 362.—James, printer, Newbern, ii, 150, 363.
 Daye, Stephen, the first who printed in the English colonies, 227.
 —land granted to him, 228, 230.—extracts from the county records respecting him, 228.—taken into custody, 229.
 —brought an action of debt against president Dunster, 229.—Catalogue of books printed by him, 231.
 Dearborn, Benjamin, ii, 281.—his new invented printing press, ii, 539.
 Dedication of the New Testament, in Indian, to king Charles II, 472.
 —of the Bible, in Indian, complete, 475.
 De Foreest, Henry, printer, Newyork, ii, 101, 298.
 Delaware, first press in that state, ii, 125.
 Dellap, Samuel, printer and bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 80, 449.
 Dennie, Joseph, editor of the Port Folio, 323.
 Dennis, Michael, bookseller, Boston, ii, 433.
 Depositions of B. Green and others in Boston, in 1700, relative to a book printed that year in Newyork, in answer to dr. Increase Mather's Order of the Gospel, &c. ii, 458.
 Devil and Dr. Faustus, origin of the story of, 118.
 De Worde, Wynkin, an old printer in England, account of him, 138.
 —specimen of his poetry, 138.—his will, 139.
 Dexter, Gregory, printer from London, settled at Providence, 418.
 Dictionary, in Spanish and Mexican, printed at Mexico, 1571, ii, 510.
 Didot, printer, Paris, 163, 166.—stereotyping erroneously ascribed to him, 166.
 Dispersion of printing in Europe, 141.
 Disputes, relating to the invention of printing in Europe, 89.
 Dixon, John, printer, Williamsburg, ii, 147, 361.
 Dobson, Thomas, printer and bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 402.
 Dominica Advertiser, ii, 392.
 Douglas, David, late manager of the American company of comedians, afterward printer, &c. Jamaica, ii, 384.
 Draper, John, printer, Boston, 327. ii, 206.—his address in The Boston News-Letter, ii, 206.—Samuel, do. 339, 356. ii, 207.
 —Richard, do. 353. ii, 207.—Richard and Samuel, do. 354.—Margaret, successor of Richard, 393. ii, 209.
 Dubson, Edward, printer, Saintchristopher, ii, 390.
 Dunlap, William, printer and bookseller, Philadelphia and Lancas-

- ter, ii, 58, 86, 447, 450.—John, printer and bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 66, 332, 443.
- Dunster, Henry, first president of Harvard college, 224.—action brought against him by Glover's heirs, 225.—the press under his management, 229, 236.—revised the Newengland version of the psalms, 233, 254.—action in the court of C. P. Cambridge, with Glover's heirs, 458.—sold books at Cambridge, ii, 442.
- Dunton, John, an English bookseller, his account of Samuel Green, jun. 281.—his character of Green's wife, 481.—account of him, 289. ii, 399, 415, 442.—his account of his mother's return to life after being apparently dead three days, ii, 420.
- Dutch and English Gazette, Philadelphia, ii, 337.
- Dutchess Du Maine, her remarks on the French prophets, ii, 37.
- Dutens, his observations on modern inventions, 9.
- Dynen, the daughter of Fust, married to Schoeffer, 121.

E.

- Edes, Benjamin, printer, Boston, 341.—and Gill, do. 341, ii, 240.—and Sons, do. 344.
- Edwards, John, bookseller, Boston, ii, 425.—second of the name, bookseller, Boston, ii, 440.—Joseph, bookseller, Boston, ii, 426.
- Egypt, fine linen of, 39.—ancient method of making paper in, 36.
- Eliot, rev. John, apostle of the Indians, 232, 262, 267, 268, 270, 469.—preface to his communion of Churches, 273.
- Eliot, John, Bookseller, Boston, ii, 430.—second of the name, do. ii, 434.—Benjamin, do. ii, 420.—second of the name, do. ii, 434.—Samuel, do. ii, 434.
- Elison, A. bookseller, Boston, ii, 441.
- Emerson, Bulkeley, bookseller, Newburyport, ii, 442.
- England, first printing in, 125.—dispute, who first introduced the art into, 126, 132, 441.
- Engraving, known to, and practised by, the children of Israel, 86.—ancient, 170, 181, 216.—on brass, in Rome, 173.—on copper, known in India, before the christian era, 179.—found at Maylayala, 180.—on copper, brass, &c. found in India, 180.—modern in Europe, on wood, copper, &c. 52, 58, 181.—in America, 215.—discovered in India, 450.
- Engraving machine, 168.—report of the royal academy of sciences at Paris, respecting it, 169.
- Ephrata, Pennsylvania, press established there by the Tunckers, ii, 87.
- Esmand, George and Co. printers, Barbados, ii, 388.—and Walker, printers, Barbados, ii, 389.
- Essex Gazette, ii, 261.—Journal, &c. at Newburyport, ii, 264.
- Evitt, William, printer Philadelphia, ii, 70.

Europe, discovery and progress of printing in, 85.—facts relative thereto, 90.

Exeter, Newhampshire, first press there, 435.—newspapers printed in that place, ii, 284.

F.

Fanning, James, printer, Jamaica, ii, 383.

Farley, Samuel, printer, Newyork, ii, 108, 306.

Finiguerra Maso, first engraver at Florence, and discoverer of rolling press printing, 88, 185.

Fire, great, in Boston, 1711, 485. ii, 468.

Fleet, Thomas, printer, Boston, account of him, 294, 300. ii, 228.-----
Thomas, jun. and John, do. 352.

Fleming, John, printer, Boston, 361. ii, 247.

Fletcher, Robert, printer, Halifax, ii, 179, 378.

Foster, John, first printer in Boston, 275.—order of the general court allowing him to set up a press, 276.—inscription on his tomb stone, 276.—poem on his death, 277.—Hopedill, bookseller, Boston, ii, 431.

Fowle, Daniel, printer, Boston and Portsmouth, 332, 433. ii, 443.-----
imprisoned for a libel, 333.—Zechariah, printer, Boston, 337. ii, 249.—and Draper, printers, Boston, 339.—Daniel and Robert, printers, Portsmouth, 433. ii, 281.—Robert, printer, Exeter, N. H. 435. ii, 284.

Franklin, James, printer, Boston and Newport, 307, 419. ii, 211, 214, 269.—imprisoned and ordered not to print a newspaper, 310. ii, 220.—Benjamin, supposed original of his epitaph, 277.—error of his respecting newspapers, 308, 486.—observations on his account of his age, when he left the service of his brother, 486.—prints the Courant for his brother, 311. ii, 222.—account of him, 312 to 320. ii, 39, 328, 446.—his first entrance into Philadelphia, 315.—his observations respecting Bradford and Keimer, ii, 31.—sent by Keimer to print the bills of currency in Newjersey, ii, 36.—ridicules Keimer's paper, and purchases the right to it, ii, 37.—his character of Keimer, ii, 37.—is the partner of Hugh Meredith, ii, 40.—epitaph on himself, ii, 45.—Fete celebrated in memory of him at Paris, ii, 45.—the proposed partner of Goddard and Galloway, ii, 64.—Anne and her daughters, printers, Newport, 420. ii, 270.—James, junior, printer, Newport, 420.—and Hall, printers, Newport, R. I. 421.—and printers in Philadelphia, ii, 41, 330.

Freeman, S. and Sons, printers, Cincinnati, Ohio, ii, 173, 374.-----
Phillip, bookseller, Boston, ii, 438.

Freret, observations of, on the works of the ancients and moderns, 9.

Frontispiece, curious, to Cranmer's great Bible, description of it, 58.

- Fry, Richard, bookseller, Boston, ii, 432.
 Furber, Thomas, printer, Portsmouth, 434.—and Russell, do. 434.
 ii, 283.
 Fust, Faust, or Faustus, assists Geinsfleiche in establishing the art at
 Mentz, 92.—partnership of, with Geinsfleiche and others, 114.
 —with Guttemburg, 115.—with Schoeffer, 117.—origin of
 the story of the devil and doctor Faustus, 118.

G.

- Gaine, Hugh, printer and bookseller, Newyork, ii, 103, 299.—or-
 dered before the house of assembly of Newyork, ii, 300.—rigid
 economy of, ii, 444.—Humorous versification of his petition to
 the general assembly of Newyork, ii, 483.
 Galloway, Joseph, of Philadelphia, partner of W. Goddard, ii, 64,
 332.
 Gazette, Chinese, 80.—origin of the name of, ii, 184.—first printed
 at Venice, ii, 184, 398.—published by authority in Boston,
 ii, 208, 210.
 Ged, William, first attempted stereotyping, in Scotland, 164, 166.
 Geinsfleiche, the elder, stole the types of Laurentius and settled at
 Mentz, 91, 92, 109.—the *younger*, alias Guttemburg, employed
 in attempting printing at Strasburg, 92.—takes refuge at
 Mentz, 92, 99, 112, 113.—involved in law suits, 113.—re-
 ceives a title and pension, 110, 116.—inscription on his house,
 117.
 General court of Massachusetts, prohibit printing except in Cam-
 bridge, 207.—stop the printing of Thomas à Kempis's Imita-
 tion of Christ, 247.
 Georgia, introduction of printing into, ii, 170.—Gazette first
 printed in, ii, 372.
 German newspapers, printed in Philadelphia, ii, 336.
 Germantanner Zeitung, [Gazette] ii, 347.
 Germantown, Pennsylvania, introduction of the art in, ii, 82, 347.
 Gerrish, Samuel, bookseller, Boston, ii, 423.
 Gill, John, printer, Boston, 345. ii, 240.—Obadiah, bookseller, Bos-
 ton, ii, 421.
 Glen, James, printer, Boston, account of him, 280.
 Glover, Jesse, Father of the Press in the Colonies, 205, 222.—some
 account of his estate, 459, 466.—action in the court of com-
 mon pleas, Cambridge, respecting it, 458.
 Goddard, William, printer, account of him, 427. ii, 63, 134, 271, 331,
 352.—possesses the papers of gen. Lee, ii, 353.—proclama-
 tion of the governor of Maryland, respecting him, ii, 138.—
 Sarah, printer, Providence, 430. ii, 272.—Sarah and company,
 430.—Goddard and Towne, printers, Philadelphia, ii, 65.—
 Mary Katharine, ii, 140, 353.

- Goodwin, George, printer, Hartford, 415, ii, 278.-----Joseph, book-seller, Philadelphia, ii, 446.
- Gookin, Nathaniel, bookseller, Boston, ii, 434.---Daniel, do. ii, 435.
- Granada Gazette, ii, 393.
- Greeks, ancient, extensive knowledge of, 8. --- engravings, 172.-----
- Gray, Benjamin, bookseller, Boston, ii, 424.---prosecuted for publishing a libel, ii, 425.-----William, do. ii, 433.
- Green, Samuel, succeeds Daye, as printer at Cambridge, 229.-----account of him, 235, ii, 442.-----his accounts for printing, &c. 243, 245.-----Catalogue of books printed by him, 252 to 263,-----his descendants, printers at the present day, 251, 414. ii, 130.-----Bartholomew, printer, Cambridge and Boston, 274, 283. ii, 192.-----his address to the public in *The Boston News-Letter*, ii, 204.-----Samuel, junior, account of him, 280.-----Timothy, printer, Boston and Newlondon, account of him, 289, 406.-----junior, printer, account of him, 321, 408. ii, 276.-----Bartholomew, junior, 321. ii, 175.---Bushell and Allen, printers, Boston, 322.---Jonas, printer, Boston and Annapolis, 330. ii, 128, 351.---John, printer, Boston, 347. ii, 243.---and Russell, printers, Boston, 347. ii, 243.---Samuel, [son of Timothy] printer, Newlondon, 408.---Timothy, third of the name, do. 409. ii, 373.---Samuel [fourth of the name] printer, Newhaven, 412.---Thomas and Samuel, printers, Newhaven, 412.---Thomas and Son, do. 412.---Thomas, printer, Hartford and Newhaven, 413. ii, 275, 277.---and Watson, printers, Hartford, 414.---and Spooner, printers, Norwich, 416.---and Rind, printers Annapolis, ii, 129.---Anne Catharine, printer, Annapolis, ii, 129.---Frederick, do. ii, 130.---and Samuel, do. ii, 130, 352.-----Anne Catharine and Son, do. ii, 130, 352.
- Greenleaf, Joseph, of Boston, 391.---his dismissal from office as a justice of the peace by the governor and council, ii, 476.---Thomas, printer, Newyork, 392. ii, 310.---Anne, Newyork, ii, 311.
- Gridley, Jeremy, editor of the *Rehearsal*, and *American Magazine*, ii, 227, 255,
- Griffin, John, bookseller, Boston, ii, 412.

H.

- Haerlem, claims the honor of the discovery of printing, 90, 100.
- Halifax, Novascotia, first press there, ii, 175.---first newspaper printed there, ii, 376.
- Hall, Samuel, printer, Salem, Newport, &c. 395, 421. ii, 262 270.---Ebenezer, 395.---Samuel and Ebenezer, 395. ii, 262.---David, printer, and bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 54, 447.---and Sellers, printers, Philadelphia, ii, 55.---William and David junior, printers, Philadelphia, ii, 63, 71.

- Hancock, Thomas, bookseller, Boston, ii, 429.
- Harris, Benjamin, printer and bookseller, Boston, 287. ii, 421.—
John Dunton's account of him, 288.—Vavasour, bookseller,
Boston, ii, 421.
- Harrison, Charles, bookseller, Boston, ii, 433.
- Harry, David, printer, Philadelphia and Barbados, account of him,
ii, 47, 385.—Black, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 447.
- Hartford, first press established there, 413.
- Harvard College, founded, 205.—owned the first types, 223.—ex-
tracts from the records of, 223.—Hebrew and Greek types,
given to it by Thomas Hollis of London, 251.
- Hasselboet, Nicholas, printer, Baltimore, ii, 131.
- Havannah, newspaper printed there, ii, 526.
- Henchman, Daniel, an enterprising bookseller in Boston, 213, 305.
ii, 423.
- Henliff, Conrad, the partner of Schoeffer, 123.
- Henry, Anthony, printer, Halifax, 369. ii, 177, 377.
- Herbert, Stewart, printer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, ii, 87.
- Hesiod, writings of, on plates of lead, 32.
- Hicks, John, printer, Boston, 389. ii, 246.
- Hieroglyphics of the Mexicans destroyed by the Spaniards, 21.—
ancient, 171, 216.
- High Dutch Pennsylvania Journal, Philadelphia, ii, 337.
- History of newspapers, ii, 183.
- Hodge, Robert, printer, Newyork and Baltimore, ii, 114.—and
Shober, do. ii, 114, 133.
- Hodgson, John, bookseller, Boston, ii, 437.
- Hollis, Thomas, presents Greek and Hebrew types to Harvard Col-
lege, 251.
- Holt, John, printer, Newhaven and Newyork, 410. ii, 105, 273, 307.
—memorial of him on cards, by his widow, ii, 107.—is con-
cerned in bookselling, ii, 445.—Elizabeth, successor of John
Holt, ii, 310.
- Homer, his works written on tables of wood, 32.—apotheosis of, 172.
- Horarium, first book printed, account of it, 69, 70, 105.—fac sim-
ile of, facing 70.
- Hotchkiss, John, bookseller, Newhaven, ii, 444.
- Howe, John, printer, Boston and Halifax, 394. ii, 179.—Thomas,
printer, Saintchristopher, ii, 389.
- Hudson and Goodwin, printers, Hartford, 415.—Eli, Newhaven,
ii, 276.—Barzillai, Hartford, ii, 278.
- Humery, Conrad, assists Guttemburg, 116.
- Humphreys, James, junior, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 71, 333.
Daniel, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 78, 336.
- Hunter, William, printer, Williamsburg, ii, 145, 361.
- Huske, Ellis, postmaster, publisher of The Boston Post-Boy, ii, 231.

I.

- Iceland, first printing in, 157.
 Illuminations of manuscript and printed books, 52, 70.
 Imprint, explanation of the term, 14.
 Independent Advertiser, account of, 324. ii, 235.—address to the public, 236.—Reflector, published in Newyork, ii, 99, 317.
 Indian Bible, first printed in the colonies, particulars relative thereto, 213.—second edition, account of it, 255.
 Indian Gazette, explanation of, ii, 190.
 Inslee and Carr, printers, Newyork, ii, 110, 298.
 Instructions, of king James to governor Dongan, prohibiting printing in Newyork, ii, 286.—to lord Effingham, not to allow printing in Virginia, ii, 141, 546.

J.

- Jamaica Courant, ii, 382.
 Jansen, Reinier, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 25.
 Jansenists, or French prophets, account of, ii, 37.
 Jasher, book of, mentioned by Moses, 31.
 Jefferson, Thomas, late president of the United States, extract from a letter of his, ii, 360.
 Jesuits, books printed for, in China and at Goa, 83, 84.
 Jews, white and black, in India, 452.
 Job, mentions engraving and printing, 32.
 John Englishman, &c. a political paper, printed in Newyork, ii, 318.
 Johnson, Marmaduke, of Cambridge, sent over from England to assist in printing the Bible in Indian, account of him, 238, 264 to 272.—fined 20l. for alluring Green's daughter, 266.—letter from the governor of the Corporation in England respecting him, 267.—Charles, bookseller, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, ii, 450.
 Johnston, James, printer and dealer in books, Savannah, Georgia, ii, 170, 372, 450.
 Jones, Samuel, printer, Saintchristopher, ii, 390.
 Journal des Sçavans, first public journal in Paris, ii, 185, 400.
 Junius, Hadrian, his account of the discovery of printing in Europe, 95.—account of him, 94.

K.

- Keimer, Samuel, printer, Philadelphia, 319. ii, 33, 39.—advertised by the quakers as not countenanced by them, ii, 34, 327.—in Barbados, ii, 386.—his poetry, ii, 387.—prosecuted for publishing a libel, in Barbados, ii, 512.
 Keith, William, governor of Pennsylvania, encourages Franklin to settle at Philadelphia, 319.—deceives Franklin, 320.—George, dispute of, with his quaker brethren, ii, 11, 93.—

- Keith, George. quarrel between him and governor Lloyd, ii, 93.—
denounced by the magistrates of Philadelphia, in 1692, ii, 451.
Keithian baptists, ii, 93.
Kentucky, introduction of the Art into, ii, 173.—first Gazette
published in, ii, 374.
Kingston, Jamaica, Journal, ii, 382.
Kinsley's cylindrical printing press, 219.
Kneeland, Samuel, printer, Boston, account of him, 302. ii, 429.
—printed the Bible with T. Green, in Boston, 305.—and
Green, printers, Boston, 304. ii, 213.—Daniel, printer, Bos-
ton, 357.—D. and J. do. 358.—John, do. 359.—and Da-
vis, do. 359.—and Adams, do. 359.
Knox, Vicessimus, extracts from, on the advantages of printing, 26.
—Henry, bookseller, Boston, ii, 440.

L.

- Lady, young, dumb and deaf, taught to speak Dutch and Latin, 103.
Lahn, Albright and Stumer, printers, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, ii,
86, 348.
Lancaster, Pennsylvania, first printers there, ii, 85.—printing
there, ii, 348.—first newspaper published in, ii, 348.
Langdon, John, bookseller, Boston, ii, 441.
Lang, William, bookseller, Boston, ii, 437.
Langworthy, Edward, partner of W. Goddard, ii, 359.
Laughton, John, esq. letter from him relative to the first books
printed at Haerlem, 103.
Laurentius, Coster, of Haerlem, the discoverer of printing in Eu-
rope, account of him, 90, 102.—books printed by him, 103,
106.—inscription over his house, 107.
Lawry and Sherlock, printers, Jamaica, ii, 383.
Laws of Massachusetts, first printed, 233.—ordered to be sold in
quires, 234.—order of the general Court for the disposal of
them, 236.—price for printing them, 237.—order of the
court relating to printing them, 238.—edition of 1648, ac-
count of it, from "Wonder-Working Providence, &c. 467.
—of Pennsylvania, proceedings of the assembly respecting
them when first printed, ii, 27.
Lee, general Charles, particulars relative to, ii, 354.—prospectus
for printing his memoirs and papers, ii, 353.
Leisler, Jacob, governor of Newyork, and others, executed, ii, 479.
Lettou, John, first printer in London, 140.
Leverett, Thomas, bookseller, Boston, ii, 435.
Libraries, great, in Europe, 71.
Libels, prosecutions for publishing, &c. 229, 333, 380. ii, 11, 96,
144, 156, 161, 181, 217, 251, 289, 295, 300, 302, 338, 424, 426,
473, 475, 480, 512.

- Licensers of the press, first appointed in English America, 207.—
addition to the number of, 276.
- List of printers who first settled in the capital cities of Europe, Asia,
Africa, and in the principal towns in America, 141 to 150.
- Literary Journals, first published in various parts of Europe, ii, 400.
- Lockwood, James, bookseller, Newhaven, ii, 444.
- Logographic printing, 168.
- London Gazette, first published by authority, ii, 185, 398.
- Lord's prayer, in the language of the Indians of Newengland, 478.
- Loudon, Samuel, printer and bookseller, Newyork, ii, 117, 316, 446.
- Love, Bennet, bookseller, Boston, ii, 429.—Ebenezer, printer,
Boston, 331.
- Lovelace, governor of Newyork, sends to Boston for a printer, ii,
286.
- Louisiana, printing in that territory, ii, 174, 375.
- Low, Edward L. printer, Saintchristopher, ii, 390.
- Loyola, Ignatius, founder of the order of the Jesuits, 74.
- Lackombe, his account of the ancient manner of publishing the
works of authors, 67.
- Lunt and Tinges, printers, Newburyport, 399, ii, 265.

M.

- Mabillon, count, ascribes the invention of paper made from linen,
to the year 1300, 40.
- MacAlpine, William, Boston, 360. ii, 436.-----Walter, bookseller,
Boston, ii, 434.-----Robert, bookseller, Newyork, ii, 445.
- MacDougall, general Alexander, imprisoned in Newyork, for pub-
lishing a libel, ii, 479.
- MacDougall, John Douglass, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 79.
- Macgee, Thomas, junior, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 449.
- MacGibbons, John, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 449.
- MacGill, Robert, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 449.
- Machlinia, or Maclyn, one of the first printers in London, 140.
- Maffei, ascribes the invention of paper to the Italians, 40.
- Magazine, American, at Boston, 324. ii, 255.-----General, at Phila-
delphia, ii, 32, 343.-----Boston, weekly, ii, 253.-----New-En-
gland, at Boston, ii, 257.-----Royal American, at do. ii, 260.
-----Worcester, weekly, at Worcester, Mass. ii, 268.-----New
American at Woodbridge, ii, 321.-----American, at Philadel-
phia, ii, 343.-----American, or Monthly Chronicle for the
British Colonies, at Philadelphia, ii, 344.-----American, at do.
ii, 345.-----Royal Spiritual, at do. ii, 345.-----Pennsylvania, ii,
345.—German, at Germantown, ii, 347.—first published
in London, ii, 401.—in France, ii, 400.—and other periodi-
cal literary works now published in the United States, ii, 513.
- Manuscripts, ancient, discovered in India, 447.

- Manutius, Aldus, a celebrated printer at Venice, 151.—inventor of cursive, or Italic types, 151.—Paulus son of Aldus, 152.—Aldus, grandson of the first Aldus, printer at Rome, 152.
- Market houses first built in Boston, 208.
- Martinico Gazette, ii, 395.
- Maryland, introduction of the art into, ii, 127.—Gazette, first and second, ii, 350, 351.—Journal, ii, 352.
- Massachusetts, introduction of printing into, 221.—Spy, printed at Boston and Worcester, 378. ii, 248, 249, 265.—printer of it summoned before the governor and council, and ordered to be prosecuted, 380.—Gazette, singular disposition of, ii, 207.—Gazette and Post-Boy, 387.—Magazine printed at Boston, 403.—house of Representatives of, their proceedings against the New-England Courant, ii, 217,—severe observations on, printed in Philadelphia, ii, 221.—Laws of, *See Laws*.
- Mather, rev. Samuel, opinion of his, respecting the ancient Americans, 20.—Increase, denunciation of the Newengland Courant, ii, 215.
- Mecom, Benjamin, printer, 215, 349, 411. ii, 67, 274, 391.
- Medals of Homer, 176.
- Meerman, Gerard, his acquaintance with ancient typography, 68.
- Meidenbachius, John, partner of Fust and Geinsfleiche, 114.
- Mein, John, bookseller, Boston, 363. ii, 439.—and Fleming, 362. ii, 247.
- Meredith, Hugh, partner of Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, ii, 40, 328.—account of him, ii, 45.
- Mexican, printing, 189. ii, 509.—Gazette, 192.—dictionaries and grammars, 193.—editions of books, 194.—paper, 211,—hieroglyphics, 212.—paintings of, 212.—statuary of, &c. 217.
- Miller, Henry, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 59, 341.—and Holland, printers, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, ii, 85, 348.—Peter, leader of the Tunckers, and printer, Ephrata, Pennsylvania, ii, 87.—and Weiss, printers in German, at Philadelphia, ii, 340.—William, bookseller, Boston, ii, 438.
- Miller, doctor Samuel, extracts from his retrospective of the 18th century concerning newspapers, ii, 400, 403.
- Mills, Nathaniel, printer, Boston, 386.—and Hicks do. 387. ii, 245.
- Miracles, the, recorded in the New Testament, printed in China, 83.
- Miscellaneous observations, on printing and printers, 158, 209. ii, 5.
- Mississippi Territory, introduction of the art into, ii, 173.—first Gazette printed in, ii, 375.
- Money, Roman, stamped, 177.—not mentioned in the Hebrew text of the Bible, 175.—of the ancient Americans, 216.—sent from England to be recoined in Massachusetts, 470.
- Montreal, printing in that place, ii, 181.—first newspaper published there, ii, 380.

- Montevideo Gazette, first printed, ii, 396.
 Moore, William, of Pennsylvania, brought before the house of assembly, for publishing a libel, ii, 338.
 Mortgages, short method of recording them in Massachusetts anciently, 223.
 Muses, nine presses made by Blaew in Holland, and named after them, 186.
 Mycall & Tinges, printers, Newburyport, 399.-----John, 400. ii, 265.

N.

- Neilson, Samuel, printer, Quebec, ii, 380.-----John, do. 380.
 Nevil, hon. Samuel, of Newjersey, editor of the New American Magazine, ii, 321.
 Newbern, first press in that place, ii, 150.
 Newburyport, first printers there, 398.
 Newbrunswick, province of, printing introduced into, ii, 381.
 Newengland Courant, published in Boston, 308. ii, 214 ---- Weekly Journal, account of it, ii, 223.-----Extracts from the prospectus published in the first number, ii, 472.-----Version of the Psalms, account of the work, 231, 233, 254, 466.-----Dunster's revision of it, 257.-----specimens of it, as originally printed, 480.
 Newhampshire, introduction of the art in, 432.-----Gazette first printed in that colony, ii, 280.
 Newhaven, first press there, 410.
 Newjersey, introduction of the art in, ii, 120.-----Gazette, first published at Burlington, ii, 320.
 Newlights, humorous remark on, 298.
 Newlondon, first press there, 405.-----Gazette, ii, 276.-----Summary, ii, 276.
 Neworleans, printing in that city, ii, 174.-----newspapers published there, ii, 375.
 Newport, R. I. first press erected there, 419.-----Mercury, 420. ii, 270.
 Newspapers, first printed in the colonies, 284. ii, 191, 397.-----Remarks on, ii, 183, 408.-----origin of, ii, 183, 398.-----when first printed in England, ii, 184, 185, 398.-----when first printed in France, ii, 185, 400.-----printed in the English colonies in 1775, ii, 187.-----printed in the United States in 1800, ii, 188.-----published in the United States during the operation of the stamp act, ii, 189.-----comparative list of in 1775, and 1810, ii, 513, 515.-----printed in Boston from 1704, to 1775, ii, 191.-----controversies first in the colonies, ii, 199, 469.-----printed in Newyork city during the war, ii, 315.-----when published in Scotland, ii, 399.-----establishments in England, &c. ii, 399, 529.-----observations on, ii, 403.-----one published twice every day, ii, 188.-----List of those now

published on this part of the continent, ii, 517.—list of, printed in the British colonies in 1775, ii, 515.—in 1810, ii, 525.—number of, now printed annually in the United States, ii, 527.—do. in Greatbritain and Ireland, ii, 529.—revenue from, ii, 529.

New States, introduction of printing into them, ii, 172.—first newspapers printed in them, ii, 373.

New Testament, in Indian, first printed in Cambridge, 242, 254, 469.—in English, first printed at Boston, 305, 324.

Newyork, introduction of printing into that colony, ii, 89.—Gazette, first paper printed in the colony, ii, 94, 287.—Journal, first of the name, ii, 96, 287.—Gazette and Post-Boy, ii, 99, 293.—Evening Post, first paper with that name, ii, 101, 298.—Mercury, ii, 103, 299.—Gazette, Weyman's, ii, 301.—Pacquet, ii, 306.—Journal, Holt's, ii, 306.—Chronicle, ii, 311.—Packet, Loudon's, ii, 316.

Noel, Garrat, bookseller, Newyork, ii, 445.—and Hazard, do. ii, 446.

Northcarolina, introduction of printing in, ii, 150.—first Gazette published there, ii, 363.

Norwich, Con. first press established there, 415.—Packet, ii, 279.

Novascotia, introduction of the art in, ii, 175.—first newspaper printed in the colony, ii, 376, 378.

Nutter, Valentine, bookseller, Newyork, ii, 446.

O.

Ohio, introduction of the art in, ii, 173.—first Gazette printed there, ii, 374.

Otis, hon. James, anecdote of, ii, 476.

P.

Pamphlet in answer to doctor Increase Mather's Order of the Gospel, printed in Newyork for gentlemen in Boston; with an advertisement prefixed, relative to the press in Boston, ii, 90, 458.

Paper, made of silk and cotton, supposed to have originated in China, 34, 76.—method of making it in Japan, 34, and in Egypt, 36.—an important branch of Egyptian commerce, 37.—Andrez, abbe, ascribes the invention of it to the Chinese, and his account of the progress of the art, 37.—European, made from bark, 38.—linen, invention of, 40.—Prideaux's remarks on, 41.—made of the asbestos, 40, 44.—making, ancient in America, 211.—probable quantity made annually in the United States, ii, 530.

Papermills, first erected in Massachusetts, &c. 213,—and in Newjersey, ii, 95.—now erected in the United States, ii, 529.

Papyrus, account of, 36.—paper made of it, 36.

Paragraphs, humorous, 297, 299.

- Parchment, invention of, ascribed to Eumenes, 29.—supposed to have been used before his time, 33.
- Parker, James, and company, printers, Newhaven, 410. ii, 443.—printer in Newyork and Woodbridge, ii, 99, 121, 273, 293, 317.—and Weyman, printers, Newyork, ii, 99.—and company, Newyork, ii, 100.—Samuel, printer, Newyork, ii, 108.—Samuel F. printer, Newyork and Woodbridge, ii, 109, 122.—John, bookseller, Boston, ii, 433.
- Parks, William, first printer in Maryland and Virginia, ii, 127, 142, 350, 360.
- Pemberton, John, bookseller, Boston, ii, 431.
- Pembroke, Elkanah, do. ii, 421.
- Pennsylvania, introduction of the art into, and first printing performed there, 209. ii, 7.—newspapers, ii, 324.—Gazette, ii, 327.—Journal, ii, 330.—Chronicle, ii, 331.—Packet, ii, 332.—Ledger, ii, 333.—Evening Post, ii, 334.—Mercury, ii, 335.—German Recorder of Events, ii, 347.
- Penny-Post, published at Philadelphia, ii, 344.
- Perkins, John, bookseller, Boston, ii, 438.
- Periodical works printed in the colonies, ii, 253, 317, 321, 343.
- Perry, Michael, bookseller, Boston, ii, 421.—Joanna, do. ii, 423.
- Peru, first printing there, 189.—books printed there, 190, 196.
- Philadelphia, first press in that city, ii, 7.—Postboy, a German newspaper, ii, 341.
- Phillips, Eleazar, printer, Charleston, S. C. ii, 154.—Samuel, bookseller, Boston, ii, 411.—Gillam, do. ii, 424.—John, do. ii, 429.—William, do. ii, 439.—Eleazar, do. Charlestown, Massachusetts, ii, 422, 442.
- Phips, William, governor of Massachusetts, his order to print the laws, 288.
- Pierce, Richard, printer, Boston, 282.
- Pieter, Thomas, second who printed in Europe, account of him, 95, 107.—and Sons, successors of Laurentius, 107.—books printed by them, 108.
- Pinkney, John, printer, Williamsburg, ii, 149.
- Pomeroy, R. bookseller, Newhaven, ii, 443.
- Portauprince, printing there, ii, 395.
- Portsmouth, N. H. first press there, 432.—Mercury, ii, 282.
- Portuguese America, printing in, 201.—sir George Staunton's account of, 201.
- Potts, Stephen, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 447.
- Poulson, Zechariah, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 333.
- Powell, Thomas, printer, Charleston, S. C. ii, 161, 368.—and Company, ii, 161.—prosecuted for publishing a libel, ii, 162.
- Prayer, remarkable one, 67.—books and primers, ancient, described, 67.

- President of Harvard college**, had the management of the press in Newengland, 236.
- Primer, Indian, Logick**, printed at Cambridge, Mass. 271, 274.
- Printer, James**, alias James the printer, an Indian, account of him, 290.—printed the Psalter in the Indian and English languages, 293.
- Printers**, permitted to wear gold and silver, and coats of arms, by Adolphus, 110.—at Leipsic, choose Saint John their patron, 114.—in England, incorporated company of stationers, 131.—their dispersion in Europe, 141.—at Rome, their petition to the pope, 146.—who first printed in America, 149.—ancient, remarks on, 158.—hint to, to be more particular in their imprints, 281.
- Printing**, ancient method, at Naples, A. D. 79, 8.—principles of it known to the ancients, 8.—exhibited in the palace of king George the 2d, 9.—facilitated the progress of the reformation, 26.—mentioned by Job, 32.—imitated the works of the scribes, 50, 53, 86.—statement of its discovery and progress in Europe, 90.—how said to have been first discovered in Europe, 95, 97.—the first mode of performing it in Europe, the same as practised in China, 96.—ancient specimens of, preserved in the Bodleian library, 104.—completion of the art, 120.—definition of the term, 120, 440.—its dispersion, 125, 141.—its introduction into England, dispute respecting, 127.—in England, said to be a prerogative of the crown, 128.—Greek, first practised, 160.—types, Roman, 160.—Italic, or cursive, 66, 160.—Hebrew, 160.—stereotype, 161.—Logographic, 168.—restricted in the colonies, 207, 246. ii, 141, 286, 545.
- Printing Presses**, 185, 219.—improved by Blaew, 186.—first erected in Massachusetts, 205.—Remarks on, in the English American colonies, 209. ii, 5.—multiplied in the United States, 210.—Cylindrical, 219. ii, 531.—Rolling, 220.—second in Cambridge belonged to a corporation in England, 239.—erected in the Indian college, 240.—given to the corporation of Harvard college, 246.—remarks on the dispute respecting its introduction into England, 441.—nine, made in Holland, and named after the nine Muses, 186.—Stanhope stereotype press, 187.—Account of the cylindrical presses of Nicholson, in appendix, ii, 531.—do. by Dearborn, ii, 538.—do. newly invented by Sawin and Waite, to go by water, or a horse, ii, 540.
- Printing Houses**, number of, in the United States, ii, 511.
- Prymer of Salisbury**, printed in the year 1533, 67.
- Proctor, Nathaniel**, bookseller, Boston, ii, 430.
- Prophets, French**, some account of those people, ii, 37.

- Proud, his observations on Keith's trial, ii, 24.
 Providence, R. I. first press in that town, 427.-----Gazette, ii, 271.
 Psalter, celebrated, printed by Fust and Schoeffer, 54, 100.-----In-
 dian, printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 257, 293.
 Purdie, Alexander, printer, Williamsburg, ii, 146.-----and Dixon,
 ii, 147.

Q.

- Quakers, account of a quarrel among those who first settled in Penn-
 sylvania, ii, 10.
 Quebec, printing in, ii, 130.-----Gazette, ii, 379.
 Queries, political, by general Lee, ii, 138, 356.

R.

- Rand, Thomas, bookseller, Boston, ii, 435.
 Ranger, Edmund, do. ii, 411.
 Ratcliff, John, do. ii, 412.
 Raynal, abbe, remarks of, on the Chinese, 74.
 Reed, James, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 446.
 Reflector, a periodical paper printed in Newyork, ii, 99, 317.
 Reinhold, George, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 449.
 Restrictions on the press, in Spanish America, 191.-----in Massa-
 chusetts, 207, 246.-----in Virginia, ii, 141, 545.-----in New-
 york, ii, 286.
 Rhodeisland, introduction of printing in, 418.-----Gazette, first
 printed in that colony, 311. ii, 269.
 Rind, William, printer, Annapolis and Williamsburg, ii, 129, 147,
 362.-----Clementina, ii, 148.
 Riotous proceedings of a British regiment in Boston, ii, 251.
 Rivington, James, printer and bookseller, Newyork, Boston and
 Philadelphia, ii, 111, 301, 438, 445, 447.-----his Newyork
 Gazetteer, &c. ii, 312.-----his Royal Gazette, ii, 313.-----
 his apology, 314.-----and Brown, booksellers, Newyork, ii,
 445, 447.-----humorous verses on his new titular types, 492.
 -----on his newly engraved king's arms, 447.-----his con-
 fessions, 493.-----his supplication, by dr. Witherspoon, 495.
 Robertson, Alexander and James, printers, Norwich, Albany, New-
 york, &c. 388, 416. ii, 109, 118, 279, 342, 512.-----and
 Trumbull, printers, Norwich, 416.
 Robinson, Samuel, bookseller, Boston, ii, 426.
 Rogers, Gamaliel, printer, Boston, 323.-----and Fowle, printers,
 Boston, 323. ii, 235.-----John, printer, Salem, 397.
 Roman decemvirs, their laws of twelve tables engraved on brass, 173.
 Romish Missal, ancient, description of, 66.
 Roulstone, R. printer, Knoxville, Tennessee, ii, 173, 374.
 Rowley, first settlers of, 224.
 Royal American Gazette, ii, 318.-----Danish do. ii, 393.-----
 Bahama Gazette, ii, 394.-----Jamaica, ii, 384.

Royle, Joseph, printer, Williamsburg, ii, 146, 361.

Russell, Joseph, printer, Boston, 338, 348. ii, 243.——Ezekiel, printer, Boston, Portsmouth and Salem, 366, 397. ii, 263, 283.

Russia, first printing in, 157.

S.

Saint Augustine's MS. copy of the gospels, 72.

Saintchristopher, first newspaper printed there, ii, 389.

Saintcroix, first gazette published there, ii, 393.

Saintdomingo, account of printing there, 198. ii, 395.

Saintjago, Jamaica, Intelligencer, ii, 383.

Saintlouis, upper Louisiana, newspaper printed there, ii, 375.

Saintmery's account of the Pope's bulls, or indulgences, ii, 474.

Salem, Massachusetts, printing introduced into, 395.——Gazette, ii, 263.

Sandeman, —— bookseller, Boston, ii, 440.

Sandy, Henry, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 447.

Savannah, first press in that place, ii, 170.

Scaliger, his account of an ancient copy of a Psalter, 67.

Schoeffer, Peter, inventor of metallic types with cast faces, 93, 121.

——account of him, 121.——marries the daughter of Fust, 121.——engraved on copper, 122.——Latin verses in favor of him, 123.——books printed by him, 124.

Schuppey, J. bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 447.

Scollay, William, conductor of the press at Montevideo, ii, 396.

Scotland, first printing in, 156.

Scribes, remarks on, 86, 161.

Scriverius, Peter, his account of the discovery of printing in Europe, 97.

Sculpture of the ancient Americans, 217.

Sellers, William, printer and bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 63, 447.

Semple and Buchanan, booksellers, Philadelphia, ii, 449.

Settlers of Massachusetts, their arrival at Charlestown, 205.

Sewall, Samuel, appointed conductor of the press in Boston, 278.

——dealt as a bookseller, ii, 412.——junior, bookseller, Boston, ii, 421.

Shipton, Alexander, printer, Antigua, ii, 391.

Shober, Frederick, printer, Newyork, ii, 116.——and Loudon, printers, Newyork, ii, 116.

Short, Thomas, first printer in Connecticut, 405.

Silk worms, method to raise two crops annually in Newengland, ii, 422.

Skinner, Francis, bookseller, Boston, ii, 431.

Small pox, fatal in Boston, 282.

Smith, William, provost of Philadelphia college, conductor of the German press, ii, 339.——William, printer, Dominica, ii, 392.——Solomon, bookseller, Hartford, ii, 444.

- Snake divided, device of, in American newspapers, ii, 252, 307, 322, 329, 331.
- Snelling, Benjamin, bookseller, Boston, ii, 440.
- Solomon, supposed to have written against Zoroaster, 33.
- Southcarolina, introduction of the art in, ii, 153.—upper house of assembly, proceedings of, against Thomas Powell, printer, ii, 161.—first Gazette printed there, ii, 366.—address to the public, ii, 505, and poetry in the first Gazette, ii, 507.—second Gazette, ii, 367.—third do. ii, 369.—fourth do, ii, 370.
- Southwick, Solomon, printer, Newport, 422. ii, 271.
- Sower, Christopher, printer and bookseller, Germantown, Pennsylvania, ii, 82, 347, 449.—junior, do. ii, 83, 449.—third, do. ii, 85.
- Sparhawk, John, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 448.
- Spooner, Judah Paddock, printer, Norwich, and Westminster Vermont, 416. ii, 172, 373, 512.
- Stamp act, provincial, in Massachusetts, ii, 241, 268, and in New-york, ii, 295.—British, ii, 189, 297, 322, 329, 351, 370, 372, 377.—humorous remark of a British officer in Nova-scotia respecting it, 373.
- Stanhope, earl of, inventor of a press for stereotyping, 167, 188, —improves stereotype printing, 188.
- Starkey, Robert, bookseller, Boston, ii, 425.
- Staunton, sir George, his account of Chinese printing, 74.—his account of Portuguese America, 201.
- Stearns, William, of Worcester, 401.
- Stephens, Henry, a celebrated printer at Paris, 152.—Robert, a printer of extraordinary merit, and a great author, 153.—Charles, the brother of Robert, 155.—Robert, grandson of Henry, 155.—Henry, a great author and printer, 155.—Paul, a great grandson of the first Henry, 156.—Anthony, great great grandson of do. 156.
- Stereotype printing, 161.—first practised in Holland, 163.—practised in Edinburgh near a century past, 164.—in England, in 1735, 165.—its advantages, 167.—in America, 215.
- Steuart, Andrew, printer, Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Wilmington, N. C. 375. ii, 57, 87, 151, 364, 447.—James, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 449.
- Stile, old and new, account of, &c. 307.
- Stockdale, J. printer, Bermuda, ii, 393.
- Story and Humphreys, printers, Philadelphia, ii, 78, 336.—Enoch Story, the elder, ii, 76.—Enoch, the younger, printer, Philadelphia and Baltimore, ii, 79, 133.
- Styner, Melchior, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 80.—and Cist, printers, Philadelphia, ii, 80, 342.
- Syrian Christians, 444.

T.

- Taylor, Jacob, of Philadelphia, ii, 26.—Samuel, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 448.—James, bookseller, Charleston, S. C. ii, 450.
- Tennessee, first press in that state, ii, 173.—first newspaper printed there, ii, 374.
- Territories of the United States, introduction of the art into them, ii, 172.
- Theatres, American, first established, ii, 384.
- Thibou, Daniel, printer, Saintchristopher, ii, 390.
- Thomas, Gerard, printer, grandson of Laurentius, 96.
- Thomas a Kempis, printing of his works restricted, 247.
- Thomas, Isaiah, printer, Boston, Newburyport and Worcester, 368, 398, 401. ii, 249, 264.—ordered before the governor and council of Massachusetts, 380.—sets up the first press in Newburyport, 398;—and in Worcester, 400, Brookfield, 402, Walpole, 402.—and Tinges, Newburyport, 399.—and Company, Boston, 402.—and Andrews, 402.—and Butler, Baltimore, 403.—and Penniman, Albany, 403.—Isaiah, junior, ii, 268.
- Thorncomb, Andrew, bookseller, Boston, ii, 414.
- Tilloch, Alexander, second inventor of stereotyping, 166.
- Timothy, Louis, printer, Charleston, S. C. ii, 155, 367.—Elizabeth, ii, 156.—Peter, ii, 156, 367.—arrested for publishing a libel, &c. ii, 156.—Anne, ii, 158, 368.—Benjamin F. ii, 368.
- Tinges, Henry Walter, ii, 265.
- Towne, Benjamin, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 74, 334.—his humorous recantation by dr. Witherspoon, ii, 453.
- Tree of Liberty in Boston, ii, 430.
- Trial, curious, of William Bradford and others, before quaker magistrates in Philadelphia, ii, 11.—celebrated, of J. P. Zenger, for a libel, at Newyork, ii, 289.
- Trithemius, his account of Schoeffer's types, 122.
- Trumbull, John, printer, Norwich, 416. ii, 279.
- Types, first made to imitate the letters of the scribes, 50.—wooden, 90, 103, 127.—first books printed from them, 91, 105.—stolen by Geinsfleiche from his master Laurentius, 91.—metal, with cut faces, 92, 99, 112, 115.—cast with faces, 93, 100, 117, 120.—Greek, belonging to Harvard college, 252.—Hebrew, do. 252.—foundries in America, 213.

U.

- Ulphilas, his splendid translation of the Bible, 88, 437.
- United Colonies of Newengland, in the 17th century, account of them, 469.

Universal Instructor in all arts and sciences, a newspaper, printed in Philadelphia, first by Keimer, and afterward by Franklin, ii, 327.

Usher, Hezekiah, agent to the corporation in England, for printing the Indian Bible, 241. —the first bookseller in Newengland, ii, 409. —accused of witchcraft, ii, 410. —John, obtained the first copyright for printing, in the colonies, 248. —dealt as a bookseller, ii, 410. —and was lieutenant governor of Newhampshire, ii, 411.

V.

Vander Mey, first practised stereotyping in Holland, 164.

Varro's account of the papyrus, 36.

Vases, dug up in Southamerica, 217.

Venice, printing introduced into, 53. —excelled all other European countries in the elegance of its printing, 54.

Vermont, introduction of the art into, ii, 172. —first newspaper printed in, ii, 172, 373, 512.

Verses, satirical, on Hugh Gaine, ii, 483. —on J. Rivington, ii, 492.

Virginia, introduction of the art into, ii, 141. —Gazette, first published in, ii, 360. —second Gazette, ii, 361. —third, ii, 361. —printing in, forbidden by authority, ii, 140, 545.

Volume, derivation of, 43.

W.

Wade, James, bookseller, Boston, ii, 421.

Waite, Thomas B. printer, Boston, ii, 540.

Walker, John, printer, Jamaica, ii, 383.

Walpole, N. H. first press erected there, 402.

Warburton, his remarks on hieroglyphics, 216.

Warner, Isaiah, printer, Philadelphia, ii, 52, 326. —his partnership with Cornelia Bradford, ii, 52.

Washington, general George, original letter from, to William Goddard, ii, 357.

Waterman, John, Providence, 431.

Watson, Ebenezer, printer, Hartford, 414. ii, 277.

Webb, Samuel, bookseller, Boston, ii, 436.

Weekly Rehearsal, printed at Boston, 296, 327. ii, 227.

Wells, Robert, printer and bookseller, Charleston, S. C. ii, 153, 369, 450. —and Bruce, printers, Charleston, S. C. ii, 369. —John, printer at do. and at Nassau, Newprovidence, ii, 163, 370, 394.

Westindies, newspapers published in, ii, 382.

Westminster, Vermont, first press erected there, 416. ii, 172, 512.

Weyland, William, printer, Grenada, ii, 393.

Weyman, William, printer, Newyork, 411. ii, 104, 295, 301. —brought before the house of assembly of Newyork, ii, 302.

- Wharton, Thomas, silent partner of W. Goddard, ii, 64, 332.—
John, bookseller, Boston, ii, 437.
- Whig club, at Baltimore, contest of, with W. Goddard, ii, 135.
- Whitefield, rev. George, arrested for a libel, ii, 156.—remarks on
his visits to America, ii, 156.
- Whitmarsh, Thomas, printer, Charleston, S. C. ii, 154, 366.
- White, Timothy, bookseller, Boston, ii, 436.
- Wilkins, Richard, bookseller, Boston, ii, 412.
- Williamsburg, Virginia, printing introduced in, ii, 142.
- Williams, Mascoll, bookseller, Salem, ii, 443.
- Wilmington, Delaware, first printing in that place, ii, 125.—Cour-
ant, ii, 349.—Northcarolina, first press there, ii, 151, 364.
- Winterbotham's account of Chinese periodical publications, 79.
- Winter, Joshua, bookseller, Boston, ii, 435.
- Witherspoon, rev. doctor, of Philadelphia, anecdote of, ii, 75.—
writes for the Pennsylvania Evening Post, ii, 335.—his hu-
morous writings on B. Towne, ii, 453.—on J. Rivington,
ii, 495.
- Wonder Working Providence, by whom written, 223.
- Woodbridge, Newjersey, first press there, ii, 120.
- Woods, ——— bookseller, Charleston, S. C. ii, 450.
- Woodhouse, William, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 448.
- Woolhead, Gad and Bennett, printers, Jamaica, ii, 382.
- Worcester, Massachusetts, printing first done there, 400.
- Writers, voluminous, 33.
- Writing, oriental method of, 44.

Y.

- Yexim, an ancient Chinese book, 34.
- Young, James, bookseller, Philadelphia, ii, 449.

Z.

- Zenger, John Peter, printer, Newyork, ii, 95, 287.—imprisoned
for publishing libels, ii, 96, 288.—disputes between him and
William Bradford, ii, 97.—trial for printing libels, ii, 288.
——Catharine, printer, succeeds her husband, John P. Zen-
ger, ii, 102, 444.—John, printer, Newyork, ii, 102.
- Zoroaster, writings of, 33.
- Zum jungen, first printinghouse at Mentz, 111.

The Religious Press Question.

To the Editors of the *Evening Post*:

A word or two more, with your permission, as to the vexed question of the first religious newspaper—a discussion which it is very courteous of you to make place for in your columns.

Your correspondent of the *Presbyterian Banner* replies to my late communication with a vigorous claim of priority for its predecessor, the *Weekly Recorder*, a publication started in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1814. The place, if not the paper, is familiar to my mind as the spot where, in the year 1800, my grandfather founded the *Scioto Gazette*, the first paper ever published in the then Northwest territory.

But there are still earlier claims than its own, to which I would call the attention of the *Banner*: those of the *Christian History*, bearing date, Boston, 1743; the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, date, Portsmouth, N. H., 1808; and the *Christian Remembrancer*, date, Philadelphia, 1810. These dates abbreviate the *Banner's* claim by four, six and seventy-one years respectively.

After investigating such claims as these—which Mr. Nathaniel Willis did long before his death—I would incidentally urge the claims also of the *Eastern Argus*, date, 1808, which, although started by my father as a political paper, became so decidedly religious a one before he severed his connection with it as seriously to disaffect his political friends and subscribers. Now, the *Argus* was in the regular folio and newspaper form, its contents (toward the last), religious intelligence, national affairs, a mild and abated form of politics, news of the day, marriages, deaths, etc., and being based upon an evidently obnoxious amount of religious fervor to politicians, was, for aught I see, a very pattern of a religious paper; date, 1803 to 1808. This claim, it is true, was never urged by my father; yet, among many other similar ones, why not?

But the suggestion of the gentlemen of the *Banner* (put, by the bye, with a degree of muscular Christianity which arrests attention), is a sensible one. Let the question of priority be given to referees. Better this; for it takes the subject out of the public prints for a while, where, like family quarrels, it but in-

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